"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain Thursday, increasing northeast to north winds; Friday unsettled.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,766. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEW OIL INQUIRY BY WICKERSHAM

Attempted Control of Waters-Pierce Co. and Prairie Oil Case Under Fire.

MANIPULATION ACTIVITIES

Attorney General Wants to Know About Directors' Responsibility in Dividend Stock Operations.

STOCK IS UP $181,000,000

Gain in Value Since Dissolution Due to Phenomenal Rise in Price of Shares in Subsidiaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—By direction of the Attorney General a thorough investigation of the activities of the Standard Oil Company in the manipulation of the affairs of its former subsidiary companies is in progress.

The effort of the Standard Oil interests to gain control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was brought to the attention of Attorney General Wickersham during his recent brief visit to St. Louis, where the meeting of the Directors of the Waters-Pierce Company was held on Feb. 14, when John D. Rockefeller's personal holdings amounting to 2,058 shares were attempted to be voted to oust the present organization of the company in spite of the decisions by the Supreme Court of Missouri and the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States dissolving the Standard Oil into its component companies.

The Attorney General was unwilling to discuss his plans, but said that the whole matter would be investigated and reported on by United States District Attorney Houts of St. Louis as speedily as possible. The action of the Standard Oil people in manipulating the dividend of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company of Kansas has also been called to the attention of the Attorney General. He has directed that an investigation be had to determine how far the Directors of the Standard Oil Company are responsible for the control of the dividend so as to favor the stock operations of insiders who are said to have made millions from the deal.

None of the department officials would indicate what course of action the Government would take if the Department of Justice decided to bring the Oil Trust under control. The United States is not in any sense a party to the voting of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Company for the purpose of ousting certain men from control.

Beaten in Missouri Court.

The decision by the State court to which resort was had by the Waters-Pierce interests to protect themselves, has gone against the Standard people, so far as the temporary injunction was concerned. How the fight will turn in the ultimate litigation that is bound to come remains to be seen.

The plea that there has been confiscation of property will undoubtedly be urged, as the Standard people had a large majority of the shares of the Waters-Pierce Company stock. The Judge decided that the attempt of the Standard men to control the election of the officers of the Waters-Pierce Company was in violation of the statute law of Missouri and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, and declared the Standard without the pale of the law, undertaking to operate in defiance of the law and having attempted an illegal thing they forfeited their otherwise legitimate control of the company.

May Seek to Intervene.

At the Department of Justice to-day it was said that probably the course that would be decided on by the Attorney General would be to go into court and ask to be permitted to intervene. Otherwise the United States would seem to have no status whatever in any suit concerning the particular transactions. The peculiar way that the dissolution decree which was practically all the work of the Attorney General, has worked out in the Waters-Pierce case, is causing no small amount of concern in the Department of Justice.

It looks as if the Government must step to the front and frankly avow its responsibility for failing to ask the Supreme Court to review the decree of the court below in carrying out the dissolution. The course that must be taken if anything at all is done in the Waters-Pierce case or the Prairie Oil and Gas Company affair will necessarily be wholly different from what must be done in the many other operations that now seem likely to be undertaken by the Standard people to make money out of the dissolution of their trust.

Differs From Tobacco Case.

In Congress the scrutiny that has been directed against the decree dissolving the Tobacco Trust has so far not been turned toward the Standard Oil under the reorganization plan. The Standard Oil plan was arranged, in part at least, out of court, while the Tobacco Trust was dissolved by court order against the protests of the independents.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, a candidate for the Presidency, has been particularly interested in the matter, but he has looked into the Standard Oil situation only cursorily. He has a bill pending in the Senate now granting appeal to the Independent Tobacco people from the court's decree and practically making them parties to the suit. But that bill has been adversely reported by the Committee on the Judiciary and seems to be making little headway. Mr. Cummins will bring in a minority report favoring this bill. A minority report has no standing in the Senate and is scarcely more than a speech in writing on the subject.

On the House side nothing whatever is being done in the matter. Interest in trust subjects there is confined to the Sugar Trust and the Money Trust.

STOCK JUMPS $181,000,000.

Sells Now at 855, Which Is New High Record.

Since the dissolution of the "Oil Trust" those who held to their shares in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its thirty-three detached subsidiaries have found themselves growing steadily richer. Yesterday the market value of the New Jersey company stock and the aggregate allotments of subsidiaries reached prices never before touched in the history of the Rockefeller corporation.

In 1901, when the reorganized "trust" was moving along smoothly in its new guise as the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and was paying dividends at the rate of 48 per cent. annually, the shares sold up to $845. The records of Ackerman & Coles, who were then the only specialists in the oil shares, show no higher price than $842, reached on May 6,

Continued on Page 2.

PURSUE LINER IN A TUG.

Hat Box and All the Browns Finally Get Aboard the Cedric.

Just after the White Star liner Cedric pulled out from her pier at noon yesterday and started on her way to Alexandria, Egypt, a man and two women ran madly along the pier carrying their wraps and a large woman's hat box which came open at frequent intervals and dropped the contents on the concrete floor.

The man was Dr. George A. Brown, his wife and daughter, Elsie, 18 years old, from Montreal. The family arrived here on Tuesday night and stayed at the Hotel Imperial. Their baggage was brought down at 10:20 yesterday, but Mrs. Brown and her daughter said they had some shopping to do. It was 11:45 o'clock when they got back to the Imperial and the boat was to sail at noon. When they were sighted by the pier officials they were told not to run as it was too late.

"We'll get a tug," said Miss Brown with a gasp.

Three times a large picture hat with a pair of blue and gold dancing shoes fell out on the pier. Each time they were gathered up by willing hands and restored to the fair owner who crammed them in the box and sped on. At the end of the pier the Brown family found five Canadian women friends who had come to see them off and they all pleaded with Thomas Thorne, manager of the White Star Mediterranean service, to let them have a tug. With the stern regard for duty for which he is noted in shipping circles Manager Thorne replied that it was impossible to grant the request because of there being women in the party, as it was too risky for them to attempt to climb the side of the liner by a rope ladder.

Miss Elsie Brown urged her father to take a tug anyway and board the ship without permission.

"Yes, do," said their friends as they glared at Mr. Thorne and said unkind things about steamship men in general.

Dr. Brown hired the tugboat Thomas S. Wotkyns and the family boarded it with the aid of the reporters on the pier, who handed the big bonnet box which had come undone again and its contents in sections to Miss Brown. The five women friends, who said they were suffragettes, boarded the tug also after being assisted across the dangerous part of the extension pier.

The tug followed the Cedric blowing her whistle until the liner arrived off Spring Street when Capt. Harry Smith slowed down and the Brown family went up the rope ladder to the gangway on the lower deck. To make sure a bowline was made fast round the two women and held by one of the sailors on the Cedric until they stepped safely on deck.

SUSPEND CUBAN CONGRESS.

President Gomez's Decision Is Attacked as Unconstitutional.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 6.—President Gomez this afternoon decided to suspend the Legislature to-morrow. The House has not had a quorum since Feb. 22, and the Senate has voted to end its legislative work on March 28.

The President's action is due to his desire to prevent the possibility of the acceptance by the House of Speaker Ferrara's resignation. The Conservatives and some other parties insist that the resignation be accepted, while the Zayastistas, whom the President supports, are determined that Ferrara shall remain Speaker.

President Gomez hopes that when Congress reconvenes the problems now disturbing the Liberal Party will have been solved. The suspension may cause a conflict, as the Conservatives insist that the Constitution does not give the President the right to issue such an order under the conditions now existing.

ERIE TRAIN LOSES A SMOKER

And 20 Smokers, Marooned on the Meadows, Had an Eerie Time of It.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., March 6.—The train due here at 8 A. M. from Jersey City lost her smoker en route this morning and came into Rutherford without it. The smoker, which was the last car, contained about twenty passengers. The car became disconnected and was marooned with its passengers on the Hackensack Meadows for a while. The passengers were afraid to stay aboard for fear of being run into, and so meandered about in the storm while awaiting rescue.

When the train reached Rutherford the loss of a car was discovered and the telegraph operator was kept busy for a time flashing warnings up and down the line.

Then the train backed up slowly until the smoker was found and coupled on more securely.

It was an Erie train and an eerie trip for the smokers.

J.T. SNEED KILLED BY TENANT

Father of Texan Whose Wife Eloped Shot by Man Who Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Texas, March 6.—There was another tragedy in the Sneed family this morning, when J. T. Sneed, father of J. B. Sneed, was shot and killed in the Street by A. R. Hillard of Rosebud, Texas, the slayer immediately afterward taking his own life. Hillard is believed to have been insane. He was a tenant upon Sneed's farm and no motive for the crime is known.

Hillard walked up behind Sneed in front of the Post Office and shot him in the back. He fired two more bullets into the prostrate body. He then turned the weapon upon himself and fired a bullet through his heart. Hillard left a note in which he said he was insane and wanted to be taken to the asylum after he had killed Sneed.

J. T. Sneed was a prosperous and respected citizen. His son, J. B. Sneed, was the principal in the recent trial at Fort Werth for the murder of J. C. Boyce, the latter crime growing out of the elopement of Boyce's son with young Sneed's wife. The jury disagreed.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 6.—A. G. Boyce, Jr., whose father was shot and killed by John B. Sneed, husband of the woman with whom young Boyce was accused of eloping to Canada, is said by his attorneys to have left here last Thursday night for Medicine Hat, Alberta, where he intended to purchase a farm. He is still supposed to be at Medicine Hat.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO MIAMI, NASSAU, AND HAVANA BY 2 HOURS.
Atlantic Coast Line, "N. Y. & Florida Special," 1:26 P. M. 3 other trains Daily. 1,218 B'way.—Adv.

LONDON POLICE HUNT FOR MISS PANKHURST

Hammerstein's Opera House, Where Suffragists Meet To-night, Is Searched.

AMERICAN PRISONER CANDID

Miss Wright Traveled from Paris Just to Take Part in the London Window-Smashing.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 6.—The outstanding feature of the suffragette situation to-day has been the police hunt for Miss Christabel Pankhurst, for whom a warrant on a charge of conspiracy was issued last night, and who was erroneously reported to have been arrested at her home.

At a late hour to-night Miss Pankhurst had still evaded arrest. Detectives are posted at every place she is considered likely to visit, and the police at the Channel ports have been ordered to keep a special watch on Calais, Ostend, and Boulogne steamers. Scotland Yard has issued a description of the suffragette leader, which is being widely circulated. It is evident that many of her friends know her whereabouts, but they are dumb.

Miss Pankhurst has long been the emotional centre and chief organizer of the militant suffrage movement, and, besides being a particularly bright young woman, has a keen sense of advertising value and of the dramatic possibilities of her position.

In this connection it is considered possible that she is hiding nearby in the hope of being able to attend a meeting organized by her for to-morrow evening in the London Opera House, at which she is billed as the principal speaker. It is thought that nothing would suit her better than to be arrested on the stage, possibly while making her speech, in full view of three or four thousand of her followers.

Opera House Search.

In the course of the day a report was circulated that Miss Pankhurst was already hiding in the opera house, which caused detectives to search the building without effect. All they found was Oscar Hammerstein sitting alone in state at a big table in the vestibule, with a printed notice behind him reading "Subscriptions Department for the Grand Opera Summer Season." Outside the opera house were posters announcing to-morrow's meeting.

"So you are a sympathizer," said a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to Mr. Hammerstein.

"I don't know anything about it," he replied, "except that I let the opera house to them before they started on their stunts, and can't break the contract, or else they might break up the opera house."

Miss Pankhurst dined last night with Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at the suffragette headquarters in Clements Inn, where Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were later arrested. She left Clements Inn shortly after 7 o'clock, passing a number of detectives who had been on duty there since daybreak. The police did not organize a search for her last night, believing that she would return to Clements Inn or would give herself up when she learned that the warrant had been issued. It is reported that she returned to Clements Inn early this morning and is hidden away in the block of buildings which serve as offices and residential flats, and in which a number of supporters of the "cause" live.

As suspicion that Miss Pankhurst was in the building strengthened a large number of police detectives were posted outside the two exits, and everybody entering or leaving the building was subjected to the closest scrutiny. So far this has been without avail.

The Charge Against Miss Wright.

Miss Alice Morgan Wright, the American suffragette and sculptor, arrested on Monday night and sentenced to two months' hard labor yesterday morning by Magistrate Garrett at the West London Police Court, was charged, in company with two others, Lily Lindsay and Enid Renny, with breaking a window of the Young Street Post Office. Miss Wright gave her age as 30 years, her occupation as that of a sculptor, and her address as 29 De Vere Gardens, Kensington.

According to the evidence of Police Constable Halberton, he was called to the Post Office on Monday evening and found the women detained there. One of them, referring to the broken window, said: "Yes, we did it, and will go with you."

A postman testified that Miss Lindsay struck the window with a hammer, but the glass did not break. Miss Renny threw a stone, which went through the glass. He saw Miss Wright drop a packet of stones inside the door after the damage was done. Miss Lindsay said, "Fetch a policeman. There's one standing at the corner, I want to be locked up."

"A Charming Young Lady."

In reply to the Magistrate the defendants said they had no witnesses to call and made no statement in their defense. In sentencing them Magistrate Garrett said:

"I don't think I need say anything about the absolutely reckless and wanton mischief you have been guilty of.

Continued on Page 2.

MR. DOOLEY.
The funniest man in America will discuss "The Hundred Greatest Men in the World" in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

COUNTESS SZECHENYI ROBBED OF JEWELS

Gems Worth $200,000 Stolen from Her in Budapest—Policeman Recovers Them.

A REWARD IS RETURNED

Countess Sends $600 to Detective, but Police Chief Says the Man Has Only Done His Duty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, March 6.—Telegrams from Budapest state that last week jewels of the value of $200,000 were stolen there from the town residence of the Countess Laszlo Széchényi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.

A detective afterward found the jewels in a motor car garage in the city, where they had been hidden, wrapped in a piece of newspaper behind a barrel.

The grateful Countess immediately sent to the detective a reward of $600. The Chief of Police, happening to hear of this, ordered the return of the money, saying the member of the force had only done his duty and required no recompense.

Count Laszlo Széchényi, the younger son of an ancient Hungarian house, and Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, were married in this city by Mgr. Lavelle in January, 1908, the marriage being the most widely discussed international union since the wedding of her cousin, Consuelo Vanderbilt, to the Duke of Marlborough.

Gladys Vanderbilt is the youngest of five children of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and her share in the estate was said to have amounted to more than $12,000,000. She has one sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and three brothers, Cornelius, Alfred Gwynne, and Reginald Vanderbilt.

At the time of the wedding four years ago gossip had it that the gift of the bridge to Count Szechenyi was a dowry of $5,000,000, of which, however, it was said that he was to enjoy only the interest. His gift to her was a collection of valuable jewels, which had long been in the Szechenyi family.

J. B. TAYLOR WEDS AGAIN.

Bride of Gov. Flower's Former Son-In-Law Was His Stenographer.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 6.—John B. Taylor, whose first wife was Miss Emma Flower, daughter of the late Gov. Flower of New York, and Mrs. Edith B. MacMillan of 118 West Seventy-third Street, New York, were married this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. George L. Wolfe at his home. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Logan of 330 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Waters, also of New York. The party returned to New York at 5 o'clock.

It was learned to-night that the bride had been Mr. Taylor's stenographer. She got a divorce at Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1907, from George G. Harbottle of Watertown, N. Y., and resumed her maiden name. In reply to the clergyman's question, Mr. Taylor at first said he was a salesman. This entry was recorded. Later he said that he was a manufacturer. He did not wish to tell his address, but Mrs. MacMillan told the clergyman that Mr. Taylor lived at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 6.—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Taylor of New York, who were married at Wilmington to-day, before going to Wilmington appeared at the Marriage License Bureau here and got a license, but within two minutes requested that it be revoked.

When asked why they had returned the license, the clerk explained that they did not have their divorce papers with them. His attention was called to the fact that the man had said he was a widower and the woman called herself a widow. The clerk then refused to explain further, saying that they had changed their minds and decided to get married elsewhere.

John B. Taylor was divorced from his wife, Emma Flower Taylor, daughter of former Gov. Flower of New York, in June, 1910. Mrs. Taylor received the custody of their three children, Frederick, Rosemary and Flower, but it was ordered that Mr. Taylor should be allowed to visit them at least two days in each week for two hours at a time. Mrs. Taylor was left free to marry again at any time, but Mr. Taylor could not marry in this State before 1915. The testimony in the case was sealed. The testimony in the case was sealed. It was taken by a referee, and the divorce granted by Justice Rogers of the Supreme Court in Watertown, N. Y.

WOMEN HELP DEFEAT GILL.

With Bryan's Aid They Make a Prohibitionist Mayor of Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 6.—Complete returns from yesterday's elections for Mayor give George F. Cotterill 31,675; Hiram C. Gill 31,010, a majority for Cotterill of 665. All Socialist candidates were defeated.

Cotterill, the Mayor-elect, is widely known as the National head of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He also has National prominence as a prohibition speaker.

When the campaign following the primaries of Feb. 20 was begun no practical politician here thought that Cotterill had a chance to win, owing to his views in favor of single tax, municipal ownership, and prohibition. In the last week, however the fight became a repetition of that of last year, when Gill was recalled from the office of Mayor by the votes of the newly-enfranchised women.

The women and the churches took an active part yesterday, asserting Gill's election would mean the restoration of gambling and the vice district. The visit of William J. Bryan to Seattle also was used to advantage by the Cotterill forces.

The single tax amendment to the charter seems to have been beaten. The Mayor-elect is pledged to press the construction of the municipal street railway already authorized by the electors. He is also in favor of the public ownership of wharves and harbor facilities.

Cotterill is a civil engineer and a native of England.

AMUNDSEN BACK FROM THE ANTARCTIC; HAS SENT NO WORD YET ABOUT THE POLE

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN.

His Ship Arrived This Afternoon at Hobart In South Tasmania.

HE STARTED EARLIEST

Norwegian Explorer in the Fram Has Come Back by the Eastern Route.

FIRST BACK IN THE RACE

The News May Come To-day That He Has Reached the Goal in Advance of Capt. Scott.

NOT YET IN COMMUNICATION

So Returning Vessel Has Not Told Her News to the Watchers Ashore.

TIMES WILL HAVE HIS STORY

Has Exclusive American Rights to the Narrative He Will Cable from the Antipodes.

HOBART, Tasmania, Thursday Afternoon, March 7.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, has reached here on the return from his south polar expedition.

The above message was received here at 1:45 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, which would be 4:25 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon at Hobart.

It is therefore probable that Amundsen's ship, the Fram, was sighted at Hobart after noon to-day.

The report, flashed to New York, probably merely indicates that the Fram has been sighted off Hobart, Tasmania. She has evidently not communicated with the shore yet, so that the success or failure of her commander, Capt. Amundsen, to reach the coveted goal is not yet known.

Capt. Amundsen had several months' start over his rival, Capt. Robert F. Scott, and the British expedition in the race to the south pole, but Capt. Scott was believed to have the better-equipped expedition.

NO WORD FROM CAPT. SCOTT.

The following dispatch was printed in the evening papers yesterday:

LONDON, March 6.—A rumor is published in an evening paper that Capt. Robert F. Scott, the British antarctic explorer, has reached the south pole.

Mrs. Scott declares that she has heard nothing from her husband, and there is no confirmation obtainable from any source.

There was no foundation for the rumor printed in London. Capt. Scott has not been heard from. When he returns to civilization THE NEW YORK TIMES will have from Capt. Scott himself his own first full narrative of the results of his expedition in search of the south pole.

Similar arrangements have been made for the first narrative by Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who, as reported above, has just returned from the antarctic.

AMUNDSEN'S DASH FOR POLE.

Started North on the Fram and Then Switched to South.

The Amundsen expedition to the South Pole started out as a North Pole expedition. In April, 1909, Amundsen, already famous as the first to take a ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by means of the long sought Northwest Passage and as an explorer of the region of the magnetic North Pole, published in the Geographical Journal and other papers exhaustive details of a proposed North Pole expedition he was to undertake.

He left Norway, ostensibly to proceed by way of Cape Horn, and Bering Strait to the North Polar Basin. The expedition was to take seven years. It was reported that he had trained polar bear cubs instead of dogs, to draw him to the Pole. Suddenly, on arriving at Maderia in October, he announced that he had changed his plans and was going to do some sailing in the Antarctic. Nothing further was heard of him until March 27, 1911, when news was flashed to civilization from Stewart Island by Lieut. Pennell of the British Antarctic Expedition of Capt. R. F. Scott, telling that he had come upon Amundsen's ship, the Fram, in the Bay of Whales, where he had landed and set up Winter quarters for a dash towards the South Pole.

News from Amundsen himself was received in June, 1911, in a letter dated February 9, at Framheim, in longitude 164 West, latitude 78 degrees 40 minutes South. In it he told how, on a dark hot evening in the Fuchal Roadstead he laid before his expedition his plan for extending the programme by an attempt to reach the South Pole. As a man, he said, they voted in favor of doing so. He made the goal of the voyage the Bay of Whales, which indents the great antarctic barrier in longitude 164 West and latitude 78 degrees 30 minutes South, a voyage of 16,000 miles from

BIG FINDS AT POMPEII.

Wineshop with Its Contents, Frescoes, and Electoral Inscription.

NAPLES, March 6.—Further remarkable discoveries have been made in the ruins of Pompeii.

The excavators have come upon several balconies, one of which, the first to be unearthed, is complete.

Five skeletons have been found. Apparently they are the bones of persons overcome while attempting to escape from the eruption.

A most interesting discovery is that of a complete wineshop, with bronze and glass amphorae, bronze lamps, and an ivory safe, which contained a quantity of silver coins.

Many frescoes and an electoral inscription have been uncovered.

FOR TWO CANADAS.

Grain Growers Want West to Secede on Reciprocity Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 6.—The Grain Growers' Associations of Western Canada are strongly advocating a proposal for the secession of the four Western Provinces from Eastern Canada, and already much organization work has been done. The movement is, in effect, a protest against the rejection of the reciprocity agreement with the United States by the manufacturers and trusts of the East, who are dominant in Canadian political and Government affairs and in the financial citadel of the East.

Few consider the movement revolutionary, and it has thousands of supporters. When it is launched it will dominate the Legislatures of the four Western Provinces, as west of the Great Lakes the farmers are supreme.

WOMEN USHERS FOR CHURCH.

Catholic Priest Inclined to Break Precedents and Employ a Few.

The Rev. David J. Hickey, Pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Sixth Avenue and Carroll Street, in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, is more than half-minded to break all precedents and employ the services of women ushers during the two weeks' mission for women that will begin in the church next Sunday.

Men are to be barred from the church while the mission is in progress, and the pastor feared that it would be highly embarrassing all around to have a sprinkling of men ushers marring the perfect femininity of the congregations

It is necessary, however, to have ushers to marshal the very considerable crowds that are expected, and knowing that women do this work satisfactorily in theatres and other auditoriums, Father Hickey is seriously considering installing a few at St. Francis Xavier's. He anticipates no lack of volunteers.

SNOW TURNS TO RAIN.

But the Weather Forecaster Looks for Bright Days for the Week-end.

The news given out last night by weather Forecaster Scarr was not very cheering for to-day but it holds out fair prospects for to-morrow and the week-end.

Up till 8 o'clock last night about nine-tenths of an inch of snow had fallen in the city and suburbs. Toward midnight it turned to rain and the prospect is that it will rain to-day with a rise in temperature from 31 to 36 degrees.

The storm is off Cape Hatteras, the observer said, and the next storm to visit these shores is cavorting on the Pacific Ocean at the present time and will not reach New York for several days. The wind last night was easterly, blowing at the rate of 18 to 19 miles an hour. The forecaster said that if it veered to the north early to-day the rain would change to snow.

The week-end will be fine, he said.

TWENTY FIREMEN HURT.

Buried Under Ruins of a Building in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6.—Twenty firemen were buried in the ruins when the wall of a four-story brick building in South Water Street collapsed during a fire to-night.

Eleven of the number were taken to the hospital, two with injuries which may prove fatal.

LEASES HUSBAND FOR $500.

Mrs. Thrash Was Highest Bidder for Mr. Thrash, 30-Day Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 6.—The County Commissioners have leased P. H. Thrash to Mrs. Thrash for thirty days for $500 cash, she being the highest bidder.

Thrash, who is worth $50,000, had been found guilty in the Superior Court of keeping liquor to sell to retailers in this prohibition section, and had been sentenced by Judge Long to pay a fine of $2,000, court costs amounting to $400, and to serve thirty days in jail.

The Judge, however, listened to the appeals of Mrs. Thrash, wife of the prisoner, and decided that if the County Commissioners wished they could hire Thrash out for this thirty days to any one who would pay at least $500 for him. The Commissioners decided that the money was better than the defendant's services. Mrs. Thrash paid the $500.

TOOK ENVELOPE TO COLONEL

Perkins, Back from Oyster Bay, Declines to Tell What Was in It.

George W. Perkins returned to his home in the city last night from a quiet call on Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. He declined to tell what had passed between them. Asked if he would admit that he had visited the Colonel, he replied:

"I will not answer that or any other question bearing on politics."

"Does that mean that you did not see Col. Roosevelt to-day?" he was asked.

"I will not answer that question," replied Mr. Perkins. "When I have anything to say I will make a formal statement."

Later Mr. Perkins said:

"Yes, I did go down to Oyster Bay to-day to carry a message to Col. Roosevelt from Senator Dixon. The Senator called to see me earlier in the day, and I simply acted for him in the matter. I went down to Oyster Bay, left an envelope, and came back. I did not have any conference with Col. Roosevelt. I was only there a few moments. No, I will not discuss the message. It is not for me to add anything to what Col. Roosevelt may have said about it."

Asked if he had had a conference with Senator Dixon of the Roosevelt National Headquarters, Mr. Perkins said that he had nothing more to say.

MAY MERGE TRUST CONCERNS

Belief That the Guaranty and Standard Will Be United.

The resignation of James M. Pratt, as a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, to accept a similar post with the Standard Trust Company, led to a report yesterday that the two institutions are to be merged. They are both known as Morgan companies.

It was said by the Guaranty that no steps toward the absorption of the smaller company have been taken, but it is understood that the project has been discussed and may be taken up when the Guaranty moves into its new building. It is so cramped in its present quarters that the taking over of another company is almost out of the question.

LONE DEATH CHAIR PROTEST.

Woman Tells Assembly Committee the Penalty Is Barbarous.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Only one advocate for the abolition of the death penalty appeared at the hearing held this afternoon before the Assembly Codes Committee on the Brooks bill, which would end capital punishment in this State. This advocate was Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, founder of the Betterment League. She declared capital punishment was a relic of a barbarous past.

There is not much prospect that the Legislature will vote this year to change the law in regard to the established penalty for murder in the first degree.

Prof. Sargent of Harvard Injured.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard, is confined to his home in Jamaica Plain suffering from the effects of a fall in which he broke two ribs.

home. They expected to reach the barrier by the middle of January.

The Fram is a 400-ton gasoline auxiliary, and probably the strongest ship ever built for Polar exploration. She is only 113 feet long and 36 feet of beam. Her hull is made of four and five thicknesses of heavy timber and at the bow is four feet thick, while at the stern three feet. It was in the Fram that Nansen made his "Farthest North" in 1905.

There were nineteen men aboard the Fram when Amundsen determined to try for the south pole, and neither among them nor among his 115 Eskimo dogs was their a single ailment when, on better than schedule time, he landed at the edge of the Barrier. On Jan. 1 ice was sighted for the first time. The next day the Fram crossed the antarctic circle and the antarctic drift was before her. The Great Barrier was sighted on Jan. 11, and on the following day the Bay of Whales, Amundsen's objective point, was reached. A landing place was found on Jan. 14, and then, the 16,000-mile voyage safely accomplished. Amundsen found he was a day ahead of his schedule.

After mooring his ship safely, he set about finding a place for wintering, about two and a half kilometers from the ship at the foot of a ridge well protected from southeast winds, and on Jan. 16, he began to unload his cargo. It was hard work, but his 115 dogs, all picked and trained animals from Greenland, went to work with a will, and the task was soon accomplished. Three weeks later Amundsen described the scene as follows:

It is three weeks since we began the building of our station, and now everything is ready. The desolate icy landscape has undergone a great change. The silence is broken. Where formerly only a solitary penguin or the track of a seal crossed the height, there now lies a little village. Our solidly built little house stands safe and secure, sunk four feet down in snow as hard as rock, and supported by backstays on all sides. We have given it the name of Framheim. Its longitude is about 164 degrees west, its latitude 78 degrees and 40 minutes south, so that it is probably the most southerly human habitation. Round it are set up fifteen tents large enough to accommodate sixteen men each, for the use of the dogs, and as storehouses for our provisions, coal, wood, clothing, &c. The principal food depot is about a kilometer from the station and contains provisions sufficient for two years. Since we came here we have lived almost entirely on seal meat, and would not exchange sealsteak for any dish in the world. There are a great number of seals here, and we shall soon have prepared enough both for ourselves and our dogs for the Winter.

In a few days the Fram will be ready to leave us. She goes north with greetings and messages, and we shall begin our journey toward the south. It is my intention to lay down a main depot in 80 degrees latitude, and a smaller one as far south as possible; and I hope that with the excellent means at our disposal, we shall get to 83 degrees with the smaller depot as early as the Autumn, before the dark season sets in. I can say nothing more with respect to our future prospects. We shall do what we can.

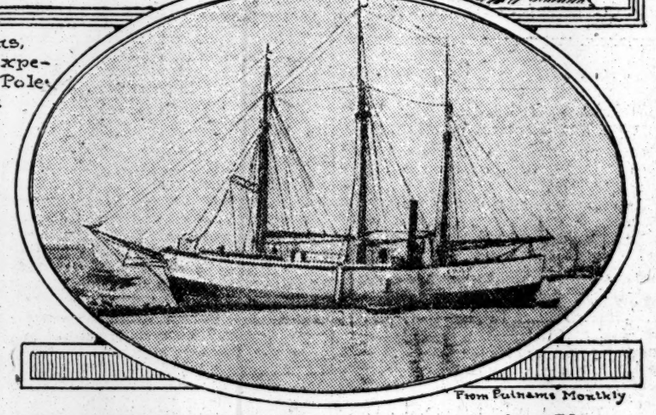
Picked Up by Capt. Scott.

Amundsen's plan was for the Fram to return to the antarctic to pick up the explorers in October, 1911, which was the month in which Capt. Scott of the British Antarctic Expedition had originally intended to start his dash towards the South Pole. The exact date on which the Fram left the antarctic is not known. Capt. Scott's ship, the Terra Nova, found her in the Bay of Whales on February 4, 1911, when the Norwegian shore party of eight men and 115 dogs had not yet started their march south, but were presumably about to begin it.

The dash south at such a season involves risks not usually taken in antarctic explorations. February in the Southern Hemisphere corresponds to August in northern latitudes, that is, near the end of the brief antarctic summer. The party, starting then, would have to face the unknown perils of the Antarctic winter, with its perpetual night.

Amundsen, according to a letter written by him to Henry Lund, the Norwegian Consul at San Francisco, intended to send the Fram to Buenos Aires while he was making his dash furthest south. The vessel was to return in December or January to bring the expedition back.

Map of the Antarctic Regions, Showing routes of various Expeditions in quest of the South Pole.
(Courtesy of the Scientific American
Copyright by Munn & Co. Inc.)



From Putnams Monthly

The "Fram," Capt. Amundsen's Ship.

Advertisement of
JOHN DAVID
Edited by Brownash

MANY a "shirt sale" is like a nerveless policeman. It can *arrest attention*, but can't hold its *prisoner*. It lacks the *grip* of sound value. Our plight on account of the alterations for the *widening of Broadway* is well known. We are being shoved and hair-pulled and toe-trodden and ear-boxed by the builder. There's a *valid reason* for this sale—the lash of necessity.

Therefore—200 Dozen of the finest Spring Shirts—just unpacked—Imported French Pique (laundered cuffs) and Imported Mercerized Oxford Cloths with Russian Cords (soft double cuffs)—light and dark grounds—stripes—pleated and plain bosoms—*de luxe in looks* from neck to skirt:

$3.50 (regular value).....now $1.65

In stating the regular value of these Shirts we don't "draw the long bow." Just see and you'll agree that these garments stand aloof from any to be found 'round town. Offering values like these has given us shirt-supremacy. And—mark you—every garment is fresh from the makers, for we conduct a shop, not a "dormitory." Each shirt guaranteed without "dodging."

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

STOPS HIS OWN FUNERAL.

Object of Grief 'Phones Coroner He Has the Wrong Corpse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 6.—The body of a man found in the woods at Mount Airy, near this city, last Sunday, was believed to be that of Frank Clark of New Windsor. A revolver at his side and a bullet hole through his skull indicated suicide. The man had been dead all Winter, and the only indentification possible was by articles in his pockets and clothing. From these it was determined that the corpse was that of Clark, who disappeared months ago after declaring he would go into the woods and shoot himself. His wife and four children had arranged for a funeral to-day. Just before the services began the telephone bell rang and Deputy Coroner Zillig was informed that the speaker was Frank Clark. The body will now go in the Potter's Field for burial at the expense of the county.

Clark would give no information as to where he was when speaking, but it is understood he was in Tacoma, Penn.

Virginia Shelves Income Tax.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—The lower branch of the General Assembly by a vote of 54 to 20 refused to-day to take up out of its order the joint resolution ratifying the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. This practically means the death of the measure at this session, which ends on Saturday.

LONDON POLICE HUNT FOR MISS PANKHURST

Continued from Page 1.

This is a public building you attacked. Fortunately you have not done any excessive damage, but that, in my opinion, does not affect the matter. You are each sentenced to two months at hard labor." The damage done amounted to about $2.

Miss Wright only arrived in London on Monday morning from Paris, where she lives at 4 Rue Chevreuse. Before coming she had engaged apartments at the Rutland Hotel, Kensington. The proprietor of the Rutland, Mr. Way, told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day that Miss Wright was a charming young lady and was recommended to him by Miss Josephine Neilson, an old American patron of the Rutland, adding:

"She told my wife on her arrival on Monday that she had come specially from Paris to take part in the militant demonstration and promised that if she were arrested she would not give the hotel address. She went out on Monday afternoon, returning at night, when she said she had to appear at the police court the next morning. She stayed all night, going out the following morning. We feel very sorry for her, and would like to do what we can, for she is so charming, but I don't know how I can be of assistance."

Mr. Way said he intended to see if he could send special food into the prison for Miss Wright, but this is not likely to be allowed in the case of a prisoner sentenced to hard labor.

Inquiries made in suffragette circles indicate that the leaders know nothing of Miss Wright, except that she was one of many who offered "militant" services, which were accepted. So far as can be ascertained, she was the only American so employed, although Miss Kerr, the Secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union, says a number of other Americans volunteered.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of Votes for Women, who were arrested last night, and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke, who were brought from Holloway Jail, were arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy and inciting to commit malicious damage to property.

Archibald Henry Bodkin, counsel for the Treasury, prosecuted on behalf of the Government. He briefly opened the case, pointing out that under the conspiracy statute instigators as well as perpetrators of riots were liable to penal servitude. Recent events, he said, had shown the necessity of protecting the community by invoking the criminal law and punishing with the utmost severity the leaders who had by their speeches and writings stirred up a lawless army.

Formal evidence was then given as to the arrest of the prisoners, and they were remanded for a week, bail being refused.

HOPE TO FREE MISS WRIGHT.

Parents Expected to Plead with English Authorities for Her Release.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—With feelings of amazement and pity friends of Miss Alice Morgan Wright in this, her home city, read to-day of her sentence to two months at hard labor in an English prison for participation in the window-smashing campaign carried on by the militant suffragettes in London. Among those who know Miss Wright as a young woman of intellect, culture, and refinement, surprise was expressed that she could possibly have engaged in such violence.

Miss Wright spent the Christmas holidays at the home of her parents in this city, and she left Albany to go abroad in January. When Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the English militant suffragettes, came to this city to lecture last December, she was the guest of Miss Wright at her parents' home. At that time she introduced the British leader among her friends in society at the capital, and seemed to take pride in her friend's work. Miss Wright had been active in advocating woman suffrage in Paris, where she has a studio and where she has won recognition as a sculptor. Her parents started on a trip to the South shortly after their daughter went abroad. They have spent most of their time since at St. Augustine, Fla., but upon receiving the news of their daughter's imprisonment started North.

The Wright residence, facing the park, is being prepared for their coming. They are expected here on Friday or Saturday, unless, as some of their friends expect them to do, they decide to sail for England from New York.

Miss Wright's father, Henry R. Wright, is a wealthy commission merchant. He is not in the best of health, and friends of the family to-day expressed fears that the news from London might seriously interfere with his recovery. Friends of Miss Wright who have heard of the rigors of British prison life said to-day that the ordeal must prove doubly severe to one who has been accustomed to luxury.

Albany is the home of several groups of women of good social standing who have decided convictions on both sides of the woman suffrage question. But the suffragists, as well as the antis, of Albany have always depended on peaceful methods. Many members of the Albany Equal Suffrage Club believe that that organization at its next meeting a fortnight hence will not take any action on the imprisonment imposed on the young Albany woman in London. Mrs. Joseph Gavit, one of the leading women in the Albany suffrage movement, said that she strongly disapproved of militant methods.

"I suppose the parents of Miss Wright will leave no stone unturned to have her released from prison," said Mrs. Gavit. "But I am afraid that not only the unbending attitude of the British authorities, but the pride of Miss Wright herself, may prove a stumbling block. She is a young woman who does not take kindly to sympathy, and she is likely to exult in martyrdom for a cause and deprecate any effort to mitigate her present sufferings."

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 6.—Alice Morgan Wright, who was graduated from Smith College in 1904, was a leading member of her class. She was interested in every activity, had great literary ability, was head of the Editor's Table on the Smith College monthly, and delivered the ivy oration at commencement on "The Freedom of Service." Two of her poems were published in Harper's Magazine in the issues of February and June, 1910.

Miss Wright was Captain of the hockey team, a member of the Alpha Society and of the Philosophical, Physics, and French Clubs. She was a member of the Smith College Council in her junior and senior years. She showed talent in dramatics, and was a member of the committee to choose a play given by the senior class at commencement. She adapted Fitzgerald's "Sakuntala," for production by the class, and took the leading part of Mathavya, the jester. Since graduation she studied at the Art Students' League, New York, and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Miss Wright is also talented as a musician.

Her most noted work as a sculptor was a large group entitled "Force," exhibited in Paris in 1910.

NEW OIL INQUIRY BY WICKERSHAM

Continued from Page 1.

1901, but $845 a share is the high record generally accepted in the Street for purposes of comparison, and at that figure the aggregate outstanding capital of the New Jersey company had a value of $830,000,000.

Yesterday the bid price of the allotment of subsidiary stocks accruing to one share of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was $500, and that for one share of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as it now stands was $355, making an equivalent of $855 as the market price of the old stock.

That this was an actual market is shown by sales aggregating seventy shares of Standard Oil stock, at prices ranging up from $840 to $855, the transactions being made on the basis of old Standard Oil stock—that is, each share representing the present Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (which continues to exist as a manufacturing company and a holding company for certain subsidiaries which did not come under the Supreme Court ban) and the amount of fractional allotments of the subsidiary stocks which have come to it under the dissolution.

Besides the sales in the open market on the Curb there were a number of transactions at private sale in which the price went even higher, the highest level reported being $860. At this price, which compares with $630, the price of old Standard Oil shares at the end of August when the books were closing for the distribution of subsidiary shares, the market value of the company's stock has jumped to $845,700,000, or about $16,000,000 more than it was worth at its highest previous level. Compared with the price last August, when the books were closing, the gain in market value is over $225,000,000.

On the day of the Supreme Court decision last May, before it was known to the Street that the company was going to be dissolved, the stock closed on the Curb at $675 a share. The market value was then $664,000,000 approximately, so that the Supreme Court decision has had the effect of adding more than $181,000,000 to the value of the company's shares in the market.

The advance in yesterday's quotations for the shares as a whole was marked by some remarkable advances in shares of the individual subsidiaries. For instance, Standard Oil Company of Indiana jumped $400 a share, to $6,200. Shortly after the dissolution it sold as low as $1,400 a share. Another marked advance was in Standard Oil of California, which rose from $160 to $215.

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$4,892,253 SUIT FILED.

Old Firm of Vermilye & Co. Defendant in a Railway Bond Action.

Suit has been brought before Supreme Court Justice Ford to recover $4,892,253 from the members of the former banking firm of Vermilye & Co. and Frank Tilford, for the alleged breaking of a contract whereby Vermilye & Co. had agreed to sell mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad.

The plaintiffs in the action, represented by the firm of Niles & Johnson, are Elizabeth J. Atkins for the estate of Thomas B. Atkins, executors of the estate of Uriah Herrmann, and the executors of the estate of Benjamin E. Bates. The defendants severally named are Donald Mackay, who died recently; James A. Trowbridge, Latham A. Fish, William A. Read, Edwin B. Trowbridge, and Frank Tilford.

It is contended by the plaintiffs that they were the owners of mortgage bonds of the railroad worth more than $4,000,000. They say they deposited these bonds with the Metropolitan Trust Company and formed a committee to buy the railroad in 1892. They made all plans for the assumption of control of the road and entered into agreements with adjacent railroads to insure them recognition. The selling of their bonds, they contend, was intrusted to Vermilye & Co., who agreed to sell the bonds at their full value.

The complaint sets forth that Vermilye & Co. failed to carry out the agreement and that the bonds were not sold. In consequence they became worthless, and the combination failed. They, therefore, demand the full value of the bonds from the members of the old banking house, which is now dissolved.

It is estimated that it will take ten days to bring all the facts before Justice Ford and the jury. Nash & Jones are appearing for the various bankers.

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TWO SEEK TO DIVORCE HER.

McDermott and McVitty Found They Were Partners in Matrimony.

When Charles McDermott and Alexander McVitty responded to the call of their cases from the undefended divorce calendar before Justice Page in the Supreme Court yesterday, the Justice asked:

"Where are your wives?"

"If it please, your Honor," replied the one lawyer who was counsel for both husbands, "my clients have only one wife."

It then appeared that McDermott, who married Margaret Noonan, and McVitty, who married Margaret Sullivan, subsequently discovered that their wives were one and the same person. When the process servers sought Mrs. M. Dermott-McVitty they found her in an uptown restaurant.

The woman had admitted to each that she was the wife he sought, and that, moreover, she was quite willing, henceforth, to be neither Mrs. McDermott nor Mrs. McVitty.

McDermott married her in 1905 and McVitty in 1911. Decision was reserved.

Ex-Judge Stanton Held for Arson.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 6.—Former Judge Chester A. Stanton of Wurtsboro was held to-day for the Grand Jury on a charge of arson in the second degree in setting fire to his home last Monday. He will be examined as to his sanity.

HINT OF COMPROMISE IN SCHEFTELS TRIAL

Rice, Who Has Been His Own Lawyer, Holds Long Conference with District Attorney Wise.

CASE DRIFTING AGAINST HIM

His Co-Defendants In No Easy Position—Jurors Worn Out—Evidence Nowhere Near Completed.

Rumors were afloat yesterday afternoon in the Federal Building that the next few days will see the end of the Scheftels trial, which has been clogging one of the parts of the United States District Court since the middle of October. George Graham Rice, who has always been considered the brains of B. H. Scheftels & Co., and has for the last two months been conducting his own defense, was in conference yesterday afternoon with District Attorney Wise for three hours. Nothing was given out as to the reason of a defendant, whose witnesses have been under examination for seven or eight weeks, thus seeking an interview with the representative of the Government, and District Attorney Wise, when he was asked about it, refused absolutely to explain.

He did, however, deny that the Government had now or at any other time made any overtures to the defendants, and it is surmised that if either party is weary of the prolonged struggle it is the Scheftels Directors. Several of their witnesses have given as much comfort to the Government as to the defense, and it has become clear that when at length the case goes to the jury the chances of an acquittal are slim. Moreover, Rice has been locked up already in the Tombs since the beginning of the year, and not a day of this confinement would in the event of his condemnation count toward a reduction of his sentence. It is also believed that if the jury disagreed he would not again be released on bail, and would have to face several more months of confinement in the Tombs before his trial could be placed on the calendar again. So it would surprise no one if arrangements were made for the speedy termination of the trial.

To no one will the end of the trial be more welcome than to the jury. They have been able to devote scarcely any time to their own business since the middle of October, and are drawing only the average jury pay of less than $15 a week. Only last Tuesday they presented a petition to Judge Ray and laid before him proofs of the injury done by the trial to their business affairs. He agreed to an arrangement whereby after Monday the court should not sit in the morning, but should convene at 1 o'clock each day and continue till 5 o'clock. The jurors also talked of endeavoring to obtain from the Government some kind of extra compensation for their prolonged attendance in court.

In the seventeen weeks that the trail has lasted, it has cost the Government not much short of $50,000, according to District Attorney Wise. It has occupied the time of three Assistant District Attorneys almost continuously since October and for several months before that they were engaged in its preparation. In addition there have been expert accountants and mining engineers employed, while the amount of work which has been thrown on the court stenographers has been tremendous.

But what has been particularly discouraging to all concerned in the case has been its apparent endlessness. The door for the admission of a vast variety of evidence has been opened, and as almost every question asked a witness has been met with objections from one side or the other, the taking of testimony has been very slow. Judge Ray has felt that he had no power to limit the number of witnesses the defense might call, and that he must give the most careful consideration to every point raised by counsel. Consequently, the proceedings have been dragging along with a witness on the stand for four or five days at a time, and with long intervals between questions to permit the lawyers full opportunity to debate the objections that can be raised.

It has been realized by both sides that there was little hope of reaching the closing addresses till the Summer, and this has meant that it was quite likely that before that the trial would be interrupted by the illness of some one whose presence was indispensable. Already the foreman of the jury has suffered from a diseased eye, and yesterday afternoon the trial had to go over to enable him to undergo an operation. If the negotiations between Rice and the District Attorney arrive at any sort of settlement, it will be received by all with immense relief.

EX-SENATOR GARDNER IN JAIL.

Arrested This Time for Contempt of Court in Not Paying Alimony.

Ex-State Senator Frank J. Gardner was arrested again yesterday. This time it was on a warrant issued on the complaint of his former wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Gardner, for failing to pay her five months' alimony. She was divorced from Gardner in 1910, and the court ordered him to pay her $100 a month alimony.

The arrest of Gardner was made by Deputy Sheriff John Buick, Jr., as he was leaving the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon after the final hearing before Magistrate Kempner of the conspiracy charge in which it was alleged that he tried to defraud Samuel E. Haslett, the wealthy recluse, out of his fortune. On that charge he was held for the Grand Jury, as was George H. Decker, the nurse, accused with him.

Gardner went from the court building to the Raymond Street Jail, where has was assigned to quarters with other members of the alimony club. He did not elect just then to pay the $500 and so escape serving a term in jail. To purge himself of contempt Gardner will have to remain sixty days in jail. This term will also relieve him of the necessity of making further payments of alimony.

Following the granting of the divorce decree to Mrs. Gardner, her husband married Miss May Yerby, and now lives with her at 75 East Eighty-first Street, Manhattan.

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a *few moments* at luncheon, or on your way home from business, to step in at one of our eight *conveniently* located offices and have your eyes examined by one of our **Oculists** (registered physicians).

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FOSTER DESERTS TAFT.

Secretary of Ohio State Committee Goes Over to Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—Israel H. Foster of Athens, Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, announced his espousal of Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidency to-night. He says he was impelled to this course by the strength of the Roosevelt sentiment in Athens County and throughout the Eleventh Congressional District. He was, he says, requested by the Taft State organization to poll the Athens County Committee, and found the committeemen strong for Roosevelt.

In a letter to Chairman William D. McKinley of the Taft National organization Mr. Foster says:

I addressed you a letter under date of Feb. 17 regarding the candidacy of Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor for delegate to Chicago. It developed that the General had at that time announced his candidacy. I wrote you that letter in line with the wire received from you when you took charge. I have taken a poll of the committee of this county at the instance of the Taft State leaders. It is decidedly in favor of Roosevelt, especially in the mining and farming districts. As a member of the State Committee I find myself not a little embarrassed, as I wish to hot misrepresent the manifest sentiment of my district. I am not trying to find a favorite. I have a high regard for the President, but the fact is that at present at least, the manifest sentiment of my district seems to favor Roosevelt. While I did not hear from my letter to you, I take this means of stating to you frankly my position, as I do not wish to be misunderstood in the event I should feel impelled to support Roosevelt in order to represent properly my district.

Foster mailed similar letters to Secretary Hilles, National Committeeman A. I. Vorys, and Lewis C. Laylin, Taft's personal campaign manager in Ohio. Taft leaders say that three weeks ago Foster, who for years had been an enemy of Gen. Grosvenor, called at Taft headquarters here and suggested to Chairman Laylin that in the interest of harmony Grosvenor go as the National delegate from Athens County, also because he knew Grosvenor would be acceptable to President Taft. At that time Foster was loud in his praise of Taft.

DR. GARFIELD AGAINST RECALL

Declares Unsound the Principle Advocated by His Brother and Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 6.—The principle of the recall was attacked at the Board of Trade dinner to-night by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College. Dr. Garfield is the son of the late President Garfield and a brother of James R. Garfield, a supporter of Col. Roosevelt and his policies.

"To empower the people to recall the decisions of the courts would destroy what small remnant of power and dignity remains in our Legislatures," declared Dr. Garfield. "The objection to the Constitutions adopted by our States in recent years is that many provisions included in the fundamental instrument ought to have been reserved for consideration and action by the Legislatures. The true Constitution deals only with general principles, while the latter provides administrative machinery for carrying the general principle into effect. The vice which besets the recently adopted Constitutions is productive of the sentiment in favor of the recall.

"The surest way to meet and overcome the demand for popular interference with judicial decisions is to cut out of our Constitutions everything which is not of a general character. Rehabilitate the Legislature by conferring upon it power to weigh and consider measures calculated to carry out the will of the people expressed in the Constitution, and the demand for the recall of decisions will soon cease to be heard."

WHITE AGAINST THE RECALL.

Forerunner of Revolution, Declares First President of Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—"Reversal of decisions of our courts by popular vote is the most monstrous proposal ever presented to the American people, or any other people," declared Dr. Andrew D. White, first President of Cornell and former Ambassador to Russia, France, and Germany, who is a Taft designate-delegate to the National Convention.

"Of course," he said, to-day, "I know there have been some unfortunate elections of Judges in all parts of the country, especially on the Pacific Coast and in the Mountain States. But the idea that on that account assemblages of people who have never considered fully, and, indeed, are not competent to consider, judicial questions should reverse the careful decisions of courts, is foreign not only to all precedent in good Government, but to the simplest ideas of common sense. If once that course is fairly begun all that we most pride ourselves upon is gone.

"The one thing which the various peoples of the world envy us above all other institutions is the possession of the Supreme Court. The most eminent authorities in all parts of the world speak of it with reverence as the greatest court ever created and the only one of its kind that has ever existed. It really the decisions of any of the courts can be reversed in obedience to popular whim it logically follows that all may be.

FAMOUS FLAGS ARE SAVED.

House Votes $30,000 to Restore Navy's Great Battle Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The battle flag of Commodore Perry in the famous naval conflict on Lake Erie, on Sept. 10, 1813, was displayed to-day from the Speaker's rostrum in the House with three other famous flags as an exhibit in support of the Bates bill for the restoration of the collection of naval battle flags at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. The cost of this work will be $30,000.

It will require the services of 100 needlewomen, working 200 days, to complete the task. Twelve hundred yards of a fine grade of linen from Ireland will be used in backing the flags, and a specially made silk, to be imported from France, will be used in attaching the tattered buntings to the background on which they are to be preserved and exhibited at Annapolis.

The display of the famous flags on the floor of the House to-day appealed to the patriotism of its members, and the Bates bill, carrying the $30,000 appropriation, was passed unanimously. The Perry flag measures 8 by 10 feet and has a solid blue field with inscription in two lines of white letters: "Don't give up the ship," the dying words of Capt. James Lawrence, after whom Perry's flagship was named. In the famous battle on the lake Perry ordered this flag hoisted as the signal for action.

There are 136 flags in the collection to be restored, most of them taken in after the battle. For years they have been stored in ordinary wooden boxes at the Naval Academy, and are in a deplorable condition although of great historic value. Many have been eaten by moths.

In the Spanish war collection of flags to be restored are that of Rear Admiral Montejo, whom Dewey defeated at Manila, and Admiral Cervera's flag used in the battle of Santiago.

TAFT CAPTURES TWO DELEGATES IN IOWA

President's Campaign Managers Elated Over the Blow Thus Given to Senator Cummins.

FIRST INSURGENT INVASION

Senator Dixon, Roosevelt Leader, Responds to Challenge and Forces Issue of Presidential Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Taft managers were delighted to learn this afternoon that Senator Cummins of Iowa had already lost to President Taft the two delegates from the Sixth District of the State of which Mr. Cummins is the favorite son. This is the President's first definte victory in an insurgent State, and Representative McKinley of Illinois, the Taft campaign manager, insists that it prophecies other victories.

Mr. Cummins last Fall withheld from the race in favor of Mr. La Follette, but finally became a candidate with the express purpose of holding his State from President Taft. The Sixth is the only district to choose delegates so far, and the telegraphic pledges of support received from them at the Taft headquarters to-day were regarded as peculiarly significant. The victory in Iowa was coupled with the instruction of Taft delegates from the Fifth and Sixth Tennessee districts. These three districts bring the total of Taft delegates up to 84, as against two for Col. Roosevelt from an Oklahoma district. Mr. La Follette so far has no delegates.

From the beginning the Taft managers have realized that the farmers of the Middle West and of the East would be difficult to hold for Mr. Taft on account of the President's advocacy of Canadian reciprocity. But lately Mr. Taft's supporters in Congress have been pointing out to their constituents that Col. Roosevelt in speeches and editorials advocated reciprocity as ardently as did the President, and that his most flattering references to his successor have been in regard to his stand on reciprocity.

As a result of this letter-writing campaign, Senator Townsend of Michigan and Senator Page of Vermont—both States in which reciprocity was unpopular—to-day reported a great change in farmer sentiment toward the President.

Here in Washington, however, the chief interest of the day centred in Senator Dixon's reply, yet to be answered, on behalf of the Roosevelt campaign, to the challenge of his authority as a Roosevelt manager, issued last night by Director McKinley from the Taft renomination headquarters. Yesterday morning Mr. Dixon squarely challenged the Taft camp to decide the issue before the people at Presidential primaries in all the States. Mr. McKinley avoided that issue by questioning Mr. Dixon's right to speak for the ex-President, thereby hoping to bring Mr. Roosevelt into the open. Instead, Mr. Dixon quoted from a public speech of Col. Roosevelt in favor of the primary system of nomination for his authority, and said that his credentials as Roosevelt manager were contained in the address Mr. McKinley put on the letter addressed to "Chairman of the Roosevelt Executive Committee." In his letter Mr. Dixon reiterates his demand for popular primaries, and ends with this sentence: "I seek to test and am prepared to stand by the result. Are you?"

To-night at the Taft headquarters it was said that Mr. McKinley had been "tied up" at the Capitol so late that he had not been able to take up the Dixon letter, but that at the earliest possible date he would do so. Exactly what occupied him is not apparent, as the House devoted its session to a perfunctory going through of the calendar, and in the Senate, where Mr. McKinley lingered for a time, was only a set debate on general arbitration.

"In addressing you," Mr. Dixon wrote to Mr. McKinley, "I acted as the representative of the 'men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several States' to whom Col. Roosevelt's letter of Feb. 24 was sent."

Senator Dixon charges the Taft forces with "seeking to evade the issue through the subterfuge of appearing to question my authority in submitting the primary proposition to you." He declares his authority to issue the challenge is based on Col. Roosevelt's letter to the Western Governors Feb. 24, in which he announced his readiness to accept a nomination, and expressed the hope that direct Presidential primaries would be arranged for in every State.

"No clearer authority for my challenge could be had," says Senator Dixon in his letter.

He adds that a selection by direct Presidential primaries would show, he believes, an overwhelming sentiment for Mr. Roosevelt, but that if the preference is for President Taft the fact ought to be ascertained by the same means.

"I therefore renew my challenge," says Senator Dixon, "feeling confident that you will give it more serious consideration than your reply of last night indicated."

Chairman McKinley of the Taft Campaign Committee was not at the headquarters when Senator Dixon's second letter was delivered. It was acknowledged there, however, that the answer of Mr. McKinley last night to Senator Dixon's challenge was designed to ascertain whether Col. Roosevelt had authorized the organization of the "Roosevelt Executive Committee" and had selected Senator Dixon to conduct an active campaign for him.

Of still greater interest among politicians was Col. Roosevelt's sharp retort to the speech of Secretary of War Stimson last night in Chicago. In this statement the Colonel refers for the first time directly to "the President" as having the support of machine leaders who have since four years ago turned a complete somersault to get into his following. This marks the beginning of personalities in the opinion of politicians here and every one predicts that the pre-convention campaign will be the bitterest in the party's record.

The Colonel's comparison of his political position to that he occupied in support of Mr. Stimson for the Governorship of New York two years ago is regarded as unfortunate. Of course, the prompt comment of the Taft people on the comparison was that the Colonel may be going into this campaign from the same high sense of duty that spurred him into the New York fight, but that certainly he is going to the same kind of defeat. That comment goes for what it is worth.

According to an announcement made by Secretary to the President Hilles to-day the eleven Republican State Senators of New Jersey are for the renomination of Mr. Taft. Of the thirty-five Republican Assemblymen from New Jersey thirty-two, the announcement said, are for Mr. Taft's renomination, two are non-committal and one is opposed.

It was reported to-night that part of Mr. McKinley's answer would be to tell Mr. Dixon to go into Wisconsin, where primaries are compulsory under the law, and when he finishes the test there to the satisfaction of Col. Roosevelt to return with his challenge. Wisconsin, of course, is considered solid for Mr. La Follette, and Col. Roosevelt has as little to gain in a primary fight there as the President has to lose.

Former Republican State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff of New York was an over-night house guest of President Taft this evening at the White House. It is said that details of the President's campaign in New York were discussed.

TO FORCE TAFT'S HAND.

Chicago Plan to Coax Statement on Presidential Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Roosevelt campaign managers here are planning to put the preferential primary question squarely up to President Taft when the Chief Executive reaches here Saturday. Just how it will be done has not been decided, but an effort will be made at any rate to bring the proposition to the attention of the President in such a manner that he will feel constrained to make some reply before departing from the city Sunday.

The first step in this plan was taken to-day when Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, halting in Chicago on his return from the Eastern invasion in behalf of Col. Roosevelt, sent a telegram to Senator Dixon in Washington, in which he asked whether "Mr. Taft will block the way" after Col. Roosevelt has declared himself unequivocally for the proposition. The Stubbs challenge, it is understood, is to be followed between now and Saturday by a series of interrogatories hurled at the President from all sections of the country. In this way, the Roosevelt managers seem to think, President Taft can be prevailed upon to make some statement while in Chicago.

Col. Frank L. Smith, Internal Revenue Collector for Central Illinois, will take charge of the Taft forces in Illinois tomorrow. Col. Smith, in order to avoid the charge of being a Federal office holder, has taken a leave of absence, and will not draw any salary from the Government during the campaign.

ALABAMA FOR TAFT TO-DAY.

Republican Convention in Birmingham Conceded to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—The Alabama Republican Convention in Birmingham to-morrow will indorse Taft for re-election. This is conceded by Republican politicians of the State. An effort to block this has been made but it will have no effect, according to prophecies. Former office holders are shouting for Roosevelt, but they have been unable to have their candidate indorsed by any of the nine congressional conventions. There was some talk of a primary but the Roosevelt forces could not muster enough strength to force this on the opposition.

Reports are current that Post Office Inspectors are in the State to inquire into any activity on the part of office holders who may be inclined to follow Col. Roosevelt. Former office holders supporting Col. Roosevelt are Charles H. Scott, Joseph O. Thompson and W. F. Tebbitts.

EBERHART STILL FOR TAFT.

Minnesota Governor Denies Saying He Would Be Neutral.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—"Why don't they print it?" asked Gov. Eberhart to-day when told of a statement attributed to Senator Dixon that he had a letter from the Governor saying there would be no interference from the State organization in the Taft-Roosevelt fight in Minnesota.

"I have not written such a letter," he declared. "I have announced myself as being in favor of Mr. Taft and shall work to procure a Taft delegation from this State. I do not believe the people will return a man to the White House for a third term. They are competent to govern themselves and I believe they will honor Mr. Taft with a second term."

DECRY TAFT INDORSEMENT.

Dissenters in Philadelphia Union League Sent Out a Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Fourteen of the 2,650 members of the Union League sent out a protest to-day against the assembling of the membership in a special meeting Saturday afternoon to consider means of promoting the candidacy of President Taft for the Republican Presidential nomination. It is declared in the notice that while the fourteen members do not care to discredit the candidacy of Mr. Taft, they feel that the proposed meeting would be "contrary to the policy and traditions of this staunch Republican club, and would inject the league into active politics before the convention had chosen the candidate."

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

TAFT MEN WRECKING PARTY, COLONEL SAYS

They and Not His Friends Forced Him to Run, Is Roosevelt's Answer to Stimson.

PERKINS VISITS HIM

Financier Makes a Hurried Auto Trip to Oyster Bay with a Message from Senator Dixon.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 6.—Showing plainly that he was greatly angered by the address delivered by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in Chicago last night, in which Mr. Stimson declared that the Colonel was jeopardizing the real cause of progress in the Nation, Col. Roosevelt gave out a statement to-day, just before leaving the Nassau County Court House at Mineola, where he was called for jury duty, in which he said he thought he had pretty thoroughly answered all of the charges made against him. The Colonel did not act hastily. He carefully considered for nearly an hour all that Mr. Stimson had said, and as the minutes flew by his anger seemed to increase.

He implied that he would have had no comment to make if Mr. Stimson had simply declared in favor of Mr. Taft's renomination. It was the personal attack upon him in Mr. Stimson's address that aroused him. Col. Roosevelt, when he had concluded dictating his answer to Mr. Stimson, put on his fur overcoat and started for the door of the Court House. He refused to-night at his home to add to what he had dictated, declaring that he thought he had said enough for one day. Here is Col. Roosevelt's statement:

Col. Roosevelt's Statement.

As regards Mr. Stimson's statement that against my original intentions I am being forced by certain persons into the arena this year, I need merely say that the statement is correct only in the sense that it would be correct to make the same statement as to my advocacy of Mr. Stimson for Governor in 1910.

In that contest, as in this, I was exceedingly reluctant to be drawn into the contest. In that contest, as in this, I acted only from a sense of duty to the people as a whole, and in that contest I was assailed with precisely the same arguments by the great majority of those who are now assailing me. If I had considered only my own personal interests and personal preferences I would, of course, have kept out of the 1910 campaign, have let the machine remain in control of Saratoga, and have seen the State go Democratic by 300,000 majority as under those circumstances it certainly would have gone. I went in because I conscientiously felt that it was my duty to take my part in the fight for honest government, for genuine self-government by the people, without regard to the consequences to myself, and I am in this fight on precisely the same basis and for precisely the same reasons.

Let me add in view of the questions of certain friends that neither Mr. Stimson nor any other man whom I have supported for public office owes me any gratitude for doing so.

I support a man not to get his gratitude but because I believe he will render good service to the people. And I ask nothing from any man in return except that he render such service to the people. And I judge him accordingly.

Assails Methods of the Other Side.

As for the question concerning who are forcing me into the arena the answer is easy. Which side is making the demand for open primaries? And which side is stifling this demand wherever possible, refusing to accede to it save under compulsion, and trusting to the use of patronage, to such methods as those tried in the recent Kansas City Congressional convention, and to those very machine leaders who have turned a complete somersault as regards the President during the last four years.

These leaders are managing the campaign against me, and if they were deliberately trying to wreck the Republican Party they would follow precisely the same tactics they have been following, tactics which make it seem that they would rather see the Republican Party defeated than see it restored to what it was under Lincoln and see it become again the genuine party of the people, the party that stands for real popular rule, and for the highest ideals of social and industrial justice, to be achieved through popular rule.

We stand for direct Presidential preferential primaries everywhere, in Massachusetts, in Illinois, in New York, for in New York the present primary law, passed by the machines of the two parties, is expressly designed to prevent either party from escaping the control of the professional politicians, and from falling under the control of the people.

If our opponents wish the people to have their say, let them support real primary bills.

If in open primaries, without coercion or fraud, without pressure brought by the use of patronage or by the promise or by the withholding of patronage, the plain people of the Republican Party declare that they do not wish me to be nominated, then most certainly I do not wish the nomination.

If they declare that they do not wish me to be nominated, then most certainly I do not wish the nomination. If they declare that they do wish me, not in my interests but in the interest of the people as a whole, then, as I have already said, I will accept, and will strive to serve the people with all of whatever powers I possess.

While it was necessary for Col. Roosevelt to appear in court, he was not called upon to do jury duty and he was excused with the other trial jurors at 1 o'clock. Reporters who crowded about him as he got into his automobile asked him if he would make a direct reply to Congressman McKinley, Mr. Taft's campaign manager, who has asked Senator Dixon whether he was acting upon the authority of the Colonel in challenging him to show his hand in regard to the Presidential preferential primaries.

"You will never get me to enter into personalities," retorted Col. Roosevelt. "That's all I have to say."

There was only a small crowd at the Court House to greet the Colonel. He will return there to-morrow, but will probably be quickly excused, as the case now before the jury is likely to occupy the time of the court throughout the day.

Perkins Brings Message from Dixon.

George W. Perkins, a former partner in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., a Director of the International Harvester Company, who, the Taft managers have declared, is one of the financial backers of Col. Roosevelt in his campaign to capture the nomination for President, was a visitor at Sagamore Hill, the home of Col. Roosevelt, late this afternoon. He came as a messenger to Col. Roosevelt from Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Chairman of the National Roosevelt Executive Committee.

Mr. Perkins arrived at Oyster Bay from New York in a closed automobile, and, after a short conference, went away before he could be interviewed by the reporters.

Col. Roosevelt, when asked about the visit of Mr. Perkins, said that he had come with a message from Senator Dixon, but the Colonel would not tell what had been discussed at their conference. He added that Mr. Perkins had stayed but a few minutes. He said he expected to receive another messenger from Senator Dixon to-night.

Earlier in the day Col. Roosevelt told the reporters that Senator Dixon had communicated with him, saying that he had left Washington for New York, and expected to arrive there at 9 o'clock to-night. He asked for a conference with the Colonel, but said that he would leave after a stay of three hours in New York, and would not be able to make the trip to Oyster Bay. If it was impossible to arrange a conference, he added, he would send a messenger to Oyster Bay. It was not announced who the messenger would be.

DEFENDS HIS RECALL PLAN.

Roosevelt In Outlook Article Cites Lincoln's View of Judges.

Col. Roosevelt has an article in The Outlook this week under the heading, "Do You Believe in the Rule of the People?" In this article the Colonel sets forth the principle that Abraham Lincoln advanced in one of his official documents that he regarded the Judges as "servants and not the masters of the people." "Many good and honorable people," says the Colonel, "do not believe in the rule of the people, and openly say so. Others do not believe in the rule of the people and do not say so. These," he says, "we do not respect." Lincoln, he says, "strove against privilege in the most hateful form of his day." The Colonel then says:

We, in our day, strive against hateful forms of intrenched wrong and privilege. We are not striving in bitterness of spirit, or with anger and hatred; as far as in us lies, we seek to emulate Abraham Lincoln's charity and kindliness in dealing with those who, as we believe, think erroneously; but we also endeavor to emulate the unflinching resolution, the unswerving purpose with which he fought for the great cause of righteousness.

Lincoln, Col. Roosevelt goes on to say, believed in the liberty and power of the people, and while he respected the Judges he believed that the people had the right to decide for themselves the great fundamental questions of public policy, "upon the proper solution of which it depends whether there shall or shall not be true social justice in the land." The Colonel continues:

Therefore we hold that, as regards these questions of public policy, courts, like executives and Legislatures, must bow to the sober and well-thought-out judgment of the people.

Let me repeat once more what I have so often said—that I am not now speaking of ordinary cases of justice between man and man such as must be decided by Judges here in America as they are decided by Judges in all other lands.

At present, the Colonel says, he speaks only of the kind of decision which American courts are entitled to make. He then goes on:

I am speaking of the action of the court of a State when it declares that a law passed in the collective interest of the whole community is unconstitutional, and I have especially in view the laws affecting human rights from a most vital standpoint—the laws affecting the terms and conditions of life and employment among the wage-workers.

I am not primarily concerned with methods; my aim is to secure the right of the people to decide for themselves, according to the principles of common sense and justice, what the public policy shall be in these matters. I am concerned with the end, not the means. If in any State the Constitution so clearly defined the power of the Legislature to act for the general welfare as to prohibit the courts from nullifying any law that is consonant with morality and public policy as understood by a majority of the people; and if in actual practice the courts respected such Constitutional prohibition, then there would be no need for what I propose, because in such case there would be full recognition of the absolute right of the people to decide the policy of their representatives, legislative and judicial, in these matters—and this is all for which I contend.

In actual practice, says the Colonel, there is no State where such conditions prevail, and certainly not in New York State. Therefore, he says, he thinks that provision should be made in the constitutions of the several States so that the people themselves could decide what the interpretation of the Constitution is.

NO PRIMARY TEST HERE.

Law Makes It Impossible—Visitors Encourage Roosevelt.

Chairman Duell of the Roosevelt City Committee said yesterday that he had received a telegram from Senator Dixon, in charge of the Roosevelt National campaign, suggesting that a challenge similar to the one he had made to Chairman William McKinley of the Taft Bureau be made in New York State for a preferential primary between Roosevelt and Taft. Said Chairman Duell:

The absolutely authentic polls made by the committee show that the Republican voters in New York City are two and one-half to one for Col. Roosevelt as opposed to President Taft. The law, however, makes it impossible to have such a preferential primary, and no amendment could be passed by the Legislature in time to allow such a contest. However, if Mr. McKinley, Mr. Koenig, or any one else connected with the Taft forces would be willing to have such a test made, then possibly some arrangement could be arrived at to have such a thing done. The inability in this State to get such a thing done emphasizes what a misshapen thing this new direct primary law is.

Alexander H. Revell, Chairman of the National Roosevelt Committee of Chicago sent a letter to the Roosevelt headquarters here yesterday in which he said that Col. Roosevelt might make a speech in Ohio at the May primaries, when the Chicago Convention delegates will be elected.

Mr. Revell also says that a poll taken by seventy-five newspapers of every political faith and scattered in every State indicates that Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming are for Roosevelt, while the following States are for Taft: Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, and Vermont.

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According to the same poll Wisconsin favors La Follette, with Roosevelt a second choice.

STIMSON IGNORES REPLY.

Doesn't Care to Discuss in Any Phase Roosevelt's Latest Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Secretary of War Stimson, before leaving for Washington to-day, refused to discuss Col. Roosevelt's reply to his speech delivered last night in Orchestra Hall. He had just returned from a trip down the Chicago River in connection with the outer harbor agitation when the dispatches containing the Colonel's latest political thoughts were handed to him. After carefully reading them he said:

"I do not care to discuss this in any of its phases."

Mr. Stimson spent a few minutes at the packers' trial as the guest of United States District Judge Carpenter. They were classmates at Harvard University.

ROOSEVELT MEN BOLT.

Two Counties in Oklahoma Hold Rump Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 6.—Out of thirty-two counties reported by 10 o'clock to-night, seventeen counties had instructed their delegates for the ex-President, while ten, with a representation of 49 delegates, had instructed for Taft. In five counties, which have a representation of 52 delegates, the Roosevelt forces held rump conventions and double delegations will be sent.

As contests are to be settled by the State Convention, which by a large majority is committed to Taft and James A. Harris, present State Chairman, is a candidate for National Committeeman on a Taft platform, it is likely that where there are contests the Taft delegations will be seated.

AGAINST OSBORN'S PRIMARY.

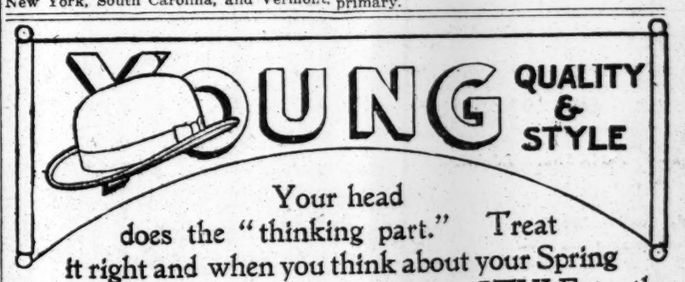
Michigan Legislators Substitute Bill Delaying Choice Till June.

LANSING, Mich., March 6.—The House of Representatives this afternoon laid aside Gov. Osborn's Presidential Preference Primary bill and substituted the Lord bill, which provides for a primary next June, eight days before the Republican National Convention, instead of on April 1, as the original bill provided.

An attempt to pass the bill at once, in order to send it to the Senate for immediate consideration, failed and the House adjourned until to-morrow. Gov. Osborn said after the vote:

"It is more a defeat for the people than it is for me. Their concession of a June primary means something, however."

If the Lord bill is passed by both houses it will be necessary for the Legislature to adjourn on Friday in order to provide the required ninety-day period between adjournment time and June 10, the date fixed for the primary. The Lord bill provides for a ballot which will simply allow the voters to express their preference for President and Vice President. Delegates to the National Convention are to be selected by State Conventions, as usual, and these delegates are expected to vote in accordance with the preference expressed at the primary.



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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

WORKERS INDIGNANT AT BRITISH MINERS

One Effect of the Coal Strike Will Be to Prevent Other Strikes for a Long Period.

FUNDS ARE BEING EXHAUSTED

Another Fruitless Conference Yesterday Between Premier Asquith and the Miners' Leaders.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—Yesterday closed without any official announcement regarding the results of the Government's efforts to settle the coal strike. At the request of Premier Asquith the miners' representatives have undertaken to hold themselves in readiness to attend further conferences.

A conference between the Premier and the miners' executive yesterday afternoon lasted two and a half hours. What passed has not been disclosed, but one of the miners' delegates said last night that there was absolutely no change in the situation.

The fact that the negotiations have not been broken off, but are likely to be continued is, however, held to be a hopeful sign. The miners' representatives are believed to be taking a less irreconcilable attitude in consequence of the change of public opinion toward them.

The fact that the South Wales mine owners have come to London is also a hopeful augury, for they had declared that they would not return until there was a reasonable prospect of a settlement.

Workers' Protests.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the situation is the strong feeling that is developing among other trades unions against the prolongation of the strike. From all over the country come reports of indignant protests by masses of workers of other industries who have been thrown out of employment. One radical observer writes:

"The most formidable peril to the miners' hard-won victory is the other trades unions. The trades unionists are confronted with huge liabilities for unemployment benefits, without having been consulted by the miners. This comradeship is unquestionably dependent upon the miners agreeing to discuss the schedules; otherwise the unions will be compelled to meet and speak plainly."

Leaders of the Labor Party like Arthur Henderson and J. Ramsay Macdonald attended meetings of the miners' executive yesterday and are believed to have laid stress on the fact that a continuance of the strike would have a disastrous effect on trades unionism. The figures given in THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatches yesterday as to the amounts which the coal strike is costing other trades unions show where the shoe is pinching.

W. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions, in an interview yesterday, frankly admitted that, owing to the general depletion of the funds of various unions through the payment of unemployment benefits to members thrown out of work by the coal strike, the country was not likely to hear of any further trade disturbances for many months.

The total of trades union funds on hand is about $30,000,000. This, with a membership of 2,400,000, gives only about $10.25 per head. The federation itself has about 900,000 members, with only enough funds to meet existing liabilities. So far the general federation has had no requests for contributions to the miners' funds.

The Poor Feel the Strike.

The poor throughout the country are beginning to feel the effects of the strike most severely. The small shopkeeping classes are threatened with bankruptcy. Credit is already strained, and a County Court Judge has refused to issue judgment summonses on the ground that it is quite impossible for debtors to pay.

The Mayor of Newcastle has issued an appeal to the townspeople to practice the strictest economy. The Grimsby Corporation has been called upon to put into immediate operation the Feeding of Necessitous Children act. It is declared that the coal strike has accentuated the distress of the laboring classes to such a degree that thousands of children are not being adequately fed.

Society is beginning to feel the depression. Many hostesses are considering the postponement of festivities until brighter times, and it is even rumored that the courts will be postponed, but this is unlikely unless the strike takes a much more alarming aspect.

The strike will certainly affect the race meetings, and it is considered probable that the Grand National week will fall through unless conditions improve, the railway companies in many cases refusing to transport horses.

The Government is becoming concerned regarding illuminants, and is inquiring of gas and electric light companies what amount of gas and coal per pound they have stored. So far as London is concerned there is no immediate danger of the city being plunged into darkness.

Reports printed here to the effect that the Admiralty is turning to the United States for coal supplies are discredited in well informed quarters. From an authoritative source THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that ever since the possibilities of a strike came under discussion the Admiralty has been laying in huge supplies, and now possesses at its naval depots stock sufficient to last for three months at least, even in the event of war.

Asks Prayers for Peace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to all the diocesan Bishops of England and Wales recommending that next Sunday the prayers of all congregations shall be specially invited for a blessing upon the efforts of those who are endeavoring to bring the strike to an end.

James Keir Hardie, M. P., was yesterday asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent what he thought the Government could and should do in the matter of the strike. Mr. Hardie valued his opinion at ten guineas, ($50.) saying that was the sum American papers were in the habit of paying him when they wanted an interview. As no British Government has yet gone the length of consulting the Member of Parliament for Merthyr Tydvil in any emergency, his opinion would be dear at the price.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—A high official of the Miners' Federation said last night that a settlement of the strike this week was impossible, but he was hopeful that it might be effected next week.

Some 400 Oxford undergraduates have organized themselves into a volunteer body to work in the mines or to assist by any available means in the crisis.

MARSEILLES, March 6.—The French Line announces that its steamships will be run under reduced speed until further notice.

The British coal strike obliges the company to economize in coal.

CHRISTIANIA, March 6.—Owing to the British coal strike the steamship services between Christiania, Bergen, and Tromsö have been partially suspended.

Freight rates have been increased.

COAL IS SCARCE HERE.

Some Dealers Advancing Prices and Operators Say This is Unjustified.

Coal dealers in this city were besieged with inquiries for coal yesterday. The possibility of a strike caused such a sudden demand for anthracite that many dealers would supply only their regular customers. Michael J. Burns of 50 Church Street, one of the largest dealers, said that weather conditions had made it difficult to get coal here from the mines, and that unusual contracts were being filled at cost to the dealers.

Some of the firms which supply coal in small quantities were charging higher prices for domestic anthracite in order to conserve their stocks. None of the dealers would say, however, that the prices had been advanced in domestic sizes, though the prices of rice, pea, and buckwheat, known as the small steam sizes, were advancing, and consumers were offering enhanced prices for these sizes if delivered in quantities. This explanatory statement was issued on behalf of the anthracite operators when these reports reached them:

In view of the reported advances in the prices of anthracite, it should be stated that these are not made by the operators, but by the retail dealers.

The wholesale prices of the prepared or "domestic" sizes of anthracite have remained substantially constant for nine years. If, as a result of a suspension of work, as in 1906, or a threatened suspension, the prices to the consumer have been advanced, it has been due wholly to the fact that the apprehensions of the public have enabled the retail dealers to exact a larger profit by selling at higher figures.

At times there have been slight fluctuations in one or another of the sizes of anthracite, but these have been the natural effect of trade conditions upon the market for particular sizes, and have not affected the general average. The United States Commissioner of Labor computes the average wholesale price of the "domestic" sizes at New York Harbor every month, in order to fix the bonus for the mine workers under the sliding scale, and his reports show that the price has not varied except for the ordinary seasonal changes.

It is thought that when the joint conference takes place between the representatives of the mine workers and the operators, on March 13, the mine workers, in case they decide to make modified proposals on which to base negotiations, the original demands being rejected, will make their principal fight for the closed shop. The agreements between the railroad brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, and others and the railroads are open-shop agreements made, not with the unions, but with the men as a whole, and it is said that there is little likelihood that the railroad operators will make an exception in favor of the mine workers.

PEA COAL PRICES GO UP.

Dealers in Philadelphia Predict Another Increase for Other Sizes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The price of pea coal advanced from $4.75 to $5.50 a ton to-day, and dealers predicted that further increase in price would be made within forty-eight hours. Similar prediction was made regarding the price of egg, stove, and nut coal, the first two sizes selling at present at $7 a ton, and the nut size at $7.25 a ton.

The price of the three grades represent an increase to the public of 25 cents a ton within a week. In the opinion of dealers there is no telling where the increases will stop. Should the threatened strike in the anthracite regions prove a reality, they declared, all grades of coal will undoubtedly increase to about double its present price.

Shortage of coal reported by the operators, the pending strike, the severity of the weather, and the unusual demand were some of the reasons given for the increase.

Among railroad officials and coal operators there is a feeling that the coal strike may be averted and that the conferences between the miners' representatives and the operators to be held next week will end in some kind of a compromise. At the offices of President Baer of the Reading to-day it was denied absolutely that the Reading was in any way concerned in the employment of strikebreakers. It was declared that there would be plenty of time to hire men after the operators and miners had failed to come to terms. It was also pointed out that the men hired would not be strikebreakers, but would be guards for the purpose of protecting mining properties.

OPERATORS SUE UNION.

Attach Strike Fund of the Miners, Also Claiming Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., March 6.—An unprecedented situation in union labor developed here when the operators of the coal properties in which the miners are striking brought suit for damages against the union as a body and attached the strike fund of the miners as a guarantee that when the suit is won there will be property with which to pay the damages.

The operators allege a regular contract with the union and say the union broke the contract, thereby preventing the company from shipping coal, causing heavy loss. The suit is brought against Local 2,742, United Mine Workers of America. The money garnisheed was on deposit in the Sheridan banks to the credit of the union, and was to have been used as a strike fund. District officials of the mine workers ordered the strikers back to work, but the men refused to resume.

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Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000

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YUAN TO BE AIDED BY FOREIGN BANKS

They Will Advance Funds for Urgent Needs—More American Troops Going to China.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY SLAIN

Shot by Mutineers Near Pao-ting-Foo—Chinese Troops Not to be Allowed to Enter Tien-Tsin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—The Times's Peking correspondent telegraphs:

"General satisfaction is expressed that the six powers whose interests predominate in China have agreed upon the paramount importance of rendering financial assistance to Yuan Shi-Kai without delay, in order to strengthen his authority and aid the early establishment of a strong central Government.

"On Saturday the Ministry of Finance informed the 'Four Nations' banks that 1,000,000 taels (about $650,000) was urgently needed in order to pay the Chinese legations abroad, meet arrears in the payment of troops, and provide for the payment of troops for the next half month. After consultation the four banks, with the approval of their diplomatic representatives and those of the Russian and Japanese Governments, agreed to advance to Yuan Shi-Kai half a million taels now, another half million within ten days, and other amounts subsequently.

"The banks of all six nations will participate, the conditions being arranged later. The participation will be retrospective and will cover also the advance last week of 2,000,000 taels to the provisional Government at Nanking. The loan agreement between the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Nanking Treasury for £1,500,000, the preliminary contract for which was signed on Feb. 21, will be abandoned."

PEKING, March 6.—Comparative quiet has been restored at Peking.

It is stated that the action of the American Minister, Mr. Calhoun, in cabling to Manila for further troops for Tien-Tsin, was not due to the fear of a concerted attempt against foreigners similar to the Boxer rising. In view of the fact that the Chinese troops cannot be depended upon and disorders are sweeping the North, with little prospect of prompt restoration of Government control, it was considered unwise to take any chances.

A missionary named F. Day, belonging to the Church of England mission and attached to the district of Pao-ting-Foo, was killed to-day by mutinous Chinese soldiers. Mr. Day, accompanied by Bishop Charles P. Scott of the North China diocese and another missionary, F. S. Hughes, was making a regular tour of the mission stations in the vicinity of Pao-ting-Foo.

Arriving at Tien-chwang-Ying, Bishop Scott sent Messrs. Day and Hughes to Chin-Chow to fetch letters. The two missionaries found mutinous soldiers sacking the town. These commandeered the missionaries' carts and, on the missionaries attempting to recover them, the soldiers fired a volley and Mr. Day was killed. Mr. Hughes took refuge in the town hall, where he still remains.

An attaché from the British Legation here, accompanied by a detachment of eight British soldiers, left Peking this morning for Chin-Chow to rescue Mr. Hughes.

The American Legation to-day sent a message to the missionaries at Pao-ting-Foo urging that at any rate the women and children should be sent to a place of safety, as Pao-ting-Foo is beyond the reach of protection. It has been found impossible to communicate with other Americans below that town, owing to the complete interruption of the telegraph and postal services and the fact that the railway is in the hands of the mutineers. Letters had previously been received from Pao-ting-Foo giving accounts of the distress of the natives owing to the sacking of the shops and houses. The homes of some of the wealthiest natives are now only heaps of ruins. The missionaries say that their presence there is greatly needed, as many persons have been injured and are destitute and will not survive without aid. The French Legation has sent a special train to bring back the French residents. The priests have refused to leave the town and have made urgent appeals for assistance, but little help is available.

The nightly firing of what seem to be cannon south of Peking arouses curiosity. It has not been possible to ascertain the cause, but it is thought that villagers are firing jingals—Chinese guns—to scare off robbers.

Willard D. Straight, ex-American Consul at Mukden, describes an interesting adventure in which Prince Ching, the ex-Premier, who is now in the French Hospital, was one of the principals. Prince Ching desired to recover some deserted treasure, and store it in the French bank. Mr. Straight and Jean Casenave, a French banker, with Ching's sons, accompanied the Prince, and they proceeded with a number of carts to the palace. The bullion was found where it had been secreted, and 150,000 taels and other valuables were gathered together. The soldiers guarding the palace became surly when they saw that the wealth was to be taken away, and threatened to seize it. The distribution of 1,500 taels, however, with gentle persuasion by the Princes, resulted in permission for the carts to depart.

Strange incidents are numerous. One official, who returned to his wrecked home, found that only silver had been taken. The floors were strewn with foreign banknotes, the soldiers knowing nothing of their value. A pawnshop keeper saved his house from destruction by fire by delivering a basket of silver to soldiers at the door.

Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, the Vice President of the Chinese Republic, is leaving Wu-Chang for Nanking, where he will take the oath as proxy for Yuan Shi-Kai, the President-elect of the republic. Tang Shao-Yi is also proceeding from Peking to Nanking, to take the oath as Premier. When these formalities have been completed the entire Republican Cabinet will come to Peking immediately.

TIEN-TSIN, March 6.—From to-morrow the British concession here, where the Americans also reside, will be placed virtually under martial law. No Chinese will be allowed in the streets later than 11 P. M.

The Chinese authorities, it is reported, have requested the immediate dispatch of Chinese troops to Tien-Tsin to maintain order here. It may be regarded, however, as absoutely certain that the commanders of the foreign troops will not allow Chinese reinforcements to approach within seven miles of Tien-Tsin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—American Minister Calhoun has called upon Major Gen. Bell at Manila for more troops for service in China.

Regarding conditions in North China, Minister Calhoun has reported that British missionaries in Pe-Chi-Li Province have been attacked and that native Christians in the province of Shan-Tung have been massacred; also that Republican troops are reported to be leaving Che-Foo for Tien-Tsin. The Minister adds that, while no immediate danger threatens Peking, additional troops are needed at Tien-Tsin, where foreign troops are assisting the Chinese officials in preserving order. Moreover, foreign military occupation of the railway from Peking to Tien-Tsin may become necessary.

MANILA, March 6.—In response to the request of Minister Calhoun, Major Gen. Bell, commanding the Philippine Division, is sending another battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry from here to North China. The battalion will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Root, and its companies will be brought up to the strength of 150 men, making the battalion 600 strong.

Additional men will also be sent to the battalion already in North China under the command of Major Arrasmith, bringing its companies also up to the strength of 150 men each. The number of men of the Fifteenth Infantry in Northern China will thus be 1,200.

The transports Seward and Liscum have been ordered to convey the troops to China. They will sail on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A telegram from Peking to The Chicago Daily News, dated to-night, says:

"Fighting and looting have been resumed in Peking. The scene of the disturbance is in the western part of the city, where, as this cable is being sent, a conflagration is raging.

"Yuan Shi-Kai faces a tremendous task in restoring order in China. Of six divisions of troops originally loyal there are only two upon which he can depend. The second division at Sin-yang-Chow, in Ho-Nan Province, has revolted, and so has the fifth division, in Shan-Tung Province.

"In spite of all difficulties it is believed that Yuan will weather the storm. The Nanking Government, realizing that the disturbances are dangerous to the republic, is planning to co-operate with him, and a consolidated government will be established in this city soon. Meanwhile Gen. Tieh Liang, ex-Minister of War, and other Manchu refugees in Dalny are plotting Yuan's overthrow."

DIRIGIBLES IN TRIPOLI WAR.

Drop Bombs Among Turks—Native Troops from Eritrea in Battle.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—A correspondent with the Turkish army in Tripoli, telegraphing via Dehibat, reports that dirigible airships were employed in warfare for the first time yesterday. Two Italian airships suddenly rose above the desert horizon, sailed toward the Turkish camp, and dropped half a dozen bombs.

The correspondent makes no mention of any damage, but a dispatch from Rome says the bombs exploded with terrific results and the Turks opened fire without effect.

The airships were flying at a height of 6,000 feet.

TRIPOLI, March 5.—Two dirigible balloons were sent out to-day by the Italian commander on their first air voyage over Tripoli and its environs. Officers in the dirigibles dropped bombs into the Turkish entrenchments.

A battalion of Askaris, Italian native troops from Eritrea, had their baptism of fire in carrying out a reconnaissance. They attacked a superior force of Arabs and held their own well. Finally they were compelled to retreat, but did so in order until they reached an open space, where they wheeled and drove off the enemy by well directed volleys. The Askaris lost nine men killed and seven wounded.

LINE OVER ANDES COMPLETED

Railway Joining Chile and Bolivia the Highest in World.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—Messages from Chile announce that the great railway across the Andes from Arica in Chile to La Pas in Bolivia was completed on Monday, when the rail ends near the Chile-Bolivia frontier were jointed. The line, which is 270 miles in length, attains in places an elevation of about 1,400 feet.

The contract price was £2,750,000, ($13,750,000.) The work has taken less than three years, despite the difficulties presented by the nature of the country which the line traverses. In the first fifty or sixty miles the railway crosses a desert, then it crosses the Andes, while the last 200 miles or so are over high table land. Many short tunnels had to be constructed.

Sir John Jackson, head of the firm which built the line, says it is the highest in the world. The line gives Bolivia a much shorter route to the Pacific Coast. It was constructed for the Chilean and Bolivian Governments in accordance with treaties signed in 1904.

CAVEMEN MORE MANLY.

So Priest Says, Condemning Modern Frenchmen in Lecture on Marriage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 6.—Before a fashionable audience, in which women largely predominated, Mgr. Bolo, the parish preacher, began to-day a series of lectures on "The Marriages of To-morrow."

The savagery of the French Revolution, he said, had abolished the old politeness of France, and since the revolution masculine decadence had become accentuated.

"The poor troglodyte, who lived in the Stone Age," he declared, "and who had a vague presentiment of the existence of a Supreme Being, was more of a man than the modern boulevardier, who has his linen washed in London and who discusses truffles like an animal which shall be nameless."

Mgr. Bolo sought to show that the decrease in the number of marriages (the "marriage strike," he called it) was due to the degeneration of man, as shown by his want of manners, his ignorance, his irreligion, and the increase in crime, and in drunkenness prevalent to-day. Men, he said, were afraid to assume the burden of marriage.

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Ladies' Garments redyed any shade or tone

KAISER'S SISTER SAW PUGILISTS' CONTEST

Princess Charlotte Witnessed a Prizefight at Monte Carlo, Boxing Master Declares

GERMAN SOCIETY STARTLED

Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Another Ring Patron — Controversy Over Police Ban on Berlin Bouts.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 6.—Some consternation has been caused in the highest circles of German society by the revelation that Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, the eldest sister of the Kaiser, has become a patroness of prizefights.

The disclosure has been made by a German boxing master, who is engaged in a controversy with the Chief of Police over the prohibition of public pugilistic encounters. The boxing master writes to the newspapers that he finds it somewhat incongruous that boxing should be barred from Berlin on the ground of brutality in view of the fact that Princess Charlotte reserved a seat for last week's exhibition between Carpenter and Sullivan at Monte Carlo. He states that another prominent German royal lady, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, who is an aunt of the Crown Princess, was also at the ringside.

The attendance of ladies at German prizefights when the latter were permitted was quite common, but it is likely to cause a murmur throughout the empire when it is known that the Kaiser's own sister followed suit. But Princess Charlotte is famed for her unconventionality.

The Princess entertained ex-Controller Metz of New York at her castle last Summer, he having gratified her once expressed wish for a consignment of American Beauty roses on the stalk for cultivating purposes.

GEN. JULIO ANDRADE SLAIN.

Planned to Seize Ecuador Government—Killed in Fight at Quito.

QUITO, March 6.—Gen. Julio Andrade, one of the noted men of Ecuador, military commander at Guayaquil and ex-Minister to Colombia, was killed here last night in what was believed to have been an attempt to gain control of the republic. A large party of Conservatives, headed by Gen. Andrade, attacked the police barracks, and in a fierce engagement the Conservatives were repulsed and Andrade was killed.

Carlos Freile, President of the Senate, has resigned. It is understood that the effort of the Conservatives to seize the Government had been carefully planned with Freile.

A strict censorship has been established.

Gen. Julio Andrade was the chief figure in the suppression of the recent revolution in Ecuador after the death of President Estrada. He took command of the army, supporting the Quito Government, which favored Gen. Leonidas Plaza, who took over the Government on President Estrada's death. On several occasions he met and defeated the insurgent army, under the command of Gen. Flavio Alfaro, which supported the claims of Gen. Montero, and he finally suppressed the revolution by capturing Guayaquil.

Gen. Montero was tried by court-martial at Guayaquil and then dragged into the streets, beheaded, and burned by the angry populace. Eloy Alfaro, Flavio Alfaro, Medardo Alfaro, Ultiano Paez, and Manuel Serrano, other revolutionary leaders, suffered a similar horrible fate at Quito. The country then became quiet, and arrangements were made to elect a President for the next four years, Gen. Plaza being nominated by the Liberals.

SAYS HE CAN MAKE GOLD.

Verley, a French Inventor, Declares He's Found Long-Sought Secret.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 6.—M. Verley, an inventor, asserts that he has discovered the secret of the manufacture of gold out of baser metals. He warns the public that he must not be compared with Lemoine, the diamond fakir, nor with the alchemists of the past, who pretended to have discovered the Philosopher's Stone. His discovery, he declares, is a serious one. He has applied for a patent, and all the Governments of teh world are being invited to a conference to decide upon the "epoch-making revelation."

Paris, it is declared, will hereafter be the greatest gold mine in the world; it will turn out tons of the yellow metal from mere scrap iron.

Some two hundred reporters tried to find the "gold factory" to-day without result, beyond the discovery of someone who knew Verley, and said he had handled his gold ingots. According to this individual, Verley has actually sold gold, which was assayed and accepted as pure. It could not, he added, be distinguished from the metal taken out of the earth. He further says that Verley, frightened at the facility with which gold can be produced, which would reduce its value to that of the baser metals, intends to request the Governments of the world to hold a conference for the purpose of making the production of gold a State monopoly.

Verley, it is said, is leaving here for London to demonstrate the reality of his discovery by experiments in the presence of English scientists. Needless to say, his alleged discovery is receive dhere with a due amount of skpticism.

MUSEUM GEMS UNGUARDED.

Theft of Louis XVI. Bonbonniere at Rheims Reveals Lax Custody.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 6.—The theft at the Museum of Rheims of a magnificent gold tortoise-shell bonbonnière, presented to the Mayor of Rheims in 1775 by Louis XVI., has evoked remarkable revelations regarding the way in which the museum is guarded.

The bonbonnière was sold on Jan. 27 to a Paris antiquary, who has now handed it back to the museum, but its disappearance was not noticed until Feb. 28. It now appears from a letter to the Temps that, although the museum is only open on Thursdays and Sundays, a tip to the attendant is sufficient to obtain admission on any other day.

Nominally there are four attendants, but of these only one, a deaf and infirm old man, remains at his place. Another is engaged in archaeological excavations at the other end of Rheims. The third sells milk, and the fourth keeps bees.

HEALER JAILED AS A QUACK.

Christian Scientist Also Forbidden to Practice in Switzerland.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, March 6.—"Doctor" Joseph Unterberger, a Christian Scientist, advertising himself as a "natural healer of all diseases," has been tried at the court of the Canton of Appenzell for causing the death of a woman "by lack of medical knowledge and neglect" and sentenced to a year's hard labor and costs. He is expelled from the canton and is prohibited from exercising his "profession" in Switzerland.

This sentence is under the new Swiss civil and penal code, which is severe toward persons of the charlatan class, who formerly escaped with light sentences and fines.

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"Two Straight Lines Cannot Enclose a Space"

We aim to carry Economy, Quality and Speed to such a degree of excellence that our name shall follow the mention of these elements as a matter of course.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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GOETHALS AT GERMAN CANAL.

Views $50,000,000 Job of Widening Kaiser Wilhelm Waterway.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 6.—Col. Goethals, chief of the American army engineers constructing the Panama Canal, who arrived in Berlin from Washington at the beginning of the week, spent to-day at Kiel in company with the Military Attaché of the American Embassy, Capt. Shartle, inspecting the operation of widening the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, which has been in progress for the past three years.

The canal widening, which will not be completed until 1915, is primarily for the purpose of making the great waterway connecting Germany's war ports of the North and Baltic Seas navigable for dreadnoughts of the largest dimensions. The work, when finished, will cost $50,000,000, and is being rushed night and day.

The next movements of Col. Goethals are at present indefinite.

HONOR WOMAN ASTRONOMER.

Mlle. Chanson Appointed Assistant at Paris Observatory.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times states that Mlle. Edmée Chandon, who obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Sciences at the Sorbonne after passing brilliantly in mathematics and physics, has been appointed Assistant Astronomer at the Paris Observatory. She joined the observatory staff in October, 1908.

FRENCH JOKE ON GERMANY.

Officer Who Escaped from Fortress Ordered to Return to Face Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A cablegram from Paris to The Daily News says:

"Capt. Lux, the French army officer whose daring escape from the German fortress at Glatz, in which he was imprisoned for alleged spying, attracted much attention in Europe at the beginning of the year, has been cited to appear in a local court in Glatz for failure to pay for 60 marks 24 pfennigs (about $15) worth of cakes eaten while he was a prisoner. All France is grinning at the story. When it was unearthed from an obscure corner among the legal notices in a German newspaper and was printed in this country the French contented themselves with exclaiming, 'Oh, these Germans!'

"The German press itself is aroused at the colossal complacency of Herr Toepfer, the Glatz baker who brought the suit. The papers remark ironically that Capt. Lux is sure to appear April 30, the day scheduled for the hearing, and they suggest that the Court House be draped with garlands and the word 'Welcome' be placed in large letters over the door. Capt. Lux, who has resumed his place in the French Army, says he left a check for 100 francs ($20) in the cell when he escaped, and thinks this ought to be enough to pay for the pastry."

Julius M. Mayer a Judge To-day.

Julius M. Mayer, former Attorney General of the State of New York, who was appointed a United States District Court Judge by President Taft, will take his oath of office at the Post Office Building this morning at 10:30. A large delegation of his friends will be present at the ceremony.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Here is value without precedent—because every medium weight mixture suit in the four Smith Gray & Co. stores must be sold in the next few days.

Nothing is reserved, every mixture suit in the four stores being included—all at these three prices.

22.50, 25.00, 30.00 & 35.00
Suits, 14.00

27.50, 30.00 35.00 & 40.00
Suits, 18.00

40.00, 45.00 & 50.00
Suits, 23.00

All are medium weights suitable for year 'round service—all are cut on models that will be good style for a full year to come. There are more than six thousand garments from which you may choose, your choice being practically limitless.

These prices are guaranteed for a few days only.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

70,000 MEN TO QUELL MEXICAN REBELLION

Minister Tells of Pacification Plans in Which Leading Citizens Will Co-operate.

REBELS PROCLAIM OROZCO

More American Troops for Border—Madero to Make Cabinet Changes to Appease Discordant Elements.

From a Special Correspondent of the Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—Ernesto Madero, Minister of Finance, accorded me the privilege of a special interview this afternoon, and informed me that it is the Government's intention to raise immediately an army of 70,000, with the object of crushing the rebellion. He added that recruiting has already begun, and is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. Cadets of the Military College here to the number of eighty-five have offered their services to President Madero, and are to be assigned as officers in this army of pacification.

It is announced that the law of constitutional guarantees is suspended, and that persons caught committing acts of violence will be shot summarily.

No doubt is entertained in the capital about the fall of Chihuahua. No alarm is felt in Government circles, however, it being known that a strong Federal force is being mustered to resist the southern advance of the rebels, and that Gen. Villa, the Federal leader, with 1,800 men under him, is now at Fresno, four and a half miles south of Chihuahua.

A decisive battle is probable north of Torreon, and the Government is hastening reinforcements thither. Railroad communication between Torreon and Monterey has been restored and a troop train conveying 700 men leaves Monterey for Torreon to-morrow.

There are indications that the proclamation of President Madero has had a salutary effect upon all sober-minded Mexicans, and the leading business men, both here and elsewhere, are meeting to discuss ways and means of assisting the President in the work of pacification.

The tension caused by President Taft's manifesto is being relaxed, and prominent men here declare that if the American President will refrain from issuing further pronunciamentos of such a character as his last, the task of President Madero will be much easier.

The defection of Gen. Orozco is now officially admitted. I learn from a confidential but reliable source that Orozco's motives in turning against President Madero were of a mercenary nature. A demand made by him for 50,000 pesos as the price of his further support was, it is said, flatly refused by Madero, who declared that Orozco ought to be satisfied with the 50,000 pesos which he received for his services in the last campaign. It is declared that there was a hot dispute between Orozco and the President over this matter, and those who knew of it were not at all surprised when they heard of Orozco's defection.

Rebels Proclaim Orozco.

EL PASO, Texas, March 6.—A dispatch from Chihuahua to-night states that Pascual Orozco was proclaimed to-day Generalissimo of the rebel forces in Chihuahua. According to the telegram his leadership was acknowledged by the other insurrecto Generals—Salazar, Campa, Hernandez, and Ponce. The announcement was received enthusiastically by the soldiers by mingled cries of "Libertad!" with "Death to Madero!"

Emilio Vasquez Gomez was proclaimed Provisional President.

Gen. Orozco issued a proclamation declaring that the present movement knew no party; that the fundamental law of 1857, guaranteeing the fullest liberties to the people, shall rule and asserting that a rebel army of 5,000 men, all mounted, will begin the campaign against Mexico City next Sunday.

Gen. Rojas, in command of the garrison at Juarez, received a telegram from Orozco to-day informing him that the train from Chihuahua, carrying American and other refugees, might be expected at Juarez to-night. Gen. Rojas was instructed to facilitate the movement of the train, but to prevent it from crossing to the American side.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 6.—Rebels are in control of the entire State of Chihuahua to-day. Gen. Paicho Villa and his force are still in the State, but so outnumbered as to be ineffective.

The column under Gens. Salazar and Campa moved to the city late yesterday from Sauz and with Orozco's men are in camp at the edge of the city. All saloons are closed by order of Orozco. An immense crowd welcomed the column from Juarez.

Under Orozco's immediate command are six hundred former Government troops. The rebel Generals declare that the numerous recruits coming in will soon swell the rebel army to 5,000 men, who will go south to effect control of Durango, Torreon, and all other towns between here and Mexico City.

In compliance with President Taft's warning, many foreigners will go to El Paso as soon as trains are available.

Americans Relieved.

TORREON, Mexico, March 2, Via Parras, March 6.—Delayed in Transmission.)—The fifty-three American citizens at Velardena were relieved on Feb. 29 by a force of rural guards under the command of Gen. Pereyra. The mine and smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company are still working.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 6.—A telegram dated Monterey, Mexico, from Arturo Margain, arrested on the international bridge here Monday night with José L. Garcia, says both have been released, and will reach Brownsville to-night. Garcia is an American citizen and a merchant here.

EL PASO, Texas, March 6.—A telegram was received here to-day from George J. Reiger of Hayden, Ariz., stating that Mexican malcontents had destroyed the buildings on his ranch in Sonora, Mexico, and taken his cattle.

MORE TROOPS FOR BORDER.

Madero to Make Cabinet Changes to Appease Discordant Elements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President is considering the advisability of sending more troops to the Mexican border. He said so to-day to one of his callers, and there are indications elsewhere of the same intention. Army officers detailed to duty with the National Guard of the States have been ordered to report the percentage of the militia available to serve as volunteers in case of need. It is estibated that at present about 65 per cent. of the National Guard could serve if operations required a force larger than the available regular army.

Secretary of War Stimson, on his return from Chicago to-morrow, is expected to take up with President Taft the number of troops to be sent and their disposal along the international line.

President Taft reviewed the situation in Mexico closely to-day with the Mexican Ambassador, Señor Martinez y Crespo. The chief subject of their conference was a more rigid enforcement of neutrality laws along the border. The Ambassador predicted a gradual return of normal conditions.

A well-authenticated report to-night here was that several Cabinet changes would soon be made by President Madero to appease discontented elements. These changes are said to include the return to the Cabinet of Señor Francisco de la Barra, now traveling abroad, and Dr. Francisco Vazquez Gomez, the defeated candidate for Vice President in the recent elections and brother of Emilio Vasquez Gomez. It was reported that Gen. Geronimo Trevino might be named as Minister of War.

Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez's return to the Cabinet has been suggested as likely to have a great moral effect in Mexico. Dr. Gomez has taken no part in the anti-Government activity of his brother Emilio, now at San Antonio, Texas. Many of the so-called Vasquistas, however, were supporters of Dr. Gomez when he was unsuccessful as a Vice Presidential candidate. Dr. Gomez was Madero's representative at Washington in the last revolution. He is said to be on intimate terms with President Madero, notwithstanding his defeat for the Vice Presidency, and would be able to pacify not only his own followers, but those who have taken up the cause of his brother.

The proposal to make Gen. Geronimo Trevino Minister of War, it is said, has been brought forward because of his military prestige as a soldier of the type of Gen. Diaz. His friends are said to be urging the President to make him the director of the military of Mexico.

The Mexican Ambassador characterizes as "incredible" the report that Manuel Calero, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had said Mexico would hold Americans as hostages in case of American intervention. The American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, at Mexico City, has been instructed, however, by the State Department to ascertain the authenticity of the report.

Although both Azarco and Velardena are still cut off from telegraphic communication, the State Department officials declare that they did not fear for the 100 American residents there.

LANTELME'S HUSBAND SUES.

Action for Libel Against a Journalist —Doctor's Testimony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—The case of Mlle. Lantelme, who was drowned in the Rhine, was recalled to-day when her husband proceeded against Director Depeche of the Parlementaire in an action for libel. In accordance with the French laws all newspapers must refrain from publishing evidence, but all may make references to a case. A number of witnesses for both the prosecution and the defense were heard, including several persons well known in the artistic and literary circles of Paris.

Dr. d'Auriac, who was summoned by the husband to the scene of the tragedy, said in court that the body was still in the water when he arrived. It was held by a rope to the stern of the yacht. He requested the German authorities to give permission to remove the body to the morgue, but the Burgomaster refused because of rumors which had already reached him from Paris. He allowed the body to remain in the water at the end of the rope all night, and it was not until the following evening, twenty-four hours after d'Auriac's arrival, that it was taken out.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

Mme. Lucie Lantelme was drowned while she was yachting with her husband on the Rhine near the Dutch frontier on July 24. It was reported that she fell overboard. Mme. Lantelme's husband was Alfred Charles Edwards, the first proprietor and editor of Le Matin.

Mme. Pantelme was the daughter of a Parisian janitor. She made a great success on the stage and became known as "the most beautiful woman in Paris."

Last Dec. 22 Paris was astounded by the announcement that the tomb of the actress had been broken into, and that valuable jewels had been torn from her body and carried off. The perpetrators of this outrage were never discovered.

DEMAND JURY'S DISCHARGE.

As Government Closes Its Case Defendants Declares Charges Unproved.

CHICAGO, March 6.—After thirteen weeks spent in the selection of a jury and the examination of witnesses the Government to-day closed its case in the trial of the ten Chicago meat packers charged with conspiracy in maintaining a combination in restraint of trade. The case is said to be the longest criminal trial in the history of the Federal courts.

Judge Carpenter immediately adjourned court for the day, and it was announced that at the opening to-morrow a written motion signed by each of the ten defendants would be presented asking the court to take the case from the jury and discharge the packers on the ground that the Government had failed to prove its charges under the indictment. It is expected that the arguments of counsel for the defendants on the motion will take nearly a week.

The closing hours of the Government's side of the case were taken up with the reading of statistical data on the packing industry in the United States and stipulated statements of the corporate history of the companies controlled by the defendants.

The trial was begun Dec. 6. Forty-nine witnesses were examined by the Government and 1,404 documents of various kinds were introduced in evidence.

The salient points which the Government sought to bring out were:

1. That the National Packing Company, which is owned by the Armour, Swift, and Morris interests, was the instrument used in the alleged fixing of prices and determining the volume of shipments.

2. That the defendants in the years 1907, 1908, 1909, and a part of 1910, the period covered by the indictment, regularly attended the Directors' meetings of the National Packing Company held in Chicago every Tuesday afternoon, where it is alleged information was exchanged and margins and shipments agreed upon.

3. That representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and the National Packing Company in New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities exchanged margins and telegraphed them to their superiors in Chicago each week.

4. That the system of figuring the test cost of dressed beef was practically uniform and was used for the purpose of comparing business results.

5. That allowances for hides in figuring the test cost were discontinued in November, 1907, and resumed in April, 1908.

6. That the allowance for fat and other by-products in figuring the test cost were practically uniform throughout the period covered by the indictment.

$10,000 Verdict for Husband's Death

A Supreme Court jury before Justice McCall returned a $10,000 verdict yesterday in favor of Mrs. Katherine Daly, against Arthur Weisbecker. Her husband, Patrick Daly, was a machinist employed by Weisbecker, and was killed when his employer ran his car into a Subway pillar at Broadway and 238th Street on July 14, 1911. Alfred and Charles Steckler were the lawyers for the widow.

100 ARE PUT IN JAIL FOR ASSAILING KNOX

Anti-American Ringleaders in Managua Locked Up Until Secretary Departs.

INCLUDE NEWSPAPER STAFFS

Two Journals Suggested Use of Dynamite Against Mr. Knox—America Nicaragua's Friend, He Tells Assembly.

MANAGUA, March 6.—An extraordinary outburst of anti-American feeling led to the arrest last night of 100 of the more prominent ringleaders, who are being held in detention until Secretary of State Knox has departed.

This is the first indication publicly expressed of opposition to the Central American trip of the Secretary of State.

The persons arrested include the whole of the editorial staffs of the Diario de Nicaragua and of The Diario Moderno, which had published a number of letters and placed headlines over them suggesting that dynamite should be used against the United States Secretary of State.

Francisco Medina,, who was Minister of Finance under President Zelaya, and Gen. Mora, who fought under Estrada, are among the prisoners.

All dispatches sent from this city are being subjected to a severe censorship.

The programme of official visits was carried out this afternoon, after which the President of the Republic held a reception at which formal addresses were delivered. At 4 o'clock a gala banquet was given, followed by a grand ball.

The friendliest feeling appears to prevail among the crowds in the streets. Dressed in holiday attire, the people are giving themselves up to the enjoyment of the numerous festivities.

The American Secretary of State made the biggest hit of his visit to-day when he responded to the welcome extended to him by the Assembly.

"My Government," he said, "does not covet an inch of territory south of the Rio Grande. The full measure and extent of our policy is to assist in the maintenance of republican institutions in this hemisphere. We have a well-known policy regarding causes that might threaten the existence of an American republic from beyond the sea, and will always be found willing to lend proper assistance to preserve the stability of sister American republics."

The President of the Assembly had said that there was some apprehension in Central America regarding the motives of the United States toward the Latin-American republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—From the State Department's perspective, the fling of the Zelayastas of Nicaragua at Secretary Knox is only amusing. And it is one more case where he who laughs last laughs best.

Mr. Knox is the guest of the land where, in the first year of the Taft Administration, he played a decisive part by taking a hand in the internal affairs of a painfully distraught people and unceremoniously driving their usurping President, Zelaya, out of the republic. The man of the hour up to that time, just as he was entering on his expected career of graft and spoliation, was forced to take refuge in a Mexican gunboat and to flee to a neighboring republic for safety.

The newspaper reports to-day tell of an outburst on the part of two Zelaya papers against Mr. Knox and of the arrest, among others, of the editors and staffs. The newspapers that assailed the American Secretary are The Diario de Nicaragua, whose editor is an old officeholder under the Zelaya Government, and The Diario Moderno, run by a former cadet of the Zelaya régime. The entire staff of The Diario de Nicaragua consists of one editor, one reporter, and two typesetters; that of The Diario Moderno is one editor, retired; two reporters, one of whom acts as editor, and two typesetters.

Mr. Knox put an end to seventeen years of graft in Nicaragua and made possible a progressive Government. The few who assailed him are longing for the old order of things. The great majority of the people of the republic exhibit great friendliness to the United States and to its representative, who is their guest.

TO TEST ATLANTIC AIRSHIP.

Trial Flights of the Suchard to be Made Near Berlin This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 6.—A cablegram from Berlin to the Daily News says:

"Everything is practically in readiness at the Johannisthal Aviation grounds, near this city, for the trial flights of the Suchard, the dirigible airship which is to attempt crossing the Atlantic from Teneriffe this spring. The balloon and gondola are already complete, and it is expected that the motors will be mounted before the end of the week. An experimental flight from Berlin can be made within the next few days.

"'We are hoping,' said Joseph Brucker, formerly of Chicago, Manager of the expedition, 'that the trials will be perfectly satisfactory, that others will not be needed. In that case the airship can be packed and sent to Teneriffe almost immediately. The balloon is now fitted with three powerful motors, capable of operating independently, but our meteorologists believe that we shall need to use them only occasionally. The trade wind blowing from the Azores toward the Caribbean in the spring is unvarying, and we shall be blown over the greater part of the distance, the motors being used merely to keep the ship in its course.

"Thus we shall need comparatively little benzine, while to prevent the evaporation of gas when the sun is shining, we are applying a device for sprinkling the envelope of the balloon with water drawn from the ocean. The gondola, of course, is so constructed that it can serve as a boat if we are forced to descend, but we are confident that we can keep up the four or five days necessary for crossing. Naturally we shall descend at the first land to which we come which will probably be some island in the West Indies.'

The airship is equipped with a wireless tance of 150 miles."

WANTY APPEALS TO BISHOP.

Says Rector's Order of Excommunication Was Dictated by Malice.

Edward Wanty of Tomkinsville, who has the distinction of being the first churchgoer in New York to be read out of his church publicly from the pulpit, did not take kindly yesterday to being called "a heathen and a publican."

Instead of resting quietly under the order of excommunication calling upon the faithful of St. Paul's Memorial Church in Staten Island to shun his society, Mr. Wanty visited many of the members of the congregation, and others called upon him. Scores of those who visited Mr. Wanty, denounced the action of the Rev. Guy L. Wallis, who read Mr. Wanty out of the church as he sat in his pew at the Sunday service.

They resented the fact that the order had not been quietly promulgated and published in advance so that Mr. Wanty might have escaped public humiliation As the result of conferences an appeal was taken to Bishop Greer asking for a review of the Rev. Mr. Wallis's order.

Mr. Wanty in his petition, which was drawn up in the form of a legal document, recited the faithful manner in which he had discharged all of his duties toward the church, and told of his service of seventeen years as a vestryman. He then continued:

Your complainant alleges and believes that the said Guy L. Wallis had no legal or valid ground or reason for reading said so-called examination in open church, but did the same solely from motives of malice and with intent to injure and degrade your complainant publicly before the congregation.

Wherefore, your complainant asks that you, as Bishop of the Diocese of New York, take action under Sub-division 2, of Canon 40 of the General Canons of the Episcopal Church to restore your complainant to his rights as a member of said church, and that the rector be ordered to allow and permit your complainant to participate in the service of Holy Communion when held in said church.

Partisans on both sides of the controversy called upon Bishop Greer yesterday in the hope of getting comfort and reassurance. In this all were disappointed, as Bishop Greer refused to give the slightest indication of his attitude.

Mr. Wallis said last night at his home that his order was not open to review, and that he was not at all worried over the appeal to Bishop Greer. Henry Stewart, a member of St. Paul's congregation, who is a supporter of Mr. Wanty, declared that an investigation would develop the fact that Charles P. Daley, the vestryman who is supporting Mr. Wallis, has been unfriendly to Mr. Wanty for years, and that Mr. Wallis took up Mr. Daley's quarrel. This Mr. Wallis denied.

WRANGLE OVER INCOME TAX.

State's Attitude on Congressional Amendment Clouded by Senate Action

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-night reported favorably Assemblyman Hinman's resolution rescinding the action of the Legislature last year on the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. Making the matter a party question last year, the Democratic Legislature adopted a resolution approving the income tax amendment as it was submitted by Congress.

It is believed that the Assembly, now overwhelmingly Republican, will adopt the Hinman resolution. It's fate in the Senate, however, is doubtful. The question as to whether a State may rescind its ratification of a Federal Constitution amendment has been raised.

"If the power of the State to accept or reject a proposed amendment is a single power," Mr. Hinman said to-night, "and if the power is completely spent by ratification, it must be as completely spent by an affirmative rejection. For example, the rejection of the Legislature of 1810 may be revoked, so may the ratification of 1911. There is no precedent which can be said to have determined that the State has no right to rescind. The State, I contend, is not bound until three-fourths of all the States have consented to the amendment."

Mr. Hinman declared that the question was one which the courts must decide.

1 Killed, 4 Hurt In Acid Explosion.

An explosion of a tank of acid used in the preparation of patent leather destroyed the plant of the Anderson Chemical Company at Wallington, N. J., yesterday morning, causing a loss of $60,000 and killing one man and injuring four others. Andrew Dolack, who was killed, was standing directly over the tank. Stephen Urchick, one of the injured, who may die, was blown through a window. His skull was fractured. He was removed with the other injured, who were only slightly hurt, to the Passaic Hospital. The cause of the accident is not known.

Withdraw Appeal in Suffrage Suit.

The Woman Suffrage Party announced from its headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower yesterday that it had discontinued its appeal in the case of Grace A. Raymond against the Woman Suffrage Party. The appeal was from the decision of Justice Jaycox of Brooklyn reinstating Mrs. Robert Elder as head of the Brooklyn branch of the party. The notice announcing the withdrawal of the appeal is signed by E. Jean Nelson Penfield, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, and says that too much time has been given to the affair.

BRANDT HAD HELP IN WRITING LETTERS

Admits to Grand Jurors, It Is Said, That Only One Was Wholly Prepared by Himself.

JURY IS TO COMPARE THEM

His Examination to be Continued To-day, But There Is Now Small Chance of Indictments Resulting.

Twenty-two of the twenty-three members of the Grand Jury questioned Foulke E. Brandt for two hours yesterday afternoon in an effort to get from him a complete story of his side of the incidents that led to his arrest and sentence to thirty years' imprisonment for robbing Mortimer L. Schiff in the Spring of 1907. This is one of the closing acts in this record-making case. By next Thursday, at the latest, District Attorney Whitman believes all of the testimony will be presented, and if any indictments are to be found they will be returned within the succeeding twenty-four hours.

Two weeks ago almost every person concerned in the unfolding of this remarkable case was positive that indictments would result. The only point of disagreement among them was the number. They were certain there would be at least three indictments, and believed the number might be increased to seven. Since then the web that is being spun to entrap supposed conspirators has shown many broken strands. Those who were then so sure that a number of indictments would be found say now that perhaps there will be none at all.

Brandt, the lay figure around which the events have been revolving, was considered so important a witness that every one of the Grand Jurors present took turns in questioning him. Heretofore three stories of how Brandt gained access to Mr. Schiff's house have been told, with a wealth of detail. One story was that he entered the house by means of a key given to him by an inmate; another that he stole into the place like a cat through the ash-chute, and another that he got in by way of the servants' entrance.

Whitman Wary of Brandt.

Brandt appeared voluntarily, but in the custody of a representative of The New York American. A comment upon the character of this young man is that the District Attorney refuses absolutely to see him alone. Whenever Mr. Whitman wants to talk with him he insists upon having a third person present. While Mr. Whitman has not explained in what direction his fears may lie, it is suspected that he wants to avoid all danger of having it said that he tried to influence Brandt.

So it happened that when Brandt appeared he was accompanied by his newspaper custodian, who left him only when the sacred door of the Grand Jury room had been reached. Brandt was very thin and pale when first he came from his mountain prison, but since his release on bail his cheeks have taken on a flush, his frame has filled out, and he walks erect and sturdily. The moment he appeared before the crescent-shaped line of jurors the questions and answers began. These, it is reported, included the following:

How did he get into Mr. Schiff's house on the night he robbed his former employer, and assaulted him with a bowling pin? By means of a key.

Who gave him the key? An inmate of the house.

What did he do with the key after he had entered the house? He placed it on the hatrack in the hall.

Then, it is reported, came questions about his arrest, and Brandt told how Mr. Schiff, with the blood still streaming from his head where Brandt had struck him, gave him $50 and told him to call the following Monday at his office, and how he did call and was there examined by Drs. Mabon and MacDonald, and was arrested. Also, it is said, he told of the confession he signed, and so traced the faint lines of one of his previous stories.

Questioned about his stay in the Tombs Brandt is reported to have said that when he was locked up he had only two dollars. In two days he had spent all the rest of the fifty dollars Mr. Schiff had given to him. He didn't refer to this in his testimony, nor was he questioned concerning it. But it is reported that he did say that for the first two or three days he ate the prison fare and that thereafter, and until he was taken away to Sing Sing Prison to begin his thirty years' term, he ordered his meals from a restaurant and had what he pleased without regard to expense.

Had Help With Some Letters.

Howard S. Gans said that he visited Brandt in the Tombs only once, and that was in response to a letter from the prisoner to Mr. Schiff. Brandt declared yesterday, so it was asserted afterward, credited, that Mr. Gans called upon him three times in the Tombs, and he went into details concerning alleged conversations between him and Mr. Gans. There were some collateral matters dragged in that severely taxed Brandt's memory, but he seemed eager to help the jurors get at the facts.

John H. Iselin, for instance, has declared in an affidavit that when Brandt was interrogated by Judge Rosalsky Carl Fischer-Hansen, Brandt's counsel, was with the prisoner. This was contrary to the recollection of Brandt, who was sure that Fischer-Hansen was not near him at the time. Mr. Iselin may be invited to go before the Grand Jury and clear away any doubt Brandt's testimony may have created.

The jurors, it is said, displayed some curiosity concerning the three letters written by Brandt. One of them, Brandt asserted, he wrote himself and without help from anybody, but he had some doubt concerning the authorship of the other two. They hold expressions that he was sure he never would have used. These letters were indicated by circumstances and dates, so that the ones meant were clearly understood, but the names of the persons to whom they were addressed were not named. An effort is to be made to get the originals of all three letters, it is said, so that they may be compared and used to freshen up Brandt's memory, which five years in prison have somewhat dulled.

Brandt will appear before the Grand July again to-day and go on with his story. If the jurors get through with him in time W. W. McLaughlin, former Police Inspector, will be called to tell what he knows about the gathering of the facts as to Brandt's record. McLaughlin has lost interest as a witness. When the story of the letters sent him by Mr. Gans was first told he was looked upon as a very important person, but since the Wooldridge report has been found to be substantially accurate, and that the information given to McLaughlin concerning Brandt came from Brandt himself, McLaughlin as a witness has receded from the centre of the stage.

Fischer-Hansen also may be asked to testify in order to straighten out some of the mixed stories as to those present in the courtroom when Brandt was questioned by Judge Rosalsky, and just how he happened to be promoted from an humble interpreter for Brandt to chief counsel.

When Brandt left the building he rode down in the same elevator with Judge Rosalsky. He knew the Judge at once, but the latter did not seem to know Brandt.

There will be no other witnesses of importance called before the Grand Jury unless Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions decides that Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans can testify without getting immunity. So far there does not appear to be any evidence presented before the Grand Jury to warrant indictments. This is the opinion of several good criminal lawyers who are not especially friendly to Mr. Schiff or Mr. Gans. One lawyer said last night that conspiracy is a very difficult charge to prove. It takes at least two to conspire, and both must be active in the conspiracy. It is not necessary to show that one of them did something in line with the thought in another's mind. The association must be of a fixed and definite character. Mr. Whitman was asked about this last night. He declined to discuss this phase of the case. He was asked:

"While it may be easy to get an indictment, do you think it would be easy to convict on the evidence you have so far obtained?"

"If I do not think I can convict," replied Mr. Whitman, "I do not want to indict. And I do not want to indict unless I am sure that the evidence demands indictments."

Yesterday Assistant District Attorney Moss joined with Mr. Whitman in handling the Brandt case. Unless the affair is concluded in a few days Mr. Moss Whitman will be busy getting the Hyde case in shape for trial.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Brandt, denied yesterday that his house in Brooklyn had ben signed over to the Illinois Surety Company as collateral for the $7,500 bond given for Brandt. Mr. Towns said that his name had been used in the application, but that his Brooklyn home belongs to Mrs. Towns, and does not figure in the case in any way.

ROOSEVELT CRITIC RETORTS.

"American Exile" Defends His Strictures—Ready to Reveal Identity.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—"An American Exile," replying to an attack made upon him by Mr. Lee for criticising the radical views Col. Roosevelt advocates as a candidate for the American Presidency, says in a letter to The Times that he has no objection to disclosing his identity to Mr. Lee or to anybody else who cares to know it. After registering a complaint at the strength of the adjectives which Mr. Lee uses against him, the "American Exile" asserts that in writing about Col. Roosevelt as he did he had no personal grievance.

"I have known Col. Roosevelt for twenty years. At times I have seen much of him. I always liked him. I always admired him, though I suppose no man always agreed with him.

"I still like and respect Col. Roosevelt. It is a new one, as I plainly said, whom, I must remind Mr. Lee, neither Senator Lodge, for thirty years one of Col. Roosevelt's closest friends; Senator Root, his Secretary of State, nor many old comrades, will follow him into a wilderness. I hope he may find compensation in Mr. Lee's fidelity."

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
Sold to Investors

Our customers have never lost a dollar on these Mortgages, and we guarantee that they never will.

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Why YOU, Mr. Man-of-Affairs Should Have a Banking Account With
Gimbel Brothers, *Bankers*

Because our Banking Service is especially intended for the busy man or woman who believes in taking advantage of every modern improvement, which helps to save—which is money.

Imagine yourself near Gimbels, after three o'clock—bank closing time—in the afternoon. Shopping to do, theatre tickets to buy, perhaps funds needed for an unexpected trip out of town. The Office of Gimbel Brothers, Bankers, is open until FIVE o'clock—which gives you plenty of time to draw money and accomplish what you have to do.

Hundreds of substantial, intelligent people have opened accounts with us, and are delighted with the service we are able to place at their disposal. Its facilities are not restricted to those who wish to deposit small savings, but are available to every man or woman who demands banking service in its fullest sense. Many of these are placing their surplus funds with us for safety's sake, and taking advantage of our liberal arrangements.

Deposits Made Before March 10th Will Draw Four Months' Interest
credited at the rate of 4% per annum on July 1st.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers

Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Reinforcements for the Men's $25 Silk-lined Spring-weight OVERCOATS at $15

This is one of the most important and popular groups in our Annual March Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing. It is, by the way, the only group that we went outside of our own stock to get, and it had to be very good indeed to match up with the splendid clean-up bargains among the regular Gimbel Clothing.

We ordered 650 of these Coats; had them made at a bedrock price, during the manufacturer's dull moments, and are thus able to sell them at $15 now.

Of excellent all-wool light-weight cheviot, in plain black, Oxford gray and Cambridge gray. Fully lined with Merveilleux silk, with either self or silk-faced lapel, hand-worked collar and hand-made buttonholes. A stylish Spring model. All sizes, 33 to 46, at $15.

The Annual Clean-Up Keeps on Its Way
with plenty of good savings on Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, including

Men's $45 London-made Overcoats at $25.
Men's $18 to $35 Suits and Overcoats at $11.75, $14.50, $16.75 and $19.50.
Men's $25 Cutaway Frock Suits, now $14.50.
Men's $30 to $45 Full Dress Suits, now $21.
Men's $30 to $45 Tuxedo Suits, now $21.
Men's $2 to $3.50 Fancy Vests, now $1.15 and $1.35.
Men's $10 to $25 English Raincoats, now $6.75 to $14.50.
Men's $4 to $9 Trousers, now $3 and $4.
Youths' $15 Overcoats, now $7.50.
Youths' $15 Suits, now $8.75.
Boys' $5 and $10 All-Wool Sailor Suits, $3 and $4.50.
Boys' $10 Russian Suits, $4.50.
Boys' $7.50 Double-breasted and Norfolk Suits, $3.95.
Boys' $12 Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits, 2 Trousers, at $6.50.
Boys' $7.50 Long School Overcoats, $3.95.
Boys' $12 School Overcoats, $6.75.
Boys' $6 Spring Reefers, $3.75.
Boys' $10 and $12.50 Chinchilla Overcoats at $5.75 and $7.50.
Boys' $6.50 Russian Overcoats at $3.75. Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
THIRTY-THIRD ST. NEW YORK BROADWAY

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

WOMEN'S WEATHERPROOF TOP-COATS

A new shipment of the famous "Burberrys" arrived from London.

In England all fashionable women include one of Burberry's swagger, mannish-looking Coats in their season's wardrobe. The women's coats made by the celebrated house of *Burberry of Golden Square, London,* are identical in fabric and style with those made by the same house for men—a loose, roomy coat, with huge pockets and convertible collar. As a motoring, touring, or general knockabout coat, the Burberry is unsurpassed for comfort, lightness, smart materials, and smart lines. Above all it is as nearly weatherproof as a Top-Coat can be made.

Second Floor, B'way.

Raglan Burberrys, gray and brown, with tab cuffs, race collar and plaid lining..... $39.74
Somewhat Heavier Burberrys, with silk lining in body and sleeves..... $48.74
Burberry "Rainaway" Raglans, of rainproof tan or Oxford lightweight fabrics..... $19.74
The same model, lined with serge, $29.74
These prices are about 15% less than elsewhere.

TO-NIGHT AT 8
Concluding To-morrow Night
In the Grand Ball Room of
THE PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE, 58TH TO 59TH STREETS
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DEMOCRATS CALLED SUGAR TRUST ALLIES

"Unholy Alliance" to Drive Beet and Cane Interests Out of the Market Is Charged.

PREDICT WOE TO CONSUMER

Republicans on Ways and Means Committee Allege Plot in Free Sugar, in Minority Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The charge that the Democrats of the House have entered into "an unholy alliance" with the sugar refining interests is made by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee in their minority report against the Underwood free sugar bill. Representative Fordney of Michigan, who has always championed the cause of the beet sugar interests, drafted the report, and filed it with the House to-day.

He asserts that the free admission of sugar would drive the beet sugar interests into bankruptcy, and that the reduction of 1½ cents a pound in the market price of refined sugar would hit the Louisiana cane industry even a harder blow than it would the domestic beet industry. Mr. Fordney's report says:

"The Hardwick committee reports that the only bona fide competitors, or independents, in the refining industry in the United States are the Federal Sugar Refining Company, which produces 6.3 per cent. of our consumption, and the Warner Sugar Refining Company, which produces 2.5 per cent. of our consumption. This makes a total of 8.8 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States produced by independent cane refineries. It leaves 91.2 per cent. of sugar produced by the American Sugar Refining Company and its allied refineries. The committee distinctly denies that Arbuckle Brothers are independent of the influence of the American Sugar Refining Company.

"Not in the palmiest days of the trust, when Mr. Havemeyer ruled its fortunes with a rod of iron and an ambition bounded only by the confines of this country, did the American Sugar Refining Company ever monopolize such a portion of the sugar consumed in the United States as this bill would deliver into their keeping.

"Another very interesting feature, to show how closely these refining industries are allied, is the location of their general offices. The American Sugar Refining Company's head offices are at 117 Wall Street, and the National Sugar Refining Company, the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and Arbuckle Brothers have their general offices all located in two buildings on Front Street, less than one and one-half blocks away from the American Sugar Refining Company. Does any one think that with their offices in such close proximity any anti-trust law can keep their officials from getting their heads together in the matter of prices?"

Mr. Fordney admits that the price of sugar would drop after the enactment of a free sugar bill, but says it would remain at a low level only until competition had been eliminated by the destruction of the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States, and that the refiners would then boost the price of sugar and have the consumers at their mercy.

"Every refiner who appeared before the Hardwick committee," declared the Fordney report, "advocated either a heavy reduction in the duty on sugar or absolute free trade. They admitted that such legislation would increase their business and curtail or destroy their competitors—the beet sugar industry.

"If the Democratic Party passes this legislation it surrenders body and soul to the refining interests.

"An evidence of the closeness of the union between the Democratic Party and the Sugar Trust is found in the chemical schedule recently passed by the unanimous vote of the Democratic Representatives and opposed by the unanimous vote of the Republican Representatives. Section 43 of the Payne-Aldrich bill places an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on bone black. In the Democratic chemical schedule the duty on all items in this section, except bone black, is reduced from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. Bone black is taken out of the section and placed on the free list. Who uses bone black? Practically no one except the sugar refiners. It is one of the principal items of expense in refining sugar. Not a pound is used in the domestic sugar industry.

"Now, less than a month after the passage of the chemical schedule, the same Democratic Party introduces a bill placing sugar on the free list, relieving these same refiners of the burden of $52,000,000 duty on their raw sugar. Thus the union has been consummated.

"The Democratic Party cannot escape the natural effect of this unholy alliance between itself and the refineries. Nearly every one of these refineries stand convicted, either by the decision of court or confession, of illegal practice in weighing and sampling of the raw sugars imported by them.

"Moreover, it is this same class of people who last Summer extorted from the consumers of sugar in the United States an additional profit of 2 cents per pound on all the sugar they sold when they found themselves in a position in which they were able to do this, because the domestic crop of beet and cane sugar was not ready for the market. As soon as that crop of domestic beet and cane sugar came on to the market they were not only forced to check the advance in the price of refined sugar, but were compelled to lower their price more than 2 cents per pound to meet the competition of the domestic sugar. It is to the tender mercies of these confessed lawbreakers, who did not hesitate to wring from the consumers in the United States the last penny they could get for their sugar, that the Democratic Party proposes now to deliver the people of the United States, bound hand and foot.

"With the same piece of legislation they would destroy $200,000,000 of capital invested in the United States and say to more than 200,000 American farmers and planters: 'You must not raise beets or cane unless you do so at a price that will deprive you of all profit.'"

Mr. Fordney says the proposed legislation reverses the policy of the Government toward its insular possessions, strikes a deadly blow at the prosperity of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, removes the preferential market Cuba has in the United States, and violates the spirit and probably the letter of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, under which each country extended to the other a 20 per cent. preferential treatment.

The Fordney report intimates that the free admission of sugar into the United States may have "serious effect on the peace and tranquillity of Cuba," and asks: "Will it cause disorder and revolution which will force the United States to enter that island and assume the government thereof?"

PEACE TREATY VOTE WAITS.

Senator Lodge Expects Final Action After the Speeches To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Protracted debate in the Senate postponed for another day the vote on the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and late this afternoon a recess was taken. Mr. Root had just begun to speak when the recess was taken, and he will be heard to-morrow. Mr. Lodge, who is in charge of the treaties, hopes that a vote will be reached in the course of the afternoon.

The principal speech to-day was delivered by Senator Bacon of Georgia, ranking Democrat of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He insisted in opposition to Senator John Sharp Williams that, under the terms of the treaties as sent to the Senate, all claims, even the outlawed bonds of the Southern States, might be referred to arbitration. That was his reason for supporting the Lodge resolution of ratification, which practically leaves the arbitrability of each particular dispute to the judgment of the Senate.

MITCHELL WON'T PROMISE.

Refuses to Assure Judge Wright He Will Obey Court Decrees.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—John Mitchell, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, declined to give to Judge Wright of the District Supreme Court, to-day, any assurance that he expected "hereafter to lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land." To do so, he declared, would be an admission that he had heretofore failed to comply with lawful decrees.

Mr. Mitchell's letter to the court follows:

Judge Wright:

Sir—At the close of my cross-examination in the contempt proceedings instituted against Mr. Gompers, Mr. Morrison, and me, the Court stated that I was free at any time before these proceedings closed to give expression to the Court either orally or in written communication upon the subject of the following recommendation:

The Court strongly recommends that you consider against the propriety of acquainting the Court before these proceedings close with your conviction whether you ought, and whether you expect hereafter to lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land in matters committed by law to their jurisdiction and power.

I have given the Court's recommendation careful thought and serious consideration, as a result of which I desire to say that I believe that a statement by me that I "expect hereafter to lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land" would be subject to no other interpretation than that I have heretofore failed or refused to comply with the lawful decrees of the Court, and that my evidence in this proceeding was not truthful and sincere, and in keeping with the facts in the case. I am not willing to make any statement that would impugn my own testimony. I am not willing by any device or subterfuge to attempt to deceive the Court or secure an acquittal by any other means than those of the evidence and the truthfulness of my testimony.

Indeed, I should feel more contentment if convicted, conscious of the rectitude of my course and the truthfulness of my evidence, than if acquitted on any other ground than the facts as they have been presented to the Court and the law as it has been enunciated by the higher tribunal. Yours respectfully,

JOHN MITCHELL.

The proceedings against Gompers, Morrison, and Mitchell were in connection with the Buck Stove Company blacklist suit.

PENROSE AS TARIFF PROPHET

Predicts Disaster and Says Labor Opposes Lower Steel Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Labor organizations are among those who have most vigorously opposed the reduction of the tariff on steel, declared Senator Penrose to-day at the hearing of the bill revising the metal schedule.

"The Finance Committee will meet on Tuesday and adversely report the bill to the Senate, giving reasons therefor," said Senator Penrose. "Of all those who have been heard only four persons appeared in favor of the Underwood bill, and 3,000 letters have been received protesting against its passage and less than half a dozen favorable to it.

"Not the least interesting part of the hearings on the metal bill was the appearance of working men and officers of organized labor in several metal industries. Their appearance proves that employes of many metal concerns throughout the land are alive to the situation, realizing that the doctrine of protection is primarily one of wages.

"The evidence brought out that in many metal industries in England and Germany there is a larger proportion of children employed than in America. It was also brought out that the standard of living and comforts is much inferior abroad than here, and the hours of labor longer. In addition to the workingmen who appeared before the committee we are in receipt of petitions from numerous employes against the passage of the bill.

"If the Metal bill, which has been passed by the Democratic House should become a law, two results would inevitably follow, according to all testimony. Wages would be reduced and production curtailed or else establishments would be closed altogether, and metal employes thrown on the general labor market to bring down still further the wages of labor.

"As there is only a nominal Republican majority of four or five in the Senate, it is safe to assume that all tariff bills will pass both branches of Congress. The only hope to avert this calamity from the wage earners of the land will be the veto of the President."

Camp Grounds for Southern Militia.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House to-day passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from citizens of Tennessee, 5,000 acres near Tullahoma, for use as camp and training grounds for the militia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The resolution now goes to the Senate.

Times 'Ad.' Recovers $1,000 Bracelet.

Mrs. A. L. Biedler of 90 Riverside Drive attended the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden on Saturday and while there lost a jeweled bracelet valued at $1,000. On her return home she discovered her loss and advertised a reward in THE TIMES's Lost Column. Yesterday a young man, who was at the Garden show on Saturday night and found the bracelet, saw the advertisement in THE TIMES and returned it to Mr. Biedler.

Form Catholic Press Association.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6.—Announcement of the incorporation of the Catholic Press Association, to include all the Catholic papers in the United States, was made to-day by President Edward J. Cooney of this city. The head office will be located in New York. The incorporators include Claude M. Becker, Brooklyn, and the Rev. John J. Burke and the Rev. Edward P. Spillane, both of New York.

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UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY
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POLICE SAY WOMEN LED LAWRENCE MOBS

Capt. Sullivan Denies Violence at Station When Children Were Detained.

MRS. TAFT HEARS TESTIMONY

President's Wife Smiles When Sullivan Is Asked If the Big Stick Is Popular in Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, seated behind Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Rules Committee of the House, and beside Victor Berger, the Socialist member of Congress, listened attentively to-day to testimony relating to the strike of mill workers at Lawrence, Mass. This was the second day that Mrs. Taft has appeared at the hearing. Mrs. Taft was attired in a dark blue street dress and brown-plumed hat, and was accompanied by her niece, Miss Anderson.

It was learned to-day that another visitor at the hearing yesterday was Miss Anne Morgan of New York, daughter of J. P. Morgan. She stood in the crowd surrounding the witness room for some time and left unannounced.

C. F. Lynch, Commissioner of Public Safety of Lawrence, resumed the stand. He first told of lending personal financial assistance to some parents who were persuaded not to send their children from Lawrence.

"What section of the statute authorized you to order the police to prevent children from leaving Lawrence?" asked Representative Stanley.

"It was looked up at the time. The statute, I think, was that preventing children's departure without parents' consent."

"Did you instruct the police to get written consent of their parents?"

"Yes."

Capt. Sullivan's Account.

Capt. John J. Sullivan, Acting Chief Marshal of Lawrence, was called as the next witness and told details of the police operations during the strike. Capt. Sullivan described several street riots, and declared that his men were instructed to act carefully and only when forced to.

"I am sure there were 25,000 people in those mobs. Late in the day the strikers began pulling the trolleys off cars all along the line. The cars were stoned, people driven out, and motormen and conductors frightened off. I saw one man pick up two chunks of ice and hurl them. I put him under arrest and was pelted with ice. One policeman came to my assistance. I held up my club and threatened any man who came near. An Armenian, who struck me in the head a particularly hard blow, was the only man I hit. I did strike him as hard as I could. I saw there, also, a carpenter wounded, assaulted by strikers, after they had dragged him from the car.

"The crowds were usually led by women and children. They were always in the front rank, and sometimes women had children in their arms. Other women carried flags. On the first morning Ettor, the strike leader, was about the mills giving orders, but when the demonstrations took place he always disappeared."

Describing the wounding of Policeman Benoit and the killing of a woman, Capt. Sullivan said: "I want to say that the man who killed the woman was the man who wounded Policeman Benoit. We know that man, and we will get him. It has been testified here that Policeman Benoit killed the woman. Benoit carried a 32 calilbre revolver and was shot with a 38 calibre revolver."

Shipping of Children.

Capt. Sullivan recounted to the committee several incidents in which he said children were sent out of Lawrence by the strikers without the consent or even the knowledge of their parents. He detailed several cases, in one of which two children were picked up on the street and sent to Barre, Vt. In another case, two other children sent from Lawrence were found wandering on the street in New York.

"In consequence of these complaints," he said, "I notified the Strike Committee and had it published that no children would be permitted to leave Lawrence without the written consent of their parents."

Capt. Sullivan said the Strike Committee had published broadcast that the "children were going despite Capt. Sullivan's order." Just before the time of the trouble at the depot, he said, a system of picketing by women had been inaugurated by the strikers, the women being chiefly Poles, Russians, &c. These pickets would not obey the police.

"They felt that they were martyrs, heroines, and wanted to go to jail," said the Captain. "When they were fined for assaults, they appealed their cases.

"These women were in jail on the day of the trouble at the station, and their children were brought to them in the jails. Those were the children described here as being locked up. Their fathers had brought them there and left them."

Scene at the Station.

Describing the trouble at the station, Capt. Sullivan said:

"There were about 100 people there, and all of them left but fifteen. To those who remained I said. 'I don't know you people, but before you leave Lawrence I want to know whether you are the parents or guardians of these children, and where you are taking them.'

"I got no answer from any of them. In a few minutes these few children were gathered up and started for the train. I started two lines of policemen and prevented them from going to the train. We put them in the auto truck and took them to the station. No one was clubbed or hurt.

"One fracas occurred in the truck. I ordered an officer to get up on the truck, and as he did so a woman named Brown pushed him back. The policeman in the truck pulled her back. That was the only trouble."

The Captain denied that there was any violence used, and said he was on the spot all the time, and that no soldiers were there with guns and bayonets.

Mrs. Taft laughed when Representative Wilson of Illinois, in this connection, asked:

"Is the big stick popular in Lawrence now?"

"It is not popular, but it is the only thing effective in Lawrence just now," said the Captain, ignoring the Representative's allusion.

Women Armed With Clubs.

Capt. Sullivan told of an outburst at a Sunday meeting of the strikers where men were arrested for blocking the sidewalks. "Two of these men were struck with clubs," said the Captain. "As they were being taken to the station a mob of women armed with broomsticks and clubs besieged the policemen. One Polish woman had a baseball bat.

"I know of a Syrian doctor," said the Captain, "who had no connection with the strike, who asked for twenty-five men to go with him to throw themselves on the bayonets of the soldiers to arouse sympathy for the cause."

"Who was that man?" asked Representative Campbell.

"Dr. Hazyar, a dentist."

MANY ARRESTS AT LAWRENCE.

Police Have Liveliest Day This Week —3,000 Return to Work.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 6.—Fourteen arrests of strikers and strike sympathizers were made just before the opening of the textile mills to-day. The morning was the liveliest of the week, and, although a number of clashes between the pickets and those returning to work occurred, no person was seriously injured.

About 3,000 strikers have joined the operatives at work in the mills this week.

The Strike Committee of the Industrial Workers voted this afternoon to send a committee to the State House to-morrow for the purpose of conferring with the American Woolen Company's officials in the presence of the Legislature Conciliation Committee. The committee yesterday extended an invitation to the strikers to send representatives.

This will be the second conference within a week between the officials and the strikers of these mills, the first having been held last Friday at the offices of the American Woolen Company in Boston, at which time the offer of a minimum increase in wages of 5 per cent. was formally made.

Twice to-night the police were called out to quell minor disturbances. In one case two women were arrested, and in the other three men.

STRIKE SPEECH TROUBLES.

Wellesley Professors May Have to Resign After Talks in Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 6.—Profs. Vida D. Scudder and M. Ellen Hayes of the Wellesley College Faculty have provoked considerable adverse criticism on account of their recent appearance on the platform in Lawrence pleading the cause of the mill strikers of that city. So great is the agitation in college that it is possible both instructors will be called upon by the Board of Overseers to tender their resignations. One Boston newspaper editorially lashes them for their appearance and reported speeches in Lawrence and declares "that they should resign their positions if they felt themselves impelled beyond the power of resistance to take the step they have, and they should resign now because their attitude is a greater damage to the college than any good they may be able to do in their lines of instruction.

"If such doctrines are the teaching of Wellesley College as those they expounded at Lawrence," it continues, "how many of its present patrons would care to have their daughters under such influences, and how many new ones would care to place their children in an institution where the rankest Socialism, to call it by no worse name, is proclaimed or permitted?"

Miss Scudder, while denying that she talked under the auspices of the Socialist Party or that of the Industrial Workers of the World, says that she appeared in Lawrence because she believed that the police acted in too high-handed a way in dealing with the children of Lawrence and their removal to other and better homes.

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—*New York World.*

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CARRY THREE WOMEN DOWN FIRE LADDERS

Firemen Save Them at Great Peril from a Blaze Started by a Crucifix Candle.

LIFE NETS WERE READY

Apartment House Fire Threatens Other Nearby Buildings and Does $10,000 Damage.

Firemen Pollock and Boylan rescued three women from a burning house at 121 West Sixteenth Street early yesterday morning by means of a ladder. Other firemen carried a fourth woman to safety through smoke-filled corridors. All the tenants in the building, which was a boarding and rooming house, escaped. The upper floors of the house were badly damaged.

Because an alarm was turned in from a firebox two blocks away from the fire the engine and truck companies had difficulty in finding the blaze. The fire had made strong headway when they arrived and three women in the front on the third floor were standing at a window calling frantically for help and threatening to jump. Tenants who had escaped into the street called up to them to wait for the firemen. The stairs were cut off and retreat through the trap door and over the roof did not occur to them.

When the firemen arrived life nets were spread and a ladder run up to the third-story window. Fireman Boylan mounted and took one of the women in his arms. The woman's sister was so terrified that she caught Boylan around the neck and clung to him. The burden was too much for him and he called down for help. Pollock ran up the ladder and took the second woman. As he started down the ladder his foot slipped and for a moment it seemed certain that the two would fall to the street. Pollock swung around the ladder dangerously for a moment, then caught his balance again and got the woman safely to the street. A second trip was made and the third woman was saved. The women were Mrs. Laura Devine and her two daughters, Anna and Mercedes.

The fire started about 6 o'clock from a candle left burning by Mrs. Mary Hayes in her room on the third floor. She had arisen at 5 o'clock to attend mass and according to her custom left a light burning before a crucifix in her room. A piece of drapery took fire. Mrs. J. A. O'Neil, who has the room next door, discovered the fire and gave the alarm to the other tenants.

Nobody knew that Mrs. Hayes had gone out and when it was discovered that her room was on fire it was taken for granted that she was in it. Stephen Shonert, another tenant, ran into the room, which was filled with smoke, and tried to find Mrs. Hayes. When he discovered that she was not in the room he ran back to try to save his own things. He got his clothing but lost $45 which he had on his bureau.

Mrs. Mary Gordon, who lived in the rear room of the third floor, was also aroused too late to escape by the stairs and she did not think of the roof. She was found standing at a rear window and trying to lift herself out by a clothesline. Two firemen rushed up the ruined stairs and carried her to the street.

APARTMENT BADLY DAMAGED.

Hallboy Warns Tenants Just in Time —Other Buildings in Danger.

Fire was discovered near the dumbwaiter shaft in the rear of the Blackburn apartment house, a six-story building at 100 West Sixty-first Street, early last night by Harris Franklin, the hallboy. A few minutes later it had spread up the shaft to the roof and was spreading through the fifth and sixth floors.

Franklin ran through the building, giving the alarm and arousing the twelve families of tenants. Then he ran into the street and notified Policeman Sullivan, who sent in an alarm. When the firemen reached the scene most of the tenants were out of the building, but the flames were spreading so rapidly through the top floors that it was feared the fire might get beyond control, and in view of the nearness of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue; the St. Paul Hotel, and the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, a second alarm was turned in, which brought Chief Kenlon.

All the tenants escaped safely from the burning building, the last being Mrs. Mary Moran, an eighty-year-old woman, whom Policemen Sullivan and Martin found groping blindly through the smoke on the top floor and carried downstairs. The fire was fought from the street and from the structure of the Ninth Avenue elevated line, which passes the second-floor windows. It was under control in about an hour. Traffic on the elevated road was not interfered with, but the surface cars were tied up about half an hour. The damage was confined to the three upper floors of the building and was estimated at $10,000.

SUED FOR WOMAN'S DEATH.

Kaufman Alleges Real Estate Dealer Caused His Wife's Fatal Injuries.

Philip Kaufman, a tailor, has brought suit for $25,000 in the Supreme Court against Patrick O'Brien, a real estate dealer of 443 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, asserting that O'Brien attacked his wife in 1909 and caused injuries from which she died three weeks later.

The complaint in the suit sets forth that O'Brien met Mrs. Kaufman outside her flat at 53 West Ninety-eighth Street. O'Brien owned the house. O'Brien had objected to having the Kaufman family, which consisted of four children and the parents, as tenants, and gave Mrs. Kaufman peremptory notice to leave. Mrs. Kaufman, it is alleged, objected to the time allowed her in which to move. Thereupon, says the complaint, O'Brien brushed Mrs. Kaufman aside, throwing her against an iron railing. Mrs. Kaufman was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where she died on Nov. 20.

O'Brien has entered a general denial of the charges.

TWO CLAIM ESTATE OF DEBTS

Unexpected Widow Sues for Col. Sutherland's Property.

When Col. William J. Sutherland, a promoter of Alaskan gold mines, died last Spring at Cross Deep Lodge, his fine home at Twickenham, Middlesex, England, he left a will bequeathing all that he owned to his wife, Agnes Pearman Sutherland, and at her death, to their five-year-old son, William J. Sutherland, Jr. Then, out of San Francisco, came the claim of a woman who said that she was Mrs. William J. Sutherland, and that there had never been any divorce to set aside her marriage to Col. Sutherland in Boston in 1874. She and her two sons, Ignatius and Victor J. Sutherland, have now gone into the English courts with their claim in an effort to break the will. But Reuben F. Laffoon of Tacoma, the father of Agnes Pearman Sutherland, and one of the ancillary executors of the estate, said yesterday that if the English action was instituted solely for the purpose of gaining possession of the Sutherland property, it was destined to be fruitless, for however prosperous Col. Sutherland may have seemed to be and however well he may have lived at Cross Deep Lodge, there was nothing left for any widow to divide.

Mr. Laffoon declares his disbelief in the San Francisco claimant, and says that his inquiries among men who knew Col. Sutherland long and well, had brought to light no evidence of his having been married before he made Agnes Laffoon his wife in 1903.

It was explained yesterday that Col. Sutherland had left behind large quantities of securities that are valueless in the hands of an executor, and that the trouble with his estate was not so much the meagreness of his resources as the considerable size and number of his debts.

The suit in England is brought against Mrs. Sutherland and Sir James Roderick Duff McGregor, the executors. The other ancillary executor in this country is Julian Day of 45 Wall Street.

Col. Sutherland lived for some time at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Laffoon, he lived for years as a bachelor at the old Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city. In the record of the case filed with Surrogate Cohalan, his addresses were given as Cross Deep Lodge, the Bath Club on Dover Street, in London; 68 William Street, and Tacoma.

NORTHCOTE ESTATE IN COURT

Decision Reserved on Appointment of American Ancillary Committee.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan reserved decision yesterday on conflicting applications for the appointment of an American ancillary committee of the person and estate of Hugh Hamilton Stafford Northcote. Mr. Northcote is a nephew of Hamilton and Stuyvesant Fish. He was declared incompetent a few months ago.

The English courts appointed Bernard Francis Rollo, a stock broker, who is not a member of the family, as his committee. Mr. Rollo applied to the Supreme Court in this county for the appointment either of himself or of Hamilton Fish as the American committee. He withdrew the suggestion of Mr. Fish's name after filing his first petition.

Henry W. Taft, attorney for some of the American relatives, told Justice Gavegan yesterday that Mr. Fish was willing to serve, and asked that he be named. The Justice replied that he would appoint only some one personally known to him unless very good reasons were assigned for action otherwise. Mr. Rollo's counsel suggested the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, or the Guardian Trust Company, while Mr. Taft declared that if Mr. Fish were not named his clients would prefer the Manhattan Trust Company or the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company as committee.

Mr. Northcote is 24 years old and has made no will. If he continues incompetent a large share of his property will come to residents of this city, Hamilton Fish and Edmund L. Bayliss among them. He inherited his property from his father and the late Hamilton Fish. He has large holdings in England, the income of which is sufficient for his support without drawing on his American estate.

CAMPBELLS MUST STAY WED.

They Are No Longer Minors and Court Refuses to Annul Marriage.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff refused yesterday to grant an annullment of the marriage of Inez W. Campbell to David R. Campbell. Both are residents of Philadelphia. Campbell failed to defend the action. She was seventeen, and he was nineteen years old when they were married by a Justice of the Peace at Camden, N. J., on June 29, 1908. They lived together until the following August, when they separated.

May & Jacobs, attorneys for Mrs. Campbell, cited the New Jersey law which forbids the marriage of minors as ground for a decree annulling the marriage, as well as the Pennsylvania statute, which the couple had gone to the New Jersey side of the river to evade.

Justice Bischoff held that these laws did not operate in a New York action.

AFTER CHILD LAW VIOLATORS.

140 Warrants and Summonses Issued Against Firms in This City.

Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel for the New York Bureau of the Department of Labor, took out 140 warrants and summonses from the Jefferson Market Court yesterday against individuals and corporations, for violations of the child labor law. The warrants were for manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers, shirt waists, embroideries, and neckties, in the lower part of the city, who are charged with employing children under 16 years of age in factories from eight and a half to fourteen hours a day, when the law only permits their employment eight hours a day. The warrants were issued against employers in the same district which was investigated last October.

The signing of the numerous papers in connection with the warrants fatigued the Magistrate. He remarked:

"I should have entered some sort of six-day penmanship match as preliminary training for this."

Slayer Claybaugh Confesses.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 6.—Harry A. Claybaugh, who is to be hanged here to-morrow for the murder of Mary Goudy in this city last Summer, made a confession to-day, declaring that the killing was the outcome of a suicide agreement, which he declares the woman declined to keep.

MACVEAGH FAVORS CIVIL PENSION LAW

Secretary Outlines His Views in an Address Before the National Civic Federation.

TAFT URGES LIABILITY LAW

President Praises Compulsory Compensation and Work of Association —Belmont Also for Such a Law.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Declaring that quarrels among themselves, more than anything else, had prevented pension legislation in favor of civil service employes, Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed the National Civic Federation to-day favoring a retirement pension fund for superannuated employes of the Government. He declared that if the Government interpreted strictly the civil service rules a great number of "half-efficient" employes would be turned out immediately.

Other speakers who urged the immediate establishment of a civil pension by the Government were Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, author of a Civil Pension bill now pending in Congress, and Andrew W. McKee, President of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association.

President Taft spoke to-night at the Federation dinner, as did Speaker Clark and Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California. The President's remarks were chiefly an expression of his belief in a compulsory compensation act.

"I'm glad," said the President, "that the Civic Federation exists. As you look across the ocean into that threatening condition in which English society finds itself, one understands the value of an organization like this should such a condition arise here.

"Everything that tends to ameliorate the relations between the employer and employe is within the object of our association, and I don't know of anything better than the arrangement known as the employers' compensation act to obtain that end. I hope that it will be within the power of Congress to enact it. I believe both parties will unite in passing it, even if nothing else is done to justify the existence of the present Congress."

The high cost of living was discussed by John Hays Hammond at the morning session. The over-production of gold, the decrease of cereal-producing acreage, the increase in urban population, and the higher living standard were among reasons given by Mr. Hammond for the rise in food prices.

The Federation approved the proposition of President Taft for a commission in industrial relations embodied in bills recently introduced into the Senate and House, and also the report of the Employers' Liability Commission.

Others who spoke to-day were William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Employers' Welfare Department, who condemned the profit-sharing system as employed by corporations; William J. Schieffelin, on New York City Pension Funds; Lucian W. Chaney of the United States Bureau of Labor, J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, and Senator Sutherland of Utah.

Mr. Sutherland, who was Chairman of the Employers' Liability Commission which drafted a bill to provide for compensation for accidental injuries to employes of railroads, declared that he believed the Supreme Court would uphold the compulsory feature of the proposed act as constitutional. The question was decided adversely by the courts of New York when a similar State law was tested, he said, but as an adjunct to the interState commerce laws he believed the law would be upheld by the highest court. August Belmont, who presided, said the Federation stood squarely for compulsory just compensation for injured workmen. State laws had proved unsatisfactory, and foreign systems could not be used in the United States. With a few changes, he thought, the proposed Federal law could be applied to all workmen, instead of railway men alone.

"The German and the English methods command the largest following among students of the subject in this country, and probably furnish the majority of reasons for the progress we have made here," said Mr. Belmont. "The German system provides compulsory compensation to the employe, exclusive of other legal remedies, and compels the associations of employers of various groups to insure themselves by collecting mutual insurance. It places by law on these groups of industries the power of adjustment of variable rates of insurance and the power to enforce safety regulation. By the exercise of these powers the associations themselves force the adoption of the most advanced safety methods, thereby minimizing risks and keeping their insurance rates within bounds.

"The English system provides for compulsory compensation, exclusive of most legal remedies, leaving the employer to seek such protection by insurance as he may select. The range of employments covered by the English law is the widest of all. This is made possible by the extent to which British insurance can be written. There is hardly a conceivable risk that cannot be placed in England. Hence, to cover accidents, even in the most unimportant and non-hazardous occupations, is not only possible, but it can be done conveniently and at reasonable rates.

"Just here arises one of our stumbling blocks, which compels caution and deliberate progress on our part. First, that we should confine ourselves in our recommendations for compulsory compensation to only the more hazardous and more highly organized industries capable of statistical report, and consequently a subject for accurate measurement for risks by the actuary. This is the limit of the first step the Civic Federation has taken in its model act.

"We have assumed as the rule for the measure of responsibility 50 per cent., accepting this from the measure fixed in most of the European laws, on the ground that the bulk of the evidence points to about this percentage of joint causation—about one-half on the employers for their neglect of proper precaution and one-half on the employes for their neglect of proper precaution.

"To this is added, as a measure of fixing this sharing half and half, the theory, which is fast being proved correct in practice, of joint incentive—to the employer, to provide the most advanced safety appliances and to the employe to exercise the maximum of precaution."

SUES SCHUMANN-HEINK'S SON

Young Woman Asks $25,000 Because He Won't Marry Her.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—Charging breach of promise to marry, Johannah Alice Forner of Dresden, Germany, has begun suit in the United States Court here for $25,000 damages against Hans Schumann-Heink of Singac, N. J., a son of Mme. Schumann-Heink, the well-known opera star.

The defendant, according to the complaint, represented himself as an unmarried man and promised to wed Miss Forner. She alleges that a baby girl was born to her in February, 1910, and that Schumann-Heink is the father. The complainant declares she is unable to support herself and daughter. The girl says she is willing to marry Schumann-Heink, and wishes to wed no other, but asserts that he will not make her his wife. The defendant has not yet filed an answer, although the complaint was filed here nearly a month ago. Its presence just came out late to-day.

Hans Schumann-Heink is one of the eight "jewels and treasures" of the famous opera singer, who is of Bohemian birth and American citizenship. He is one of the eight whom she preferred to her husband, William Rapp, for when Mme. Schumann-Heink announced some weeks ago that she proposed to sue Mr. Rapp for divorce she explained her intention by saying:

"It is my children that caused the separation. When it came to a question whether it should be my children or my husband, to whom I have been married six years, I clung to my children. And what good woman would not? They are my life, and I love them with every breath that I draw."

Two of the eight are studying opera, and one of these is Hans. Mme. Schumann-Heink has expressed the hope that she will see them singing regular rôles before she herself is ready to retire.

OPERA NOVELTY NEXT WEEK.

"Mona," a $10,000 Prize Work, to be Produced Thursday—Other Bills.

"Mona," the opera composed by Horatio Parker, book by Brian Hooker, which won the $10,000 prize offered by the Metropolitan Opera Directors for the best opera in English composed by an American, will have its first performance at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday evening of next week. The cast will be: Mona, Mrs. Homer; Enya, Mme. Fornia; Gwynn, Mr. Martin; Arth, Mr. Witherspoon; Gloom, Mr. Hinshaw; Carodoc, Mr. Murphy; Nial, Mr. Reiss; Roman Governor, Mr. Griswold; Old Man, Mr. Ruysdael. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct the opera.

"Tannhäuser" will be sung next Monday evening by Miss Morena, Mmes. Fremstad and Sparkes and Messrs. Slezak, Weil, Hinshaw, Witherspoon, Reiss, and Ruysdael. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Samson et Delila" will be given on Tuesday evening by the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company with Mme. Gerville-Reache as Dalila, Mr. Dalmores as Samson, Mr. Renaud as the High Priest, Mr. Crabbe as Abimelech, Mr. Huberdeau as the Old Hebrew and Mlle. Rosina Galli as dancer. Mr. Campanini will conduct.

"Madama Butterfly" will be sung as an extra matinée on Wednesday afternoon by Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Fornia, and Messrs. Jadlowker and Scotti, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"The Bartered Bride" will be Wednesday evening's opera with Miss Destinn, Miss Case, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Didur, Reiss, Witherspoon, and Ruysdael in the cast. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Otello" will be given on Friday evening, with Mmes. Alda and Maubourg and Messrs. Slezak, Amato, De Segurola, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Gioconda" will be the Saturday matinée opera, with Miss Destinn, Mrs. Homer, Mme. Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, and De Segurola. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Koenigskinder" will be the popular price opera performance on Saturday evening next week with the usual cast, including Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mmes. Wickham, Fornia, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jadlowker, Goritz, Reiss, Didur, and Pini-Corsi. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Aida" will be given by the Metropolitan Opera Company on next Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The cast will include Mme. Gadski, Miss Matzenauer, Mme. Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, De Segurola, Bada, and Rossi. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

The features of the choral concert given three Sundays ago will be repeated next Sunday evening under the direction of Chorus Master Guilio Setti, the entire opera chorus and orchestra taking part. The choral numbers will include Mr. Setti's "Ave Maria," the "Tannhäuser" march, and the prologue to "Mefistofele," with Adamo Didur as soloist. Miss Destinn, Mrs. Mattfeld, and the Women's Chorus will sing the Spinning Scene from "The Flying Dutchman." Miss Destinn will also sing arias from "Madama Butterfly" and "Tosca." Mr. Didur will sing an aria from "The Barber of Seville," and Lambert Murphy a group of songs in English.

'A LOVER'S QUARREL' STAGED

One-Act Opera by Attilio Parelli Wins Success in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 6.—Neither this season nor last has any new operatic work presented at the Metropolitan been received with such generous acclaim as was "A Lovers' Quarrel," seen there to-night for the first time on any stage. The little one-act comedy at once took its place high in the affections of operagoers.

The opera is by Attilio Parelli, one of the conductors of the Chicago Grand Opera forces, and when he entered it in a competition in Italy several years ago the work was awarded the first prize.

COUNCILLORS SEE RICHESON.

Condemned Man Refrains from Appeal to Foss's Advisers.

BOSTON, March 6.—Several members of the Executive Council to-day visited Clarence V. T. Richeson, condemned murderer of Avis Linnell, in his cell at the Suffolk County Jail. The visit was made in the course of an inspection of the jail by the Governor and Council. Gov. Foss, however, did not see Richeson, as the Governor was closeted with Sheriff Quinn when the Councillors went to the former clergyman's cell.

Richeson, when asked as to his treatment, said that he had no complaint to make. Members of the Council remarked later that the prisoner said little, and that he appeared normal in mind and health, although thin and rather pale.

Only the Governor and Council can save Richeson from the electric chair eleven weeks hence. His counsel, William A. Morse, who has seen the prisoner once a week, has not petitioned the Governor for commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment, and he said to-day he had not decided when he would file such a petition. If the Governor receives such a plea, he can either reject it or submit it to the Pardon Committee of the Council. In the latter case the Pardon Committee will hold hearings and make recommendations to the Council, which will then vote whether it shall recommend to the Governor that the sentence be commuted.

"LITTLE TIM" LEFT $17,658.

Estate Divided Between His Wife and His Son.

Timothy P. Sullivan, "Little Tim," who died on Dec. 22, left an estate of $17,658.99, all personalty, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the transfer office of the Surrogates' Court by Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser.

His securities consist of 10 shares of the City Theatres Company, valued at $10,000; 15 shares of the New York City District Water Supply Company, no value; 58 Dreamland mortgage bonds, valued at $17,400, and 63 Dreamland debenture bonds, no value. Deductions for funeral expenses and debts brought the amount down to the appraisal figures. The estate is divided between his wife and his son.

Did You See

the Burroughs ad in the *Saturday Evening Post* this week?

It tells how an $18,000,000 concern, with all the facilities in the world for finding out things, standardized on Burroughs Bookeeping Machines.

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By Leroy Scott

Counsel for the Defense

By the Author of "Him That Hath," etc.

Imagine a young girl returning to her home in the Middle West on the eve of a civic celebration, chiefly in honor of her father, to find him indicted for bribery and no lawyer willing to take the case. This is the tragic situation into which Katherine West steps, and in this story Mr. Scott shows how a womanly woman may meet a man's problem without losing any of her feminine charm. The story has a tremendous appeal on account of its real dramatic strength and its vigorous championing of the right of a woman to take her place in the vital work of modern life.

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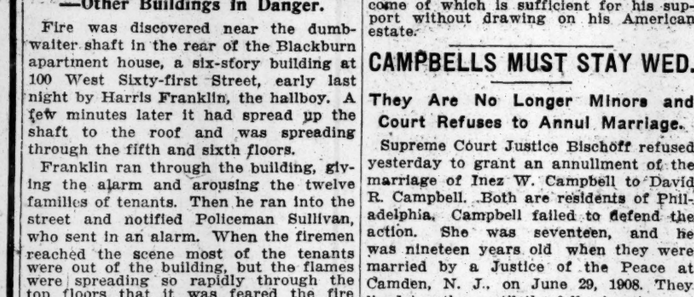

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ALL ROB THE ALIEN, SAYS LABOR BUREAU

Private Bankers, Lawyers, and Real Estate Agents Accused in Legislative Report.

CONDEMNS PADRONE SYSTEM

Department Recommends a Camp School Bureau to Deal with Aliens' Educational Needs.

ALBANY, March 6.—The first annual report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Department of Labor, which was presented to the Legislature this morning, outlines the State's policy with reference to admitted aliens, and deals with the transportation of aliens across the City of New York, labor and living conditions in labor camps and colonies throughout the State, industrial calamities and personal injuries borne by alien workmen, frauds and exploitation committed on aliens by private bankers, notaries public, lawyers, collection agents, insurance companies, real estate agents, employment agents, benevolent societies, and naturalization clubs.

The bureau finds that in the matter of transportation the combination of steamship agents, emigrant hotels, runners, porters, expressmen, and cabmen throughout the country, operating chiefly through New York City, forms one of the most stupendous systems for fleecing the alien, from the time he leaves his home country until he reaches his destination in America, and vice versa.

The report says:

"In labor camps aliens are discriminated against in regard to housing, sanitation, food supplies, and employment methods, being denied the ordinary decencies of life; aliens are checked and tagged, amounts ordered by the padroni are deducted from their wages without their knowledge or express sanction, and exploitations occur in hospital charges and the purchase of supplies.

"The private banking laws are affording only a small measure of protection owing to evasions of the law, and no protection whatever outside of cities of the first class; frauds in the sale of homes to aliens by means of the solving of puzzles or by means of excursions arranged to interest aliens in 'show' pieces of property, or by other means, are widespread, and the settlement of affairs in the old country, when an alien wishes to settle here, is in the hands of a most unscrupulous class of lawyers, notaries public, collection agents, information bureaus, and protective leagues."

Among other recommendations made in the report are the following relating to State laws:

That free employment bureaus be established in the various industrial centres in the State for the distribution of unskilled workers from congested centres.

That there be State supervision of both pay and free employment agencies.

That the one-and-a-quarter-cent immigrant fare law be repealed, as all such matters are now under the Public Service Commission and Inter-State Commerce Commission.

That legislation closing shoe-shining parlors one day or one-half day each week be enacted.

That the penal law be amended so as to prohibit use of puzzles and similar devices in advertising real estate, and prohibit the giving of clear titles when a purchase money mortgage exists.

That an investigation be made by the State of the insurance department of benevolent and fraternal societies, especially those doing an inter-State business.

That the lottery law be amended so as to cover raffles.

That there be created a Camp School Bureau or Commission to deal with the educational needs of immigrant colonies and camps.

That aliens marrying in this country be required to furnish satisfactory proof that there is no wife living in the home country.

Recommendations relating to the Federal laws and business are as follows:

That the Federal Government regulate and license labor bureaus which furnish labor to persons and corporations doing an inter-State business.

That the Federal Steamboat Inspection Service be extended so as to include measures for the comfort and welfare and protection of passengers on board coastwise vessels.

That the discriminations in immigrant rates between steerage and second cabin west-bound passengers be removed.

That there be an investigation of the Naturalization Service, including a consideration of the restriction of naturalization to Federal courts and the appointment of Judges for purpose of naturalization who will serve throughout the State.

That the transit lines, rail and steamship, establish a transfer company for the safe transit of alien through passengers from rail to steamship lines, and vice versa, across the City of New York.

That the transportation lines and shippers abolish the present method of obtaining cattle attendants and coal passers and engage their employes directly through their own agencies.

It is urged that contractors and employers of unskilled labor, especially tranportation lines, abolish the padrone system, and that temporary quarters on all public contracts be erected and rented by the employer directly.

ASSAILS NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Clarence J. Shearn Tells Senators Road Buys City Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—"The influence of the New York Central Railroad is greater than that of the people of the State," said Clarence J. Shearn to-day at a hearing before the Senate Railroad Committee on the McManus bill to compel the removal of tracks from Eleventh Avenue.

"Has this railroad's power been due to the generous contributions it made to certain political machines until recently?" Mr. Shearn asked. "For many years the New York Central paid $50,000 a year to Tammany Hall.. What it turned into the Republican coffers I don't know, but if the sum was fixed by services rendered it must have been larger."

Senator Harden, Chairman of the committee, objected to the reference to Tammany Hall, but Mr. Shearn said he referred to other years and not last year or the present. He intimated, however, that the "memory of these past favors lingered long."

The McManus bill provides that if the railroads and the city authorities do not reach an agreement by May 1 on plans for the removal of the tracks which have caused many deaths, the company will be compelled to remove them by the State. It gives the company the authority to carry the tracks through a subway.

Defending the New York Central, H. Leroy Austin said the company had submitted a plan to the city, but that it had not been accepted, and the city authorities had not submitted a substitute plan.

JUDICIARY BALLOT BEATEN.

Senate Votes Down Plan for Partisan Election of Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Declaring that they favored a non-partisan judiciary, a majority of the members of the Senate to-day voted against the bill to provide for a separate ballot for the judiciary, which Senator Loomis, who introduced it, said was the only method that would insure a non-partisan judiciary. The bill provided that the candidates for judicial office should be placed upon a separate ballot without regard to party designation. The measure was opposed by the leaders of both parties.

The State Bar Association, Senator Loomis said, was on record in favor of the separate ballot bill. Senator Wagner's motion to strike out the enacting clause was adopted by a vote of 23 to 12.

Later in the day a hearing on a similar bill was given by the Assembly Judiciary Committee. It is not expected that the bill will be reported to the Assembly. Another hearing was given by the Assembly Committee on the Massachusetts Ballot bill. Arguments in favor of the bill were advanced by representatives of the Citizens' Union, the City Club of New York, and the State Bar Association.

PUSHING PELHAM PARK BILL.

Caughlan Bill Advanced to Third Reading in Spite of Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—After a lively debate in which strong opposition was voiced the Assembly advanced to third reading the Caughlan bill, which, if enacted, will give the Board of Estimate right to lay out a trolley route through Pelham Bay Park. Section 191 of the railroad law at present prohibits the use of public parks for such purposes, and the Caughlan bill amends it so as to make Pelham Bay Park an exception. When the vote was taken only 18 nays were recorded.

Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, Tammany leader in the lower house, made a strong plea for the Caughlan bill, incidentally reading letters from Borough President Miller and Park Commissioner Higgins of the Bronx to show that they were in favor of the plan. The bill, which has been denounced as a Union Railway Company grab, according to Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick, has the support of the Board of Estimate and the Gaynor Administration.

GIANT TRUCK THROWS AUTO.

Girder Vehicle, 100 Feet Long, Sideswipes Car in Times Square.

A ponderous solid-steel "reach truck," nearly 100 feet long, laden with a 30-ton stel chord of bridge iron, 85 feet long, and drawn by 20 horses with 10 drivers to guide them, swerved east from Seventh Avenue into Forty-third Street at the northern end of the Times Building triangle yesterday afternoon, on its way from Thirty-fifth Street and the North River to the site of the new Aeolian Building, in Forty-second Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The great steel chord was to be put in place there, extending from one end of the building to the other.

The street was slippery with a light blanket of newly fallen snow, and the truck, as it turned slowly into Forty-third Street, began to skid slightly toward the curb near the Subway kiosk. Just then a limousine, containing Mrs. Edward C. Newell of the Hotel Plaza and a woman friend, and operated by her chauffeur, George Tiplady of 325 Amsterdam Avenue, rolled north in Seventh Avenue, also destined for an eastward turn into Forty-third Street. Traffic Policeman Guckian signaled the chauffeur to stop. The truck was still separated by fully its own width from the curb of the sidewalk, however, and Tiplady thought he could cut in between it and the curb. He tried to do so, but the truck skidded more rapidly, and before he could check his car the truck had slipped to the curb and the limousine was struck by one of the heavy steel wheels, 8 inches thick and weighing more than a ton.

Mrs. Newell and her friend jumped out in time, but the automobile was thrown far up on the pavement, its front wheels, lamps and steering wheel broken, and its side stove in. The chauffeur was not hurt. Mrs. Newell returned to her hotel in a taxicab. Traffic in Seventh Avenue was tied up for 10 minutes, until the truck, which extended from the middle of Seventh Avenue to the middle of Broadway, could be jacked clear of the curb. The automobile was removed later.

TO RETRY CENTRAL CASES.

Justice Pendleton Finds Financial Holdings Bar Decisions by Him.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton has ordered a retrial of the two cases against the New York Central, which were heard before him last month, on the ground that he has a financial interest in the company, and is, therefore, disqualified by law from rendering a decision in which the New York Central is involved.

The first case was that of George L. Willson, father-in-law of W. R. Hearst, who is suing the Central for the purpose of testing the railroad's right of way in Riverside Park.

The other case is that of Miss Maria Mans, who is suing for the annulment of a release signed by her at the time of the explosion on Lexington Avenue last year. Miss Mans claims that the release was fraudulently extracted from her by an agent, when she was lying delirious in her bedroom from the effects of the accident.

Justice Page yesterday began a rehearing of the Willson case. He will base his decisions in both cases on the evidence adduced before Justice Pendleton.

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HE WAS COL. DEPEW, BUT THIS NONE KNEW

A Warrior Bold the Senator, Though Now Too Old to Lead to War.

APPOINTED WAS HE IN '73

He Has Had No Lack of Fame, but His Life's Regret Is That No One Yet Has Tacked Colonel to His Name.

As an after dinner speaker Chauncey M. Depew has fame and has heard many titles prefixed to his well-known name. First as "Mister Secretary" he was known about the town; later was addressed as "Governor," when he'd failed to win the crown of Lieutenant Governor of this great and growing State, after which they called him "Judge," for reasons which he can't relate.

For fifteen years throughout the Nation, where'er men sat down to dine, "Senator" Depew has furnished zest and flavor to the wine. Then Yale College did him honor and conferred an LL. D., after which the title "Doctor" added to his dignity. But meanwhile a secret sorrow cruelly gnawed his genial heart, and last evening he determined that this grief he would impart to a sympathizing public so that justice might be done and his private stock of titles increased by another one. Sound gay music! Raise the curtain to a roll of stirring drums! This is but a lengthy prologue; harken, now the hero comes. But the Muse is lame and weary, and this rhyme unwieldy grows, so our hero (this same Depew) will now speak in simple prose.

The Play's the Thing.

Scene: Library of Senator Depew's home at 27 West Fifty-fourth Street. Time: Last evening. Mr. Depew is discovered seated in large armchair, centre stage, soliloquizing.

"So my military career is ended and I must retire to private life. So fade the glories of Mars!" (Weeps.)

Enter a reporter, who pauses in surprise and then speaks:

"Why this grief, Senator? Whence come these tears?"

The Senator, with business of deep emotion, speaks half to himself and half to his visitor:

"'Tis indeed a sad story. I must needs lay down my arms and surrender—not to the enemy, but to relentless time. I have been placed to-day upon the retired officers' list of the National Guard. I have carefully preserved the secret, but it must now become known that I am the only man in the United States with a legal right to claim the rank of Colonel who has ever once in thirty-nine years been addressed by his title. Such is the ingratitude of republics!

"My military career began in 1856, when I was a member of the Jefferson Guards in Peekskill. Later I became Adjutant, with the title of Captain, in the Eighteenth New York Provisional Regiment of Westchester County. As a member of that regiment I was drafted for short-term service in the civil war and narrowly escaped smelling gunpowder.

Keen Regret Is with Him Yet.

"The regiment was sent to Baltimore just before Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, and just before the battle of Gettysburg was fought it was ordered to go to Harper's Ferry to cut off the retreat of the Confederates into Virginia. Before we arrived there the order was recalled, and we were sent to Fort Marshall to relieve a more seasoned regiment of veterans, which was sent to the front in our stead. That is the only time in my life that I was in favor of the recall. I have always felt, however, that the action of Gen. Schenk in keeping the Eighteenth Regiment out of the battle was all that saved Lee's brave army from annihilation. Other regiments were there, of course, but unfortunately for the country, I was not.

"I continued with the regiment for many years, and in 1873 was appointed Judge Advocate General of the Westchester Brigade, with a rank of Colonel. In 1886, when the National Guard was reorganized, I was placed upon the supernumerary list, which relieved me from active duty, but made me subject to call in time of war. When the Spanish war broke out I expected that I would be obliged to go to the front and eat canned beef for the glory of my country, but fortunately a man who is always ready for a scrap was on hand to take entire charge of the war, and thus I was saved.

"What grieves me is that I have never been recognized in history, and that no man has ever addressed me by my title. It is the only one which I ever had that they can't take away from me, even though I have this day been notified by Adjt. Gen. Verbeck that I have been finally retired. Even when I attended a dinner of Kentucky Colonels in Louisville fifteen years ago the toastmaster insisted upon calling me 'Judge.' Don't forget to tell my fellow-countrymen that I am a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and so farewell!"

The reporter whispers softly, "Good night, Colonel!" The Colonel swoons. Curtain.

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The more you know about automobiles the quicker you will realize that this car has established a new Standard of automobile values—it will do anything any car can do—and many things beyond any other car at any price. We can't make this statement too strong. It is an absolute fact.

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6. BUT THAT ISN'T ALL. There's a cellular radiator, dual ignition, long wheel base; deep, luxuriantly comfortable upholstering and grace in line and finish that charms the eye. There are also many little refinements that you would only expect to find in the high-priced cars.

No other car like this—there may be some day—but it hasn't been built yet. Order your "Thirty-Six" now.

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Truffault-Hartford Shock Absorber
Patent Again Sustained
Westen Shock Absorber Enjoined

THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has just handed down an opinion affirming the decision of the Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, holding that the Truffault Patent is valid and that the Westen Shock Absorber is a clear infringement thereof.

The Court of Appeals, the Court of last resort in patent cases, makes this decision **final.** The manufacture and sale of the Westen Shock Absorber is perpetually enjoined.

We have always believed that the Truffault Patent was fundamental and covered broadly all types of rotary friction Shock Absorbers. This belief has been affirmed by the highest courts and we hereby give notice that we shall protect our rights to the fullest possible extent.

WARNING

We wish to warn the trade and individual automobile owners against the use or sale of infringing Shock Absorbers, some of which are advertised as non-friction devices. Years of experience have taught us that no successful Shock Absorber can be made which is not essentially a friction device, and despite the misleading statements of other manufacturers to the contrary, we are advised by our attorney that our patents are basic and complete and we intend to bring suit against all manufacturers, dealers or users who in any way encroach upon our rights.

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1909 Oldsmobile, runabout, rumble seat, fine condition; wonderful power; no greater bargain ever offered; $550. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

A fine Chalmers limousine, 1911, 30 h. p., slightly used; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 208 West 50th St.

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Seven Columbia touring cars, forty horse power, for sale at almost junk prices. N. Y. Transportation Co., 817 5th Av.

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Prices Lowest consistent with best **A-1 Work**
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BODIES baby tonneau, foredoor; cheap! 100 cars; late models. 20th Century Co., 1700 B'way, cor. 54th St.

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FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co. 1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.
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WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Booklet, 302 West 57th St.

YANKS PICK OUT DRY SPOTS FOR PRACTICE

Soggy Baseball Field at Atlanta Prevents Players Training on Big Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—The weather was cool and cloudy to-day, with no rain, but a promise of more to-morrow is made in the weather man's bulletin, consequently the New York Americans here are having troublous times, troublous because of the weather vagaries. The field at the ball yard was soggy and wet to-day, but really was better for practice than seemed possible after yesterday's deluge. So the Yankees surged out for their daily allotment of morning and afternoon drills.

By dodging pools of water and keeping a sharp eye out for the comparatively dry spots, the players were able to make use of the field to a certain extent and practice in less cramped quarters than on the two preceding days. The throwing and bunting business was gone through, as usual, and there also was something more like real batting practice than had been held before.

Several of the pitchers, Quinn, McConnell, and Caldwell among them, went to the marshy outskirts of the park and chased flies and balls of other descriptions batted out to them off the pitching of Jack Warhop. Warhop's pitching was merely lobbing, but it gave the players training in getting their eyes on the ball. Wolverton, Hartzell, Dolan, Daniels, Ford, and Street all had turns at getting their wallops and took the usual players' enjoyment in that pastime. Pop flies were frequent at first, but soon the ball left the bat in a more business-like manner.

Jim Vaughn, who came in from Texas this morning, hit the solidest wallop of the lot, a liner to a remote signboard. Hartzell slammed one against the sign of the bull, but he was standing out beyond second base at the time. Vaughn hasn't signed his contract yet, but seemed in amicable mood, and doubtless will sign soon. He looks very well. He has been at work all Winter as a railroad brakeman, and has a better color than he had last Spring.

Jack Warhop reports his arm as feeling first-rate, but then his arm seldom bothers him. He is bothered, however, by a sore place in the ball of his left foot. It is a trouble of two years' standing, and is felt only when wearing baseball shoes. Trainer Mulcahy worked on the ailing foot to-day, and Warhop reported improvement. Third Baseman Dolan, who is a very active worker, complains of stiff and sore legs, which, however, is nothing more than a Spring affection.

Wolverton reports the signing of a new scout, one Thomas O'Hara, who has scouted for Wolverton before, and who is to collaborate with Arthur Irwin in digging up diamond wonders out of the high grass.

GIANTS ON FIELD AGAIN.

Rain, However, Spoils Proposed Game Between Regulars and Colts.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 6.—For one hour this afternoon the sun broke through the clouds for the first time since last Thursday and John McGraw hoped for a real workout for his Giant veterans. It was still cold, with a raw wind blowing from the southwest. McGraw expected to get the regulars and colts lined up for their initial practice game.

It remained moderately clear just long enough for the athletes to get to Emerson Park then clouded up again and finally the daily rain set in. The weather prophets predict clear skys and a warm sun for to-morrow, but McGraw has been disappointed so often that he will be surprised if it is possible to play another game before the week-end exhibitions at Dallas and Fort Worth.

There was no rain to interfere with the morning practice, but it was so cold that the players went through their work bundled in their mackinaws. The infield had dried out remarkably well and is now smoother and faster than ever. The outfield did not stand the drenching as well.

Afternoon practice consisted of nothing more than the rudiments of the game. There was the usual batting practice for the regulars, Jeff Tesreau tossing the ball to the batsmen. The veterans are beginning to get their eyes on the ball and hitting both high and far. Harry McCormick takes his turn with the regulars now and seems to have lost none of his old cunning with the ball.

After batting practice the champion infield was lined up for a sharp quarter-hour with McGraw batting grounders. Arthur Fletcher showed more ginger than McGraw thought was good for him and several times Arthur was cautioned against overworking his arm. Doyle, Merkle, and Herzog took things easier. All handled themselves better than in their initial workout yesterday.

Following the regulars to-morrow two colt infields were sent through their paces. Young Stock, playing second base, let loose his arm for the first time and created a mild sensation by his pegging. His returns on throws from Catchers Meyers and Wilson came back to the plate like bullets. He throws well from any position.

To-night the Commercial Club of Marlin tendered a reception to the Giants at their hotel.

Light Practice for Superbas.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 6.—For the first time since Sunday the Superbas got a glimpse of the sun to-day, which made its appearance for a few minutes, only to be followed by cloudy weather again. Still Manager Dahlen feels hopeful for a change, as after the shower a rainbow made its appearance.

The best practice to-day was two hours' work this morning. The pitchers did their work in front of the hotel, the same as yesterday, and the others took to the mountains.

This afternoon, when Dahlen found the grounds were not in condition to work on, he called off practice and allowed the players to spend their time as they chose. All the players are in good condition, considering their short stay and the bad weather, and a few days of sunshine would help them greatly. No pitcher has complained of a sore arm, which is something unusual at this time of year.

If the park is in good condition a game will be played with an All-American League team to-morrow.

San Antonio Ties Athletic Recruits.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 6.—The Philadelphia American League team recruits and the San Antonio (Texas) League team played a 7-to-7 tie game this afternoon, called in the ninth inning because of darkness. The pitching of Houck and the base running of Strunk were the features of the Philadelphians' playing. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
San Antonio	0	0	3
Philadelphia	7	12	3

Batteries—Browning, Downey, Neill, and Smith; Houck, Danforth, and Eagan.

Zimmerman Signs for Three Years.

CHICAGO, March 6.—"Heine" Zimmerman, third baseman of the Chicago National baseball team, to-day signed a three-year contract with President Murphy. Zimmerman is to leave to-night to join the team in the South.

Boston Wins Deciding Game.

BOSTON, March 6.—Boston won the deciding game of the series of three games with Pittsburg in the National Billiard League Tournament to-night, Mason of Boston defeating McCourt of Pittsburg 50 to 46. Both players had high runs of 4, while Mason averaged .51 and McCourt .47.

LOSE SHOOT BY TWO POINTS.

Philadelphia Team Defeats New York 473 to 471 at Sportsmen's Show.

The intercity trapshooting contest between New York and Philadelphia gunners at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday was won by the Quakers by a narrow margin of two blue rocks. The score was 473 to 471. The teams were made up of five men, each man shooting at 100 clay pigeons. A. B. Richardson of the Philadelphia team led the gunners, breaking 98 out of a possible 100. The high gun on the New York team was R. L. Spotts of the Larchmont Yacht Club with a score of 95. F. H. Stephenson of the Crescent A. C. broke 95 out of a possible 100.

The match attracted much attention, and the crowd waited long into the evening to watch the competition. The teams and scores were as follows:

Philadelphia—A. B. Richardson 98, H. W. Kahler 96, J. T. Robinson 91, C. S. McCarthy 94, William Ford 94.

New York—R. L. Spotts 96, F. B. Stephenson, 95, W. Simonson 93, J. Hendrickson 94, N. Herrick 93.

The judges were Naef Apgar and Jack Manning, professionals.

F. B. Stephenson, the Crescent A. C. gunner, led a big field in the qualifying round for the amateur championship with a perfect score of 50. Stephenson's performance was the best seen at the Garden traps during the show. R. L. Spotts was second with a score of 49. Among the professionals yesterday H. C. Kirkwood was the leader with a score of 49, with Naef Apgar second with 48, and Jack Fanning third with 48. The scores of the leading amateurs are as follows:

F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, 50; R. L. Spotts, New York, 49; N. Henick, New York, 49; William Hassinger, Newark, 48; L. C. Remsen, Mount Kisco, 48; P. E. Osborne, West Somerville, 48; M. Harvey, Norwich, 48; W. Simonson, Mineola, 48; L. B. Adams, Portland, Me., 48; P. Von Breckman, Rockaway Beach, 48.

Little Miss Jessie Thorpe, 14 years old, of Mount Vernon caused something of a sensation among the gunners yesterday when she took her place on the platform and with a light shotgun broke 34 blue rocks out of a possible 50. Miss Thorpe has the distinction of being the only female member of the Siwanoy Country Club. She spends much of her time in the Fall hunting in the woods of Westchester County.

Another feature of the trap shooting yesterday was the performance of a squad of gunners, including the bandmaster, John Philip Sousa. Others in the squad were Neal Apgar, J. S. Speer, H. C. Kirkwood and F. F. Stevens. They broke 117 out of a possible 125 clay pigeons which is a record thus far for a squad shooting at this year's show.

Visitors at the show yesterday included the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of Connecticut, of which Dr. F. W. Hewes of New London is Chairman and E. Hart Greer of Lyme.

The chief feature of the afternoon angling was the dry fly accuracy contest, free for all. It was won by O. J. Marsh with E. B. Rice second and L. J. Darling third. The judges were G. La Branche, H. G. Henderson and J. G. Lamison. National Association rules governed.

Future Boy Scouts, to the number of twenty, from the First City Playgrounds of Newark, N. J., were guests of W. W. Thomas, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Boy Scouts' Exhibit at the show. The little fellows, whose ages range from eight to eleven years, are known as "tenderfeet." They are too young as yet to be enlisted among the scouts.

At the rifle ranges the marksmen of De Witt Clinton High School carried off first honors in the qualification round for the Winchester Cup. R. Clendening made the best score, with 186 targets out of a possible 200. The results were as follows:

Winchester Match. Teams of six.—Won by De Witt Clinton: (De Castro 183, Clendening 186, Eversfield 177, Norway 177, Serling 173, Grossman 182; total, 1,078;) Morris High School second, 1,068; Morris High School second team third, 1,042; Stuyvesant High School fourth, 1,029; High School of Commerce fifth, 1,021.

PEORIA WANTS OARSMEN.

National Association Will Be Asked for Annual Regatta.

If the plans of the Peoria Convention Bureau succeed, the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held in July in Peoria, on Peoria Lake, and will be the feature of an aquatic carnival from July 22 to 27. It is planned to hold three regattas during the week—the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the Central States Amateur Rowing Association, and the Southwestern Rowing Association. The two last-named organizations have already awarded their regattas to Peoria, and should the National Association decide to accept Peoria's invitation it is expected that 1,000 oarsmen will be brought into competition before fully 100,000 visitors.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its annual Spring meeting at the New York Athletic Club Sunday, March 17, when the invitation from Peoria will be presented to the committee. It is almost certain to be opposed by several Eastern clubs, as it is understood that Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Worcester will be bidders for the regatta.

It is eight years since the National Association regatta has been held in the West, when it was one of the features of the St. Louis Exposition. Detroit was the scene of the 1893 regatta. Pullman, Ill., entertained the National Association oarsmen in 1889.

Plans for the entertainment of the oarsmen are elaborate. The Peoria Convention Bureau has been incorporated, with a capital of $25,000, and the City of Peoria has voted a bond issue of $50,000. Motor boat and canoe races, and probably airship flights, will vary the programme. Boat clubs are expected from New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Toronto, and practically every large city in the United States. An immense grand stand, with a capacity of 60,000, will be erected.

TWO POLO PLAYERS HURT.

Duval and Major Ross Sustain Broken Collarbones.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 6.—Two players in the Coronado polo tournament were injured severely to-day in the second round of the All-American Trophy. England and Canada were the contestants. England won by the score of 6¾ to 4.

Morris Duval, recognized as the strength of the English team, was unseated in the third period when his horse swerved. His collar bone was broken, and W. Devereaux was put in his place.

In the seventh period Devereaux and Major Colin G. Ross of Canada collided and piled in a heap on the field. Ross's collar bone was fractured and he was carried to his quarters. Devereaux resumed play. W. L. Breese replaced Ross.

JERSEY CITY GYMNASTS WIN.

Stuyvesant and Clinton Vanquished in High Schools Meet.

The Jersey City High School gymnastic team defeated the teams of Stuyvesant and De Witt Clinton High Schools in the Stuyvesant gymnasium yesterday afternoon. The Jerseyites annexed a total of 28½ points against 11 for Stuyvesant and 5½ for De Witt Clinton. Horowitz of Jersey City was the individual star of the competition, winning first place in two of the five events and second place in another. The summaries:

Horizontal Bars—Won by Horowitz, Jersey City, with 14 points; Jicha, Stuyvesant, second, with 13.6 points; Istrick, Clinton, and Obendorf, Jersey City, tied for third place, with 13.5 points each.

Parallel Bars—Won by Blaivis, Clinton, with 15.83 points; Horowitz, Jersey City, second, with 15.33 points; Jicha, Stuyvesant, third, with 15.17 points.

Side Horse—Won by Clark, Jersey City, with 16.33 points; Wilson, Jersey City, second, with 15.33 points; Jicha, Stuyvesant, third, with 14 points.

Rings—Won by Horowitz, Jersey City, with 16.83 points; Nickels, Jersey City, second, with 15.33 points; Obendorf, Jersey City, third, with 14.17 points.

Tumbling—Won by Burtaine, Stuyvesant, with 16.5 points; Gilmore, Jersey City, second, with 13.03 points; Yost, Stuyvesant, third, with 13.67 points.

Point Score—Jersey City, 28½ points; Stuyvesant, 11; De Witt Clinton, 5½.

Judges—Gustav Bojes, Jersey City High School; J. Strauss, De Witt Clinton High School; Dr. Way, Stuyvesant High School.

CLOSE SCORES IN POCKET BILLIARDS

Six Games Played in Amateur Championship Tournament at Three Clubs.

Close competition and some high-class playing marked the games played in the amateur pocket billiard championship tournament at the New York Athletic Club, the Billiard Club, and Riverside Billiard Rooms yesterday. Last night at the Billiard Club E. F. Reynolds made a strong finish and defeated Cecil Munoz by the score of 125 to 120.

Munoz led up to the last frame and had only five balls to get to win. Coming to the seventeenth frame, Reynolds needed fifteen balls to win, and he quickly cleared the table and won the match. In the ninth frame of this game Reynolds missed one of his shots by several inches. The cue ball went around the table and came back and pocketed the ball which the player had called. Both players had five scratches. The score by frames:

E. F. Reynolds—9 18 5 2 1 5 7 14 10 7 15 1 2 8 7 14 15—125.
Scratches—5.
Cecil Munoz—6 2 10 13 14 10 8 1 5 8 0 14 13 12 8 1 0—120.
Scratches—5.

C. B. Porter defeated G. T. Brown at the New York Athletic Club last night by a score of 125 to 93 in fifteen frames. The game was slow and long drawn out. In the thirteenth frame, both players in playing safe made three scratches, and kept the cue ball frozen to the cushions. The players were tied at the fourth inning, but after that Porter went to the front, and never gave up the lead. Porter's stroke was better than that of his opponent, and his choice of shots was better. Brown attempted difficult combination shots, but missed several of them. The score by frames:

C. B. Porter—1 14 9 6 14 10 11 8 8 7 10 5 8 11 9 5—125.
Scratches—6.
G. T. Brown—14 1 6 9 1 5 4 7 12 8 5 10 7 4 6—93.
Scratches—6.

William H. Anders defeated Ernest C. Everett last night at the Riverside Billiard Rooms by a score of 125 to 101 in 16 frames. Andrews played a steady game throughout, and although Everett's game picked up in the ninth and tenth frames and he came within four points of overtaking Anders, the latter decided the issue by winning the eleventh frame, 12 to 3. Everett missed several easy shots which gave his opponent a fine chance for open-table play, and on each of these occasions he invariably cleared the table. The score by frames:

William H. Anders—18 6 2 12 13 1 11 12 4 3 12 7 13 7 8 4—125.
Scratches—3.
Ernest C. Everett—2 9 13 3 2 14 4 8 11 12 3 8 2 8 7—101.
Scratches—4.

In the afternoon game at the New York Athletic Club, Edward F. Gray defeated C. B. Porter in the most closely contested match of the tournament in 17 innings, by a score of 125 to 119. At the sixteenth inning, the players were tied at 117, and Gray played two clever scratches which prevented his opponent from running out. The scratches were made on safety play, Gray leaving the balls in a difficult position.

Gray made a good start, making a high run of 18 on his first two frames. Porter took the third frame 12 to 3, and in the sixth frame he gained the lead, the score being 46 to 42 at this point. Gray won the seventh frame, 10 to 5, and went to the front by a single point. He held the lead by a narrow margin for several frames until the sixteenth, when Porter won the frame 12 to 3 and tied the score. Gray won the next frame and the match. The score by frames:

C. B. Porter—2 7 12 9 6 11 5 3 11 8 10 5 13 5 7 12 2—119.
Scratches—3.
Edward F. Gray—18 8 3 6 9 4 10 12 4 12 5 10 2 10 8 3 9—125.
Scratches—4.

Lester F. Carter had no trouble in defeating Matthew S. Borden in the afternoon match at the Riverside Billiard Academy, the score being 125 to 68. Carter won in thirteen innings. His playing was far superior to that of his opponent, his position play being excellent. Borden won the first frame, but after that Carter took the lead and held it all the way. In the seventh inning he gave an exhibition of high-class cue work by dropping the fifteen balls with ease, taking the next frame with a collection of twelve. Borden, in the last two frames, played safeties to block his opponent from running out. The score by frames:

Lester F. Carter—4 11 14 5 7 12 15 12 8 9 9 14 7—127.
Scratches, 2.
Matthew S. Borden—11 4 1 10 8 3 0 8 7 6 6 1 8—68.
Scratches, 2.

William F. Tilt won the afternoon game at the Amateur Billiard Club, defeating N. M. Williams easily by a score of 125 to 74. Tilt led all the way, and his execution was much better than Williams's from the start. Tilt made several difficult combinations and used excellent judgment in his choice of shots. Tilt won in fourteen frames. The score by frames:

William F. Tilt—11 11 7 11 5 8 10 7 14 6 5 12 14 6—125.
Scratches—2.
N. M. Williams—4 4 8 4 10 7 5 8 1 9 10 3 1 2—74.
Scratches—1.

POCKET BILLIARD ENTRIES.

Eight Players to Compete in Tournament at Philadelphia.

Entries for the professional National championship tournament at pocket billiards, to be held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, during the two weeks beginning March 25, which closed March 1, were announced yesterday. Those who will compete are Alfredo De Oro of New York, Frank Sherman of Washington, Charles Weston of Chicago, James Maturo of Denver, W. W. King of New York, Thomas I. Wilson of Hackensack, N. J.; Edward Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., and William F. De Langh of Philadelphia. Two other experts, J. Rogers and Merrick Levy, both of Philadelphia, wished to enter, but, as they were the last and next to last, respectively, to send in their names, in order to keep the contestants to the limit of eight stipulated when the tournament was announced, they were excluded.

Independent of ties the tournament will comprise twenty-eight games, each of which will be at 125 balls, under the rules heretofore governing continuous pool. There may, however, be amendments to those rules and some changes in the style of play. Those subjects will be considered by the entrants as soon as they can be assembled, in New York or Philadelphia.

A trophy subject to challenge and $1,000 in cash as prize money have been offered. To this will be added the net gate receipts and entrance fees, amounting to $400, each entrant paying $50. The whole amount will be divided into four prizes, the winner receiving 40 per cent., the second 30, the third 20, and the fourth 10 per cent.

De Oro has retired as champion, with trophies as his personal property, ten times. Sherman won two championship tournaments, one in Boston in 1901, and another in Chicago in 1908. Weston took the championship from Hueston in 1909. Maturo, who formely resided in Newark, defeated De Oro, at Denver, in January of this year by 510 to 457. De Oro tried to concede him odds of 90 in 600. The other four have never before aspired to championship honors. They are, however, players of recognized skill. Ralph, the champion of Central New Jersey, is said to be a strong contender in any company.

Otis Wins in Amateur Tourney.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn Charles Otis defeated James Cosgrove by the score of 40 to 21. The latter had a handicap of 10 points, having to score only 30 points in order to win the contest, while Otis was playing at the scratch mark and had to tally 40 points in order to win. The game required seventy innings before the scratch man made his final point. Otis made a high run of 4 points, and Cosgrove's highest single tally was 3. This evening at Keeney's a series of three games of three-cushion carrom billiards with Pittsburgh in the continuation of the National Intercity Billiard League will open, Charles McCourt will represent Pittsburgh, while Otis probably will play for Brooklyn.

DE ORO FAR IN FRONT.

John Daly an Easy Victim in Last Night's Play in Handicap Pool Match.

Alfredo De Oro further increased his lead over John Daly in last night's block of their six-night handicap pool match, winning in ten frames by the score of 105 to 43. This victory was far more decisive than the champion scored in either of the other blocks and makes him practically certain of winning the match if he maintains anything like the form he has already shown. Last night's match brought De Oro a trifle beyond the half-way mark and put the handicap which he carried during the first two nights' play up to De Oro. The champion has almost doubled Daly's score and in order to win now he must score only 293 against Daly's 352.

De Oro pocketed a majority of the balls in all except two of the ten frames last night, and four times he cleared the table. He drew only one blank, that coming in the eighth frame, when Daly made a clean sweep. Each player made a run of fifteen balls and each made one scratch.

The one-sided score was due not so much to poor playing by Daly as to brilliancy by his opponent. De Oro generally made Daly break, and followed up by successfully executing a difficult long shot and spreading the globes for an advantageous run. In the sixth frame De Oro made a wonderful masse combination shot, and in the ninth frame he executed a double kiss combination shot on the 7 ball, while the balls were in pyramid, and drove the ball into the corner pocket. Each time he cleared the table. The score by frames:

De Oro—13 10 15 4 8 14 11 0 15 15—105. Grand total—207.
Daly—2 5 0 10 7 0 4 15 0 0—43. Grand total—168.

Isaacs Defeats Muldauer.

In the second game of the play-off of the three-cornered tie in the Harlem Class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, M. Isaacs defeated Mark Muldauer last night by the score of 200 to 185, in twenty-eight innings. Isaacs made an average of 7 4-28, with high runs of 38, 29, and 23. Muldauer's high runs were 17, 16, and 11, and his average 4 23-28. The final game to decide the tie will be played this evening when Edward Barnes will oppose Muldauer.

IRISH-AMERICAN A. C. BOUTS.

Semi-Final Rounds Reached in Boxing and Wrestling Tourney.

With the pick of the large entry list competing in the semi-final and final rounds of the amateur wrestling and boxing tournament last night at the Irish-American A. C., the evening's programme was productive of some keen competition. In view of the near approach of both the National and Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championships, the entries were unusually large with some of the best amateur wrestlers being seen in action, trying to get a line on their prospective opponents for the titular events.

It was originally planned to complete the programme last night, but this was found to be impossible because of its length, so the final bouts of the wrestling were put over until to-morrow night.

The boxers set out in earnest to win their bouts in the quickest possible way, and as a consequence disqualifications and knockouts were soon in order. The summaries:

138-Pound Wrestling, Semi-Finals.—First Bout—B. Psordoglanes, Greek-American A. C., defeated O. Swanson, Swedish-American A. C., with half Nelson hold. Time—1:26. Second Bout—C. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated A. Elwood, Bronx Church House, with a hammer lock and half Nelson hold. Time—1:40. Third Bout—E. Hallkman, Educational Alliance, defeated H. Prymas, Central Y. M. C. A., with body hold. Time—2:10.

Heavyweight Wrestling, Semi-Finals.—First Bout—A. Patsurius, Greek-American A. C., defeated H. Marrills, Greek-American A. C., with body hold. Time—1:58. Second Bout—N. Nelson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., and J. Streams, East Side Y. M. C. A., wrestled to a draw in an extra period. Referee's decision. Third Bout—E. Kaimo, Finnish-American A. C., defeated B. Mendelson, Educational Alliance, with a leg and arm hold. Time—9:44. Fourth Bout—L. Buyukus, Greek-American A. C., defeated Applestyn, National Turn Verein, with a half Nelson hold. Time—4:56.

135-Pound Boxing, Semi-Finals.—First Bout—J. Goldberg, Educational Alliance, knocked out G. Johnson, unattached, in one round. E. Dawes, unattached, drew a bye.

127-Pound Wrestling, Semi-Finals.—First Bout—H. Junge, National A. C., and H. Grossman, Educational Alliance, wrestled to a draw, extra period. Referee's decision. Time—9:00. Second Bout—G. Bowers, National Turn Verein, defeated A. Corcoras, Greek-American A. C., with arm lock. Time—1:33. Third Bout—V. Vosen, Bronx Church House, defeated E. Ericsson, Norwegian-American A. C. Referee's decision on work. Time—6:00. Fourth Bout—L. Ruggerio, Grace A. C., defeated S. Litowitz, Educational Alliance, extra period. Referee's decision on work. Time—9:00.

158-Pound Boxing, Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—P. Stokes, Dominican Lyceum, defeated T. Exachakis, Greek-American A. C., two rounds. Referee's decision. Second Bout—A. Sheridan, Trinity Club, stopped C. Fells, West End A. C., in two rounds.

Heavyweight Boxing, Finals.—H. Hettrick, Dominican Lyceum, defeated J. J. Sullivan, unattached, three rounds. Judges' decision.

145-Pound Boxing, Semi-finals.—First Bout—T. Webber, St. Paul's Guild, stopped N. Tauber, unattached, in three rounds; J. Goldberg, Educational Alliance, drew a bye.

135-Pound Boxing, Final.—J. Goldberg, Educational Alliance, defeated E. Dames, unattached. Three rounds. Judges' decision.

125-Pound Boxing, Final.—J. Macklin, unattached, defeated L. Rosalsky, Union Settlement, in four rounds. Judges' decision.

158-Pound Boxing, Final—A. Sheridan, Trinity Club, stopped P. Stokes, Dominican Lyceum, in two rounds.

145-Pound Boxing, Final.—T. Webber, St. Paul's Guild, defeated J. Goldberg, Educational Alliance. Three rounds. Judges' decision.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Tommy Houck of Philadelphia and Johnny Lore of the west side have signed for next Wednesday night's show at the Long Acre A. A. Two ten-round bouts will feature the week-end stag Saturday night. In the main event Jimmy Ambrose and Young Rago will be the contestants.

Young Hickey and Freddie Duffy have been matched for the star bout at the New Polo A. A. to-morrow night.

The Fairmont A. C. has engaged Owen Moran, the English lightweight, and Pal Moore of Philadelphia for the feature bout next Tuesday night. On the following Tuesday the headliners will be Kid Burns versus Jack Goodman and a week later Mike Gibbons will clash with Jack Denning in a return match.

Emilio Gullier, manager of Loudeux, the French bantamweight champion, has cabled to this country challenging Johnny Coulon to a match for the world's title. Loudeux is credited with having defeated Joe Bowker and Digger Stanley.

Tommy Malone of the west side and Johnny Dohan of Brooklyn will come together in the star bout at the American A. A. of Brooklyn to-morrow night.

Soldier Bacchus and Sailor White, two heavyweights, will clash in the main event at the National A. C. of Brooklyn on Saturday night. White stopped Bacchus in seven rounds about four months ago, when the latter was substituted for Jim Stewart at the East Avenue A. C. of Maspeth.

Frankie Pass and Hughey Rodden, rival featherweights from the same section of Brooklyn, will come together Saturday night at the Gowanus A. C. of South Brooklyn.

Jeff Smith, the New Jersey welterweight, and Freddie Hicks of Detroit are billed for next Thursday night at the National Sporting Club, but Smith must box before the Exhibition A. C. of Albany before that date in order to fill his engagement with Hicks. Smith called off a bout with Kid Henry at the Albany Club on March 11 on the ground that his hand was injured, and the Athletic Commission ordered him to box in Albany before appearing elsewhere.

The latest offer for the Morris-Palzer bout is $18,000 from the National Sporting Club. The proposition now begins to shape up like a joke, as the offers are getting far beyond the real worth of the bout. It has all developed into a question of clubs, not purse, and the chances are that the two so-called white hopes will not be seen in action. Billy Newman refuses to allow Morris to box at the National Sporting Club, and Tom O'Rourke will not allow Palzer to box elsewhere. Newman has already accepted three offers, two from the Empire A. C. and the other from the Madison A. C. O'Rourke has turned a deaf ear to these offers, but has been willing to accept the National Sporting Club offers. The National Sporting Club has now come out with an offer for a bout between Frank Moran of Pittsburg and Morris.

Knockout Brown and his manager, Danny Morgan, left yesterday for Fall River, Mass., where Brown is scheduled to take on Jim Baywood, a Massachusetts lightweight, to-night. Next Wednesday night Brown will engage in a six-round bout with Young Erne before the National A. C. of Philadelphia.

BAR KIDNEY BLOW AND BOYS AT FIGHTS

Athletic Commission Makes Two Popular Rulings in Boxing Game.

The agitation against the use of the kidney punch in boxing contests has found favor with the New York State Athletic Commission, and at at yesterday's meeting of that body a rule was passed, stipulating that that form of attack be barred hereafter in all boxing contests within the State. The commission also adopted a rule that boys under 16 years of age shall not be permitted to attend boxing bouts. Like the recent rulings on earlier bouts and ringside weights these regulations will meet with genuine approval of boxing lovers as reforms which will tend to elevate the sport.

The question of barring the kidney punch had been informally discussed by the commission on at least two other occasions—the first time at a meeting four months ago, when English boxing authorities set a stamp of disapproval on this particular blow. Definite action was not taken at that time, the Commissioners deciding to wait until some other important matters were disposed of. When the question was brought up yesterday the Commissioners quickly passed the rule, as both were in favor of barring the punch.

The blow has long been in disfavor among boxing patrons, as it requires no skill on the part of the boxer who delivers it, and it does not permit of any defense by the boxer who receives it. Medical authorities have also opposed it on the ground that it sometimes causes injuries of a serious nature. In future bouts the referees will be ordered to caution the boxers against using the kidney punch, and if the orders are not obeyed the offender will be subject to disqualification, the same as if he used foul methods.

The rule against allowing boys under 16 years to attend bouts was not due to the fact that such a thing is common. However, a number of instances have been brought to the commission, and it was thought best to make a ruling on the matter. Occasionally a small boy is brought to the larger clubs by his father, and at some of the smaller clubs sufficient care has not been exercised in allowing small boys to attend boxing shows. Whether accompanied or unaccompanied these boys will not be allowed to attend the shows.

The commission revoked the referee's license of Caspar Leon, the old-time featherweight boxer. Leon has been acting in that capacity at the New Polo A. A. in Harlem, and has failed to control the boxers under his charge. On two occasions bouts at which Leon officiated were stopped by one of the State Commissioners after he had failed to show the discretion expected of a referee. Last Friday night Commissioner Frank O'Neil stopped the bout between Jimmy Paul and Billy Kramer after Leon had lost control of the situation.

The first case of an unlicensed referee acting as third man in the ring since the Frawley law went into effect was brought to the commission's attention yesterday. It involved the National A. C. of Brooklyn, and Jack Dougherty, a noted handler of boxers in the old Horton law days. Dougherty acted as referee during the early part of Saturday night's show in the absence of Jack Clifford, the regular referee, who arrived late and finished the show. The Inspector at the club notified the commission of this breach of rules, and both Dougherty and the club officials will be cited to appear at next week's meeting. The same club entered a complaint against Young Fitzsimmons, the west side featherweight, for his failure to box Biz Mackey at the club on Feb. 7, and the boxer will be ordered to appear for a hearing next Wednesday.

The question as to whether a boxer who begins a bout and "quits" is entitled to the sum agreed upon with the club was taken up for the first time yesterday, and the commission's ruling was in favor of the club and against the boxer. Mike Sweeney brought a charge against the Liberal A. C. of Staten Island for failure to pay him $25 for a bout with Tom Dorsey. The club contended that Sweeney had refused to box after part of the third round had been finished, thereby spoiling the show. Referee Harry Peterson testified that Sweeney had no apparent reason for failing to continue. The commission ordered the club to pay Sweeney only $15 for his services.

The case of the American A. A. against Louis De Ponthieu, continued from last week, was again put over for a week owing to the absence from the city of Jack Clifford, the club referee, who is wanted as a witness.

The Albany Exhibition Club preferred charges against Jeff Smith, who notified the club officials that he could not box Kid Henry at the club on March 11 as scheduled. On Smith's agreement to appear at the club before engaging in a bout elsewhere the case was dismissed.

Burke Refused to Box.

Nearly 200 fight fans were disappointed last night at the Long Acre Club, when Sailor Burke failed to meet Leonard Victor, with whom he was matched to box ten rounds. After an hour's wait Manager Neuman announced that Burke refused to box, owing to the slim attendance and the small amount of money in the box office. Victor was on hand, and announced his willingness to carry out his part of the contract. It is probable that the case will be considered by the Boxing Commission.

Oakland Bars Grudge Fight.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 6.—For the novel reason that the fighters are nursing personal grudges against each other, the city Commissioners have declared off the return match between Frankie Burns and Jonny Frayne, scheduled here for March 20. The authorities declare the recent ten round fight between the men was marked by attempts to injure each other.

Baldwin vs. Marto To-night.

At the National Sporting Club to-night Matty Baldwin, the Boston lightweight, and Johnny Marto of the west side will clash in the feature bout. Marto is one of the most rugged boxers in the lightweight division, and will have a slight advantage in weight against the Bostonian to-night. Against these handicaps Baldwin will pit his superior cleverness and ring knowledge. The six-round semi-final will bring together Billy Ryan and George Appel. Two four-rounders will precede the semi-final.

Kilbane to Give Attell Another Chance

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Jonny Kilbane, the new feather-weight champion, announced here to-day his willingness to give Abe Attell an opportunity to regain the title, suggesting Labor Day as a convenient date. Kilbane's theatrical tour soon will land him in Cleveland where his friends have planned a reception.

McFarland to Box "Kid" Burns.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Packey McFarland and "Kid" Burns were matched last night to fight ten rounds at Kenosha, Wis., on March 15. The acceptance of McFarland was received by wire from New York. This makes two bouts in four days at Kenosha, Hugo Kelly and Eddie McGoorty having been matched to box there on March 18.

Second Round in International Chess.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, March 6.—Two additional rounds have been completed in the second international chess masters' tournament here. E. J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, has held his own in the last two rounds, drawing both against Duras and Teichmann, and, with a total score of 4½ to 4½, is tied with Dr. Tarrasch, whom he defeated in the eighth round, for fourth and fifth places. Dr. Julius Perlis of Vienna, though he lost to Dr. Tarrasch in the tenth round, after drawing with Forgacs in the ninth, remains in second place, followed by Niemzowitsch, who, like Dr. Tarrasch, added 1½ points in the ninth and tenth rounds. The summaries:

Ninth Round.—Spielmann 1, Leonhardt 0; Niemzowitsch ½, Teichmann ½; Marshall ½, Duras ½; Schlechter ½, Tarrasch ½; Perlis ½; Forgacs 1; Rubenstein, a bye.

Tenth Round.—Tarrasch 1, Perlis 0; Duras ½, Schlechter ½; Teichmann ½, Marshall ½; Leonhardt 0, Niemzowitsch 1; Rubinstein 0, Spielmann 1; Forgacs, a bye.

The record to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Spielmann	8	2	Rubinstein	4	4
Perlis	5	4	Schlechter	4	5
Niemzowitsch	4½	3½	Teichmann	4	5
Marshall	4½	4½	Forgacs	3	6
Tarrasch	4½	4½	Leonhardt	2½	5½
Duras	4	4			

VICTORY FOR PHIL CROSS.

New Yorker Outpoints Cy Smith in Every Round in Bout at Olympic A.C.

Phil Cross of New York repeated his recent victory over Cy Smith of Hoboken in a return bout at the Olympic A. C. last night. The New Yorker jumped to the lead in the opening round when his strong right jabs had Smith backing away, and drew blood from the Jerseyite's mouth and nose. In the sixth round Cross closed Smith's right eye, and at the end of the bout Smith's face bore marks of the hard battle. Cross left the ring practically unmarked.

Smith employed the same rushing tactics as in all his other bouts, but they availed nothing against the superior cleverness of his opponent. Cross met Smith's rushes with straight right jabs or left uppercuts, and in every round he jolted Smith's head back with his hard punches. The stamina of the Jerseyite was in evidence as much as ever, and he managed to last the full ten rounds without gaining the honors in one.

The ringside weighing-in showed 143 pounds for Smith and 140 pounds for Cross. Cross's hard punches slowed up Smith perceptibly in the closing rounds, and in the eighth and ninth he did considerable holding. He made a closing rally in the tenth, and they finished fighting hard.

In the six-round semi-final Charley Barry of Brooklyn outpointed Frankie Maher.

FENCE NEARLY ALL NIGHT.

Much Squabbling Between Judges and Contestants at Turn Verein.

After eighty-six bouths were contested in an endeavor to find the winner of the America, last night at the New York Turn Verein, the few spectators who had stayed to witness the dreary series quit the scene at 1 o'clock this morning, apparently disgusted with the trend affairs had taken.

The contestants at the end were quarrelling with the judges, Dr. Gigroux, N. Y. A. C., and George H. Breed, Fencers' Club, squabling between themselves, and generally causing the function to take on the appearance of a battle royal. Some of the contestants slammed their masks to the floor after being made the victims of what they termed poor judging. It was conceded that the judging should have been in other hands, because of the presence in an extra round of three N. Y. A. C. men and two from the Fencers' Club.

After the weeding-out process was finished, three strips being used for the elimination bouts, with seven men engaged on each, the final series was begun after the usual "p

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1912.

THE COAL CONSPIRACY.

Consumers of coal in England and the United States must read with curious interest the daily doings of those who supply them with that commodity. The army of miners confronts the army of sellers without a thought of the army of buyers lying apparently passive and helpless between those who divide between them the price. This is the more remarkable because the buyers are more numerous and powerful than the other parties together. In England and this country alike the law protects the buyers nominally, just as it protects all other citizens, including both miners and owners. Yet the law is the last thing thought of by those who are passing their own laws about wages and prices. In yesterday's newspapers it was possible to read an authentic list of the employers who are conspiring against the conspiring unionists, neither of them having heard of such a law as the Sherman law against conspiracies in restraint of trade. Nothing could be plainer than that each combatant is more afraid of what the other may do to him than of lawful penalties for what they are planning to do to the ultimate consumer. His pocket must be bottomless if there is no restraint upon those who have no self-restraint in their exactions.

It is no longer held that the price of either goods or labor should be settled by economic factors having free play under the law's protection and a free market. The first thing heard about a strike is that something like a state of siege or qualified martial law has been declared, this being one of the signs of suspension of everyday law. Another equally sure sign is the open practice of such conspiracies as have been remarked. Either conspiracy necessitates the other. If the trades unions are allowed to combine the operators must combine or abandon their property, for no one of them can stand against the combination of opponents. The idea of preventing or punishing both conspiracies is equally impracticable, or has been so, although it is increasingly doubtful that it will continue to be so. In England the victims of the conspiracies are turning against their oppressors. They are thinking of restricting the privileges of conspiracy which Parliament enacted in favor of the unions, under the spur of the Labor members, and they are thinking of enacting a minimum wage.

Both of these proposals are almost equally applicable to conditions in this country. A minimum wage is one of the demands of the American coal unions, who are combining to enforce it in a manner unlikely to create public sentiment in favor of the demand by the unions that they shall be exempted from the anti-trust law. The demand for a minimum wage is made in the most offensive manner, that is to say, without any guarantee of a minimum output, and without consideration of the different conditions under which the wage must be earned in the various districts. Even the British unions themselves conceded that the minimum wage might vary in the various districts, but the American union demands a flat per diem wage. Before the strike negotiations began there was a proposal placed before Congress for a Federal uniform work day for the elimination of strikes through the prevention of inter-State competition.

The rejection of the American demands was more peremptory than the corresponding refusal in England. The reason doubtless is that the British demands, although so extravagant as to drive Parliament into legislation for the nation's relief, are more moderate than the American demands. The British strikers say that their cards are on the table, and that modifications are not to be thought of. The American unions cannot say any such thing. Their demands are preposterous, and their rejection was expected. The flatness of the rejection also is too peremptory to be final. The conspiracies may be omnipotent against the public and the laws, but they are also too powerful to be allowed to operate against each other. Both sides must concede something to such power as each possesses. If they cannot agree then the power which is greater than either or both must intervene and force peace. There is still an interval during which the coal armies may compose their differences in any manner except at the public cost by enlargement of the demands upon the pocketbooks of the ultimate consumer. He is in no mood to be plucked again as he was before when the Government intervened in his interest in the time of ROOSEVELT. It was easier to turn such a trick then. The miners and the operators divided the meat of that oyster, and the utmost that the public will stand will be the continuance of that settlement. The party which proposes to disturb it starts ill, and will only "get in" worse as the struggle proceeds.

VINDICATED BY THE COLONEL HIMSELF.

Col. ROOSEVELT addressed the Aldine Club on the evening of Jan. 9. The next morning THE TIMES quoted him, according to guests present, as saying:

> I am not a candidate. I do not want to be a candidate, but if the nomination is forced upon me I will accept.

The next day a member of The Outlook staff issued a formal statement regarding the Aldine Club dinner speech, concluding with these words:

> The statements that have appeared in certain papers, notably THE NEW YORK TIMES, are absolutely without foundation in fact.

Col. ROOSEVELT in a letter of Jan. 16, 1912, seven days after the Aldine Club dinner, to FRANK A. MUNSEY said:

> I have said them [his views as to whether or not he ought to be a candidate] to editors like Mr. NELSON, Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, and Mr. WRIGHT. I practically said them to the entire Aldine Club—Democrats, Republicans, and every one.
>
> I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall not seek renomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of an intrigue, but I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task, if the people, as a whole, seemed definitely to come to the conclusion I ought to do the task.

BROKEN CHINA.

The Secretary of War is quite justified in his fear of what may happen in China through even a small blunder by one of the foreign Powers. Up to the present time the most remarkable feature in the chaotic situation in that country has been the care taken, not only by the two contending armies, but even by the brigand bands recruited from each, of the lives of foreigners. Some of the latter have been maltreated and some killed, but hardly more than in former times, when "order" was supposed to prevail. There has been savage fighting between the organized armies, and burning, looting, and murder by lawless companies, but in the midst of it all the formerly hated foreigners have been comparatively safe.

All observers are agreed that the continuance of this security is very uncertain and that it would cease instantly if the Chinese should get the notion that any of the Powers were interfering to grab territory or to gain control. It is possible in that case that the real friendliness and disinterestedness of the country would be recognized and respected, but it is by no means certain. Our Government is doing everything it can do to prevent action which would bring on a catastrophe, but the task is exceedingly difficult and delicate. The reported plan of the Acting President, SUN YAT SEN, and the Provisional Assembly to proceed to Peking and take up the work of restoring order may give our Government and the others an opening for co-operation, but it will be ticklish business. The northern soldiers hate and rather despise the men of the south, and if southern troops are brought in it may make the matter worse.

Meanwhile the news that the foreign bankers, and our own especially, are preparing to make advances pretty promptly to the Chinese Republic is encouraging. It is true that the republic is not quite a Government de facto, since it is not able to keep order; but it has no rival, the dynasty is gone, there is no organized opposition to the republican authorities, and since the loan would clearly aid in restoring order, there seems no good reason for not making it.

FREE TRADE FOR IRELAND.

The London Times of Wednesday mentions with respect the demand by some Irishmen for control of their own customs in order that they may negotiate with the United States for an exchange of their respective products on terms of reciprocal preference. Ireland would buy our manufactures if we would buy Irish agricultural produce. The bargain has its attractions, but it is impossible not to ask why Ireland should not buy British manufactures, and sell its produce in its nearest market. Ireland could not give us better terms than British free trade, and England is a good customer without any special arrangement.

The commercial aspects may be overlooked for the present because of the curious politics of it. The arrangement is to be put through Congress, it is said, by Irish influence, and of course there is no other way to get it through Parliament. Poor old England is to be bled for the benefit of her children, who prefer their interests to hers. This is Ireland's idea of loyalty, just as it is Canada's. The puzzle is to know just how much of this sort of loyalty the Empire can stand. If this proposal may be supposed to mark Irish friendliness for us why does not British free trade indicate a still greater degree of friendliness? The greater degree of Ireland's friendliness toward England, and loyalty to the Empire, may be referred to Canadians for calculation.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Mr. TAFT is to send a special message to Congress asking money for the Tariff Commission. Probably he will not get it. The House Democrats will not grant it readily, and the regular Republicans will not make much of a fight for the Commission.

Yet the Commission should be continued. It cannot do all that its authors and friends expect of it, but it is doing good work. Its members are capable and honest, and they are learning by experience. Its field agents are active and careful, and the opinion formed of them by the business men with whom they have had dealings is very favorable. In the present temper of parties small attention is paid to the information gathered, but it is trustworthy and intelligently handled and presented, and in time may be of great use. After the campaign of this year there is every reason to hope that the tariff will really be reduced whichever party wins, and the reports of the Commission would be of great help in the process.

We think that the Democrats especially would make a serious mistake in destroying the Commission.

It is true that the Commission cannot be said to have justified the Democratic bills, but it is also true that these bills have not all been carefully or wisely drawn. They have largely been political bills. It could not be otherwise at present. But the time is coming when careful and sound bills making substantial reductions will be needed and will be drawn. Then the Commission's work will be valuable. And the Democrats may be sure that the more knowledge the country has regarding the tariff the more surely it will demand revision downward.

A KILLING "SPORT."

Since State Senator MCMANUS's bill forbidding the racing of motor cars on the public highways and on private courses to which the public is admitted passed its second reading, the demand has been made that it be returned to committee for a hearing. If a hearing is had, the public will want to know what the managers of speed contests have done to provide tracks that are safe for drivers and for spectators.

The lists of the killed and maimed after the big racing meets will be difficult to explain away by those who still contend that the loss of lives is nothing compared with the "results" to be gained by the speed contests. It is our impression that the development of automobiles has passed the early stages when mere trials of speed were worth anything. Since BURMAN on April 24, last, drove his gasoline projectile over the Daytona track at the rate of 150 miles an hour, what demand has there been for a machine that can go faster, or as fast? We believe that there is a general feeling among both automobile manufacturers and users that development in this direction has gone perhaps too far for safety.

Cars are now constructed that will do their work well without breaking down, that will last more than one season, and that are sold and maintained at reasonable cost. If added development of power is demanded, tests of load-pulling and hill-climbing will suffice. The "sport" of racing automobiles on the public highways, or wherever the public is allowed to congregate at the turns, is indefensible.

THE NEW CANCER SPECIFIC.

Prof. KILIANI of New York's German Hospital has arrived from Berlin with the first photographs and specimens that show the healing of cancerous tissue in mice by the "selective" remedy of VON WASSERMANN and EHRLICH. Since it tears down the diseased tissue and leaves the normal tissue intact, it might seem puzzling that Prof KILIANI should say that surgical operations in human cases will still be needed after the perfection of the cure, but for this passage in the eminent doctors' preliminary report:

> Complete cure does not always follow, especially with large cancers, in which the destruction and the liquefaction and softening of the tumor contents proceed rapidly and violently. In this case the animals usually become sick, feel cold, and die. In these cases the animals succumb to the poisonous qualities of the resorbed tumor masses.

The procedure will be, therefore, to cut away with the knife, wherever accessible, the chief part of the cancer, and then administer the eosin-selenium specific to search out and extirpate the "roots," the persistence of which has hitherto been responsible for recurrence of the disease after operations. Possibly a dosage can be worked out for the inoperable cases that will result in a more gradual and safer resorption of the dissolved tumor masses than in the cases of the mice described above.

Dr. KILIANI repeats the emphatic warnings, put forth by EHRLICH and VON WASSERMANN, not to expect too much of the new specific in these early stages of experimentation; but he adds that with the "utmost probability" the treatment of human cancer will soon "enter upon an entirely new phase, thanks to their researches." They are doubtless continuing their experiments upon mice and the lower animals that are subject to cancer. Possibly, also, some human and inoperable cases have been subjected to the new treatment. If so, the eminent specialists are withholding their reports until they can convey an assurance of substantial progress.

WHAT ARE PURE CANDIES?

A large manufacturer of confectionery is disturbed in mind about a statement, attributed to Dr. WOODS HUTCHINSON, that glucose is more digestible in candies than sugar. In his kitchens he has never permitted its use, and he gives a reason which commands respect:

> When you pay 80 cents or more a pound for candy you unconsciously believe you are securing sugar, and if the man who sells it is giving you glucose instead, then he is perpetrating a fraud on you.

Yet glucose occurs naturally in most fruits and in honey; it is in substance the same as grape sugar, and sugar itself must be converted into this substance by the first process of digestion. When freed properly of impurities, glucose is more digestible than cane sugar. It would seem, therefore, that pure candies can be made with it, and the fraud would not be in the composition, but in the sale of the commodity with the tacit understanding that it was made of cane sugar. If the confections were labeled and sold as grape sugar, there could be no false pretense.

The gift of 2,100 young cherry trees by the Japanese Government, replacing those found pest-ridden when offered at the time of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, will soon arrive for planting by the Park Commissioner. It is a graceful gift, and the civilization of Japan has profited by the lesson of its safe conveyance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Defense of the Indefensible.

A man who usually shows a clear appreciation of the difference between right and wrong was talking yesterday about the practice of hiring newsdealers to place in the papers they distribute circulars advertising the wares of merchants who do not care to pay the regular advertising rates. To the mingled grief and astonishment of one of his hearers, this man not only defended the practice, but admitted, without any signs of compunction, that he had himself resorted to it as an economical method of increasing the sales of a big store in which he is himself interested.

As justification of what he had done the man said that, as his store is in the Bronx Borough, and as all his patronage comes from the inhabitants of that region, he could get no possible advantage from the greater part of a New York paper's circulation, and therefore could not afford to pay for space a price based on the size of that paper's whole issue. This statement may be true, and probably is so, at least to some extent, but the man's deduction from it—that "therefore" he had a right to get for the few cents he paid the newsdealer what it would have cost him more than as many dollars to get from the papers he thus used—is evidently pure sophistry, as dishonest as it is illogical.

The facts as he stated them may or may not make it injudicious for him to buy space in the papers he mentioned; that is for him to decide, and, whatever his decision, nobody could or would criticise him. He has, too, complete warrant for obtaining the publicity he wants in any one of half a dozen other ways through which he can reach his customers. But those facts obviously give him no right or excuse for getting at least a part of the various advantages that come from advertising in the big papers, and not paying those papers anything at all for what costs them so much—for what anybody is free to take or leave, according to whether he thinks it worth, to him, the price demanded.

He argued that the papers in which his circulars were placed were not injured, because they lost nothing they had or could get. That, also, is sophistical, for the reason, among others, that it is of importance to the reputation as well as to the profits of a newspaper that it should control its advertising, and be able to refuse that of which it disapproves. In short, the man was blinded by self-interest to the wrong he has been committing. Of course he is not the only one upon whom that misfortune has fallen, and probably he will not be the last.

"Insular" Minds Enlightened.

Bar Harbor, after having for years nourished a violent antagonism to the automobile, and barred from its little kingdom every kind of engine-moved vehicles, has at last decided that it cannot afford longer to deprive its own people, and the highly profitable Summer folk out of whom the natives live, of a means of locomotion which from a mere luxury has become, if not a necessity for everybody, at least a near-necessity for a considerable part of the general population.

Of course Bar Harbor couldn't maintain forever its absurd proscription of motor cars. The only reason for its struggling against the inevitable seems to be that Bar Harbor is an island. Life on an island has a mysterious effect on the human mind, producing a constitutional dislike or fear of anything new, of changes from old ways. It is on islands, therefore, that the automobile has had to overcome the greatest amount of prejudice, and the smaller the island, the fiercer and more persistent the prejudice. Bar Harbor, being nowadays so dependent upon "transients" as to be largely ruled by them, has naturally yielded sooner that Prince Edward Island, where there is seemingly no present prospect of raising the silly ban, but in Bermuda, where conditions are apparently much the same as in Bar Harbor, the prohibition still stands.

In defending their course, the islanders usually talk much about the narrowness of their roads, and not a little about a peculiar love of quietude which, for this purpose alone, they claim to have. Where roads are narrow, there is, indeed, a special need for the strict regulation of automobiles, but with that they are no more dangerous than elsewhere. As for the alleged love of quiet, that, of course, is all nonsense. Islanders are as noisy as anybody else. In Prince Edward Island the people seem never to have recovered from the shock they suffered, years ago, when the first automobile that was taken there scared a horse, one Sunday morning, and caused a runaway that landed an eminent resident and his family in the ditch instead of on the church steps.

The Bar Harborers, now that they are reconciled to the presence of the automobile, find themselves under the necessity of getting the Legislature to repeal certain exclusion laws which they themselves took the trouble to get passed for what they thought to be their special benefit. They deserve to be kept waiting a while, and to lose a lot of money as punishment for their folly.

Doctors Have First and Best Claim.

In commenting, the other day, on the adoption of the words "radiogram" and "radiograph" by the Navy Department as substitutes for the clumsy and irrelevant "wireless" phrases, we mildly commended the change, as at least a slight improvement on the terms which originated when everybody was talking about the one difference between the old and new telegraphy that everybody could see.

For even this much of approval a correspondent very justly criticises us, and he compels repentance and retraction by reminding us that long before the Navy Department made its venture into constructive linguistics the doctors had invented and used these same words in their work with radium.

That is a conclusive argument, and the sailor scientists will have to try again. Not only have the medicos all the rights which priority gives, but they have the even better rights that come from the fact that their employment of the words is accurate, while that proposed by the navy would be in several respects wrong.

If the doctors do not exactly "write" with the emanations of radium, they at least make pictures with them, and that is much the same thing, especially as our letters are only remnants of the pictures by which all writing was originally done.

THE MUNSEY LETTER.

Mr. Roosevelt's Explanation of the No-Third-Term Pledge Dissected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us beware of injustice to Mr. Roosevelt. It is easy to make arguments that his enemies accept and that his friends, though honest, do not accept. Is there any proof of falsehood on his part that all honest minds must accept? There is now. His friends may condone the falsehood, but admit it they must.

Let us try him on his own terms. He tells us now that when in 1904 he said that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for or accept another nomination he meant only a nomination in 1908. Why did he not say so? He gives the answer in the letter to Mr. Munsey now handed to the press. To specify 1908 or use the word "consecutive" would have suggested the idea that he had his eye on later chances of returning to the office, chances not offered to him yet—an undignified position. So he deliberately omitted this qualification. He wrote as follows; I give the whole incident as reported at that time:

> As soon as it became certain that he had carried the country Mr. Roosevelt issued the following statement at the White House in Washington.
>
> "Washington, Nov. 8, 1904.
>
> "I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

On every hand there are people who testify that they understood this to mean what it plainly says—that the President deemed himself limited to "two terms" and would "under no circumstances" accept another nomination. The last great agitation as to a third term had related to Grant and to a third term that was not consecutive. At a moment when Mr. Roosevelt's "solemn responsibility" was borne in upon him he chose to address the entire people and declare that to be his resolve, which, in point of fact, was not. He deceived many, (they themselves testify,) and because the unambiguous meaning of his words was false.

Had he taken five minutes to look for a mode of expression that would have been neither undignified nor untrue, he could have found one. For instance: "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for renomination, but shall retire from the Presidency at the close of the term to which the people have now elected me." The point is (on his own showing) that he did not consider strict truth important enough to spend any effort in finding accurate words. He has *got into a habit*, as students of his career well know, of considering certain personal considerations more important than strict truth. Into what did this habit betray him, if his own account is correct? Into a deliberate misrepresentation of his own intentions, formally addressed to the Nation that had just elected him. Into a solemn profession of a greater self-abnegation than he really purposed.

As to The Outlook's pitiful subterfuge about a cup of coffee, the answer is that it was not a moment for cups of coffee. It was after the election, when no nomination was in order or could have been made. It was like a man who in the middle of the forenoon should volunteer the remark, "Under no circumstances will I take another cup of coffee."

Finally, observe one more instance in this morning's news. Mr. Roosevelt publishes the letter of last January to Mr. Munsey to justify himself. In that letter he said: "I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall not seek the nomination"—adding that he will not promise to refuse it. Is he a candidate now or not? "My hat is in the ring." "There is going to be some fight." There is a "National Roosevelt Executive Committee." Has he no say in its decisions? Surely there is a point beyond which pretence is no longer amusing, but only wearisome. The way Mr. Roosevelt has with words (and with ringing sentences) has at last broken out into open indefensible collapse of good faith before the people's eyes.

A STUDENT OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S CAREER.

New York, March 6, 1912.

Hughes for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Taft or Roosevelt? Why? Are they the only Presidential timber in the Republican woodshed? It is not necessary for the party to choose between able overradicalism and impotent overconservatism when it can count in its ranks a man of capacity equal to Roosevelt's, conservatism sounder than Taft's, and public spirit surer than either, Hon. Charles E. Hughes.

CHARLES J. HEIDELBERGER.

New York, March 2, 1912.

Recall of Judicial Decisions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recall of the decisions of Judges seems to be a growing issue in American politics. Recently an eminent jurist was defeated for promotion to the Supreme Court of the United States because of unpopular decisions. Does not the case of Judge Hook involve the very spirit and essence of the judicial recall?

KELLY MILLER.

Dean's Office, Howard University, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1912.

Explanation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"I never said it, nor wrote it, nor thought it."

"He lies who says I did."

"Anyhow I didn't mean it."

"Besides I've changed my mind."

"What of it, any way!"

Is this progressiveness?

F. P. B.

New York, March 4, 1912.

BARTHOLDI HOTEL TO CLOSE.

Structure Will Be Remodeled for Business After May 1.

The old Bartholdi Hotel, which was famous a few years ago as the headquarters of Democratic campaign managers, will be closed on May 1, and the famous hostelry then will be remodeled for business purposes. It occupies a large plot on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-third Street. In the days when the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House were at their best the Bartholdi was the scene of many notable political and social gatherings.

Plans have been filed in the Building Department by the architect, Kenneth M. Murchison, to convert the hotel into a loft by tearing out the interior floors, equipping it with elevators, and improving the store fronts. The cost will be $30,000, and includes the adjoining building at 6 East Twenty-third Street, now occupied by the American Art Association, where many notable sales of paintings and art collections have been held in past years. This building, when the alterations are completed, will be re-leased to the art association.

The property is owned by Susan W. Gerard d'Hautville of Paris, France, and is held under a long lease by the Bartholdi Realty Company. With the exception of the Hoffman House, all of the old-time hotels in the Twenty-third Street locality have been abandoned to business purposes, the old Continental on Twentieth Street having been lately torn down for a twenty-story commercial structure.

ROCKWELL GIFTS TO CHARITY

Many Bequests to Methodist Episcopal Organizations in Woman's Will.

The will of Hanna M. Rockwell, who died on Feb. 25, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate, contains numerous charitable bequests. The largest of these is one of $5,000 to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Almost all the other bequests are to organizations of the same denomination. The Annual Conference received $500, the Woman's Home Missionary Society $1,000, the Missionary Society $750, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society $5,000, the Church Home $1,500, the Deaconesses' Home $1,000, the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society $500, the Board of Church Extension $500, the New York Annual Conference $1,000, St. Christopher's Home $500, Children's Aid Society $500, New York Church Extension and Missionary Society $1,000, and Mott Avenue Church $500. The other institutions which receive bequests are the American Bible Society $1,000, the American Female Guardian Society $500, and the Ladies' Home Missionary Society $1,000.

BROUGHT NEWS BUT NO CURE

Nor Is Dr. Kiliani to Pursue Here Wasserman's Cancer Experiments.

Dr. Otto Kfliani, Professor of Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, who has just returned from Berlin, where he has been observing the work of Prof. A. von Wassermann in the treatment and cure of cancer in mice, said yesterday that an erroneous impression in regard to the object of his visit had been created upon his arrival on Tuesday evening. He did not bring back a "cancer cure," nor is he to carry on any experiments in the line of Wassermann's investigations.

The method of treatment devised by Wassermann has not been tried on human beings, the chemical formula has not been made public, and the selenium, tellurium, and eosin preparation is so unstable that it has to be made fresh for each injection.

CHINA'S YOUNG REPUBLIC.

Present Disorders 1,000 Miles from Its Seat Are Not Fatal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the Chinese National Union in the United States, I wish to express my appreciation of the fair and far-sighted view which you took of the situation in China in your editorial article, "The Chinese Puzzle," urging the Government of the United States to recognize the Chinese Republic immediately.

The present disorders in China centre about points nearly 1,000 miles away from the seat of Government of the Chinese Republic, which is Nanking, and they are confined to a few cities in the single Province of Chili, wherein the people, by reason of their having always been within the clutches of the late corrupt Manchu Government, have been the worst victims of ignorance and poverty flowing directly from its maladministration and systematic tapping of their wealth. The mutineers who are burning and plundering have no connection whatever with the fine body of Republican troops in the country, but are only the remnants of the old Imperial Army, and their aim in the present crisis of their own making goes no further than self-enrichment. It would, therefore, be a mistake to infer from their lawlessness either the instability of the Republican Government or its inability to preserve the internal order generally. It is true that President-elect Yuan Shi-Kai was, as he is still, personally present in Peking at the time of the first outbreak of violence in that city, but he, not having been sworn into the office of President, was then without its powers, a due exercise of which would have enabled him to nip the disturbance in the bud.

The Chinese Government at Nanking is now sending its regular troops to the north to restore order, and there is no doubt that these will succeed in carrying out their mission immediately on their arrival there. But in the meanwhile let the United States accord her youngest sister across the Pacific Ocean full recognition, which will at once give her a definite status in the family of Nations, and thereby enable her more quickly to solve the many difficulties attendant on her youth, of which the present disturbance is a conspicuous one.

V. K. WELLINGTON KOO.

New York City, March 4, 1912.

Mr. Howard Gans's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday appeared a statement made by Howard S. Gans, attorney for Mortimer Schiff in the Brandt case, which is so clear, fair, and logical, and is, in addition, so thoroughly manly and dignified that it undoubtedly commanded attention. Mr. Gans massed the evidence perfectly, and set forth the facts in such a way as must convince thinking people that Brandt met with his deserts when he was sent to prison for thirty years.

Mr. Gans also clears the atmosphere of many atrocious rumors and mysteries about conspiracies, abnormal fees, and illegalities of all kinds. Best of all, he makes it clear that both he and Mr. Schiff acted throughout this miserable affair as men of honor, and that their proceedings throughout were in perfect accord with the spirit that should animate good citizens. Mr. Gans's disposal of the District Attorney's assertions of Brandt's innocence is as fine a bit of logical argument as I have read anywhere, and bears the impress of truth. In my humble opinion, Mr. Gans's statement renders further public attention to the thief Brandt and his wretched story perfectly unnecessary.

CONVINCED.

New York, March 6, 1912.

Clergymen as Theatrical Censors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With horror I read a report to the effect that that estimable body known as the Playgoers has decided to intrust the important task of criticising plays and distributing such criticism broadcast to a committee composed exclusively of clergymen. Shades of Melpomene! Were the members of that association really unable to find in our metropolis ten men in various callings and intelligent and broad-minded enough to form a criticising body whose opinion would be really representative?

E. ADRIAN VON MUFFLING.

New York, March 5, 1912.

HE DID.

Strenuous Teddy, rash and heady,
Spoke his mind before 'twas ready;
Wished he hadn't, after all,
And executed a recall.

F. P. B.

TWO GAINSBOROUGHS NOW ON EXHIBITION

Portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland Is One of Artist's Most Exquisite Works.

ITS ROMANTIC HISTORY

Second of English Master's Portraits Is That of Count Rumford, an American Who Won Honors Abroad.

Two remarkable and beautiful portraits by Gainsborough are placed on view today at the Scott & Fowles Gallery. One is the portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland, of which the sale to Henry E. Huntington at the reported price of $200,000 recently has been announced. This lovely half length is one of the most exquisite portraits ever painted by the artist. The delicately formed head, with its high dressed hair, the small, spirited, red mouth, the slender hands demurely folded over a gauze scarf, are painted with the utmost daintiness and sympathy, and the color is both discreet and warm.

In addition to its beauty, the portrait of the Duchess has a romantic history. It was shown in the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908, together with the portrait of Count Rumford, now exhibited with it in the Scott & Fowles Gallery, and the famous "Blue Boy," owned by the Duke of Westminster. It had been well known and highly praised, and no word had ever been said as to its having been changed from its original condition. Presently it passed into the hands of Mr. Wertheimer for the sum of £20,000. Mr. Wertheimer's practised eye detected repainting, and before he bought the picture he felt certain that nearly all of it had been repainted, so that only the eyes, one hand, and the left shoulder showed Gainsborough's own touch. These portions were so fine, however, that he paid the price asked, and forthwith sent the picture to a restorer to have the superficial layer of new paint taken off.

The restorer was loath to take the risk, but the owner of the picture insisted, and when he finally got his way it was found that the new paint rolled off with the least possible difficulty and had served the useful purpose of keeping Gainsborough's own brushwork in fresh and beautiful condition. The repainting, which was extremely well done, is accounted for on the ground that with the change of fashion the extravagant headdress worn by the lady became obnoxious to her and she desired to have it changed to suit the style of a later day. In doing this the artist employed probably was drawn into a more nearly complete concealment of the original than he had intended to make. The portrait "before" and "after" was reproduced in The London Sphere before it came to this country, and the difference is seen to be nothing short of amazing. In its present aspect it is undeniably as brilliant and charming a piece of work as this greatest of English masters could achieve.

The second portrait, that of Count Rumford, has a special interest for the American public in the fact that the sitter was an American. It is amusing that the three portraits of Americans painted by Gainsborough should each have been a Benjamin—Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin West, and Benjamin Thompson, (Count Rumford.) Benjamin Thompson was a Massachusetts boy, born in 1753 on a farm. Having no liking for a farmer's life he was apprenticed to a Salem merchant, and used his spare moments to such good advantage that before long he was so far advanced in higher mathematics as to be able to calculate an eclipse. Later he studied medicine in Boston and later still taught school at Concord. When the Revolution broke out he received the military commission of Major; but probably through indiscreet discussion of the appalling situation had aroused the ill will and suspicions of a certain body of officers, and though he demanded proof which was never brought of his alleged Royalist sympathies, life in America was made impossible to him. He went to England where he won many honors for various services.

The Elector of Bavaria was so much impressed by him that he called him to his service at Munich and the King of England granted him permission to accept the offer, at the same time knighting him. His great work in Germany was suppressing the system of beggary which at that time had attained huge proportions in Bavaria. He also turned an old hunting ground into the famous American park, near Munich, to which loyal American pilgrims still faithfully make their way. He said brilliantly:

"To make vicious and abandoned people happy it has generally been supposed necessary first to make them virtuous. But why not reverse this order? Why not make them first happy and then virtuous?"

A great scientist, a great philanthropist, a great administrator, he was also a charming and courtly gentleman of great elegance of manner and refinement of aspect. His portrait shows that the type was one particularly fascinating to Gainsborough, and the scrupulous drawing and thin glazes of pigment hardly concealing the outline beneath, are a joy to the connoisseur. The costume is the scarlet coat of a general officer of the British Army, and the splendid tract of intense color is so astutely managed as not in the slightest degree to overpower the sensitive beauty of the head.

In the present day of high prices it is interesting to note that the portrait brought more than any other man's portrait of the eighteenth century school has ever commanded. To-morrow a third Gainsborough, the portrait of the young Viscount Downe, which belongs to an American collector, will be placed on view with these. It is a Gainsborough year in New York.

TO NAME JUDGE McPHERSON.

President Will Make Him Lanning's Successor in Circuit Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Judge John B. McPherson of the United States District Court will be appointed to succeed the late Judge William M. Lanning of the Third Circuit Court, composed of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. His nomination probably will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The President is anxious to fill this place without delay, so that the United States Steel case and the Powder Trust case, pending before this tribunal, can be decided.

Judge McPherson is the senior District Judge in the Eastern Pennsylvania District, and will enter upon his duties in the higher court with thirteen years' experience in the United States Court. Previous to that he was a Common Pleas Court Judge in Dauphin County for seven years.

SENATOR HEYBURN IS ILL.

Disobeys Doctor and Has to Rest for a Month—Pain in His Eyes.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Heyburn has been suffering severe pains in his eyes for ten days, and an examination has disclosed a lesion just over the left eye. A physician told the Senator that if he attempted to make a speech at this time he would do it at the risk of his life.

Senator Heyburn, however, made a long speech in the Senate on the arbitration treaties late yesterday afternoon. It left him in such a condition that to-day he started for Atlantic City. He indicated his intention of remaining a month, devoting himself entirely to rest.

DR. P. P. CLAXTON TO WED LIBRARIAN

United States Commissioner of Education Will Marry Miss Mary H. Johnson.

SHE IS A NASHVILLE GIRL

Bridegroom-to-Be a Tennessean and Leader in Many Educational Campaigns in the South.

Dr. Philander Priestley Claxton, who was appointed United States Commissioner of Education by President Taft last July, to succeed Dr. Elmer E. Brown, who resigned to become Chancellor of the New York University, is to be married in April. The bride-elect is Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Librarian of the Carnegie Library at Nashville, Tenn.

Both Miss Johnson and Dr. Claxton have many friends in New York, and the announcement of their forthcoming marriage will be received with a great deal of interest here, as well as in Washington. Since his appointment by the President Dr. Claxton has led many educational campaigns in the Middle West and the East. He is about 50 years old, of vigorous type.

Up to the time of his appointment he was Professor of Education of the University of Tennessee. He is a native of that State, and was graduated from the University at the age of 19. He received his A. B. in 1882 and the A. M. degree in 1887. Later he was graduated from the Johns Hopkins University, and studied education in Germany and Sweden, visiting the schools of other European countries before returning to this country to take a position of leadership in the movement for public education in the South.

His work at first was in North Carolina. During one of his educational campaigns he held forty meetings in thirty-six mountain counties of Tennessee and North Carolina. He was a member of the Faculty of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, and an editor of educational publications, also head of the Summer School of the South at Knoxville and a member of the Southern Educational Board.

MISS GAYNOR A BRIDESMAID.

Mayor's Daughter Attends Miss Oeland, Bride of David Duncan, Jr.

Miss Elizabeth Oeland, daughter of Judge and Mrs. I. Raymond Oeland, was married last evening to David Duncan, Jr. The Oelands formerly lived in South Carolina, but now make their home at 45 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, where the Rev. Dr. Cleland B. McAfee performed the ceremony at 7:30 o'clock. Miss Margaret Oeland was her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Catherine Oeland, another sister; Marion Gaynor, a daughter of Mayor Gaynor; Dorothy Demarest, and Emma Tebbutt. Mr. Duncan, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Duncan of 495 Classon Avenue, had as best man James Conger. There were no ushers.

The bride wore a gown of white satin embroidered in seed pearls and trimmed with point lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with a rope of pearls, and she carried lilies of the valley and Bride roses.

The maid of honor was gowned in cream shadow lace over pale-green satin and carried white roses. The bridesmaids wore frocks of cream lace and green chiffon and little green satin coats. They carried pink roses.

CAST FOR "THE MIKADO."

Miss Catherine Burton to Sing Title Role in Amateur Production.

The cast for the production of "The Mikado" by society amateurs on March 22 and 23 for the Outdoor Class of Tubercular Crippled Children has just been completed. The title rôle will be taken by Miss Catherine Burton; his son, Nanki Pooh, by Mrs. S. Hinman Bird; Koko, the Lord High Executioner, is to be Mrs. Benjamin T. Fairchild; Miss Carol Harriman is to be Pish Tush, and Miss Grace Henry is to be Katisha; Yum Yum, Peep Bo and Pitty Sing are to be the Misses Jeannette McAlpin, Nathalie Kelley and Vouletti Proctor.

A number of supper parties are being made up, as the suppers following the evening performances will be a specialty, and tickets for both may be had from Miss Harriman, 1 East Sixty-ninth Street.

The Open Air Class for whom "The Mikado" is to be given, is supported by the alumnae of Miss Spence's School. It is made up of twenty-five pupils who are gathered together in different parts of the city and taken in a "bus" to the ferryboat in the East River, where a trained nurse and teachers look after them and doctors connected with Bellevue Hospital give their services. There is also a social visitor who visits the homes of the children. The results are highly spoken of in the last Bellevue Hospital report.

It is hoped that funds may be raised to care for more of the children.

ONE-ACT PLAYS FOR CHARITY.

Amateur Performance at the Plaza Next Monday Night.

A supper and dancing will follow the amateur theatrical performance next Monday evening at the Plaza for the benefit of the St. Christopher League.

In Herbert Hall Winslow's "German Lesson," Miss Ruth Gardiner Davis will be Elsie Newcombe; Theodore Steinway, Carl Thalberg, and Harold Gould, Jimmy.

In Rachel Crothers's "The Rector," Henry C. Smith will be John Heresford; Miss Harriet A. Clarkson, Margaret Norton; Miss Eleanor Bartlett, Virginia Knox; Miss Helen Durkee, Mrs. Lemingworth; Mrs. J. Bryant Leake, Mrs. Munsey; Miss Maud Aldrich, Miss Trimble, and Miss Eleanor Lapham, Jane.

In Sudermann's "Faraway Princess," Miss Ella M. Lindley will be the Princess von Gelden; Miss Dorothy Fox, the Baroness von Brook; Miss Elizabeth A. Lloyd, Frau von Hallforth; Miss Edith M. Provost, Lyddy; Miss Lisa G. Todd, Milly; John M. P. Thatcher, Fritz Steubel; Miss Eleanor Bartlett, Frau Lindermann; Mrs. J. Bryant Leake, Rosa, and Karl T. Fredericks is to be the lackey.

HARLEM FEDERATION BENEFIT.

A Musicale and Dance to be Given for the Building Fund.

A musicale and dance will be held on Saturday at the Hotel Majestic by the Volunteer Workers' Club of the Harlem Federation for the benefit of the Harlem Federation Building Fund.

The Harlem Federation is an institution for Jewish communal work, and its Settlement House is located at 238 East 105th Street. The President is Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel.

Among the musical numbers for this occasion are violin solos by Max Jacobs, piano solos by Ira Jacobs, and vocal selections by Miss Gertrude Schwartz, Mrs. Blanche King Arnold, and Maurice Cowen.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Maurice H. Harris, Mrs. August Goldsmith, Mrs. M. L. Lowenstein, Mrs. S. S. Prince, Mrs. M. Lowenstein, Mrs. S Dreyfoos, Mrs. Max Schwartz, Mrs. L. H. Fink, Mrs. D. B. Kraemer, Mrs. E. Van Raalte, Mrs Alexander Levy, Mrs. J. L. B. Mayer, Mrs. Elias Summerfield, Miss Minnie Rothchild, and Miss Mary J. Shapiro.

Miss Ewing to Wed H. C. McCollom.

Dr. and Mrs. William Alexander Ewing of 134 West Fifty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Ewing, to Harold Chaffee McCollom, son of the late Dr. William McCollom and Mrs. McCollom of Brooklyn. Mr. McCollom is a lawyer, and a graduate of Columbia, class of '03, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1904. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Henry W. Poor is giving a small dance on the evening of April 9 at her residence, 9 West Ninth Street, for her eldest daughter, Miss Pamela Poor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell of Tuxedo are at the Plaza for several days.

A son was born to Mrs. Waldorf Astor at her home in London on Monday. Mrs. Astor was Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, and is a sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache and her daughters, the Misses Hazel and Kathryn Bache, of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, are sailing this morning on the Amerika to spend most of the Summer abroad.

Mrs. Arthur Little and Miss Anne M. Means of Boston are at the Belmont for a few days.

Among those sailing to-day on the Victoria Luise for a twenty-six-day cruise in the West Indies, stopping at the Panama Canal and Venezuela, are Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Gurnee, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Albert Eugene Gallatin, J. F. D. Lanier, John E. Cowdin, Charles A. Munn, and W. Hude Neilson.

Among those giving dinners to-night are Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee and Alfred Chapin. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield will give a luncheon.

Mrs. Thomas Gedney Patten, wife of Congressman Patten, is the guest at the Plaza of Mrs. Arthur Hearn, who has just returned from a three weeks' visit in Washington.

Miss Josephine Nicoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who has been critically ill in Philadelphia, is now much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher, who have been on a trip to the West Indies, have returned, and will be at the Hotel Gotham until June 1.

Miss Helen McLaughlin is at the Clubhouse at Tuxedo Park, and will remain there during March.

DURBAR PICTURES AT SHERRY'S.

Consumers' League Will Offer Them as a Lenten Diversion.

Much interest is being shown by society, who are enjoying motion pictures as a Lenten diversion, in the Kinemacolor pictures of the Durbar, which are to be shown to-morrow at Sherry's, afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the Consumers' League.

Between films the orchestra of the Music School Settlement will appear in selections.

Tickets may be obtained from Miss Elsie Nicoll, 18 East Fiftieth Street. The committee in charge of the entertainment is composed of Miss Nicoll, Mrs. Rudolph Weld, and Mrs. Barrett Andrews. There is a long list of prominent society women as patronesses.

B. JONES, JR., WEDS DIVORCEE

Banker's Son Learns of Miss Mellon's Former Marriage Before Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Breckenridge Jones, Jr., son of a St. Louis bank President, and Miss Emma Mellon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Mellon of this city, were married by the Rev. George Adams in the Chestnut Street Baptist Church this evening after it had been explained that the bride elect's marriage and subsequent divorce on Feb. 26 last was an incident of girlish fancy and not to be regarded seriously as a real affair of the heart.

Until this afternoon Mr. Jones did not know that his fiancé was a divorcée. Some unidentified person then called him by telephone and apprised him of the fact. An explanation he received from Miss Mellon and her parents was satisfactory.

On Oct. 3, 1909, Miss Mellon was married to Charles H. Shivers, then a freshman in the University of Pennsylvania. They kept the marriage secret and later discovered it all had been a mistake. After the necessary two years had passed Shivers petitioned for a divorce on the grounds of desertion. It was granted.

The parents of Miss Mellon did not know of her marriage until after they had announced her engagement to Mr. Jones last September. Miss Mellon is a niece of Judge Mellon, father of Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, who has figured lately in the sensational divorce case.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Steamships—Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—E. Adler, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Browne, E. T. Bennett, Mrs. Julie B. Brown, S. Brockelbank, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hugh Colton, Miss Eleanora Colton, Mrs. S. D. Cressy, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Draper, Mrs. L. Davis, Countess de Fontenay, Etienne de Fontenay, Mrs. A. S. Hunnewell, Miss Gertrude Hunnewell, Dr. Edward C. Koenig, James G. Lee, Miss Clara L. Lee, Mrs. S. S. Morse, Frank R. Martin, R. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Davis S. Mellor, A. W. Plat, E. C. Patterson, E. J. E. Patterson, William Price, J. B. Rose, William R. Steinway, John F. Stevens, Miss K. S. Smith, Alfred R. Thomson, Howard Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Tippett, Miss Kate Wagner, and Herr B. Wendemuth.

SAVOIE (Havre)—Daniel Breen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Blanchard, H. W. Coulon, Mrs. M. Converse, C. M. Crozier, N. Galanos, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Riley, Ingersoll Rand, J. Reynolds, Mrs. Flora L. Hughes, Vincent La Farge, and A. Herbert.

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Bardswell, Thomas Beltinghame, Mr. and Mrs. Clark A. Brockway, Charles L. Chapin, Miss Annie Chapin, J. E. Connor, United States Consul at St. Petersburg; Rudolf Frankson, Imperial German Consul; Mr. and Mrs. H. Slade, B. F. Larabee, J. Charles A. Marsh, Charles S. Porter, Mrs. A. H. Posselt, R. Vidal, Alfred Voss, Charles S. Walton, Thomas E. Walton, Misses Martha and Sarah J. Walton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Westerfeldt.

Some of the arrivals yesterday from Antwerp on the Finland were:

Mrs. Ellen Marc Adam, Cecil Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. J. Hannan, Mrs. Anna McClorey, Mrs. M. A. Monon, Mrs. Martha Raingland, Mrs. Marie Sturgis, Mrs. Louise Williams, and Cyril De Wolf.

Herman Tausky Here to See Plays.

Herman Tausky, foreign representative for Henry W. Savage, arrived here yesterday from Europe for the first time in twenty-five years, and will remain two weeks to look over plays with a view to taking them abroad for production. He has already arranged for the French adaptation of "Everywoman" and "Excuse Me," which will be presented in Paris next year. It was through Mr. Tausky that Mr. Savage obtained the American rights to "Madame X," "The Merry Widow," "The Million" and other plays.

"Thais" to be Given on Tuesday.

A change has been made in the plans of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company for next Tuesday's performance at the Metropolitan Opera House. Instead of Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Delila," the performance will be of Massenet's "Thais," with Miss Garden in the title rôle and Mr. Renaud as Athanael.

MUSIC NOTES.

Miss Esther Swainson, assisted by Miss Dorothy Swainson, pianist, and Miss Constance Purdy, pianist, will give a conference on Claude Debussy this evening at the National Arts Club.

The pupils of Hermann Genss, at the New York College of Music, 128 and 130 East Fifty-eighth Street, will give a concert Saturday afternoon at the college.

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NEW SOCIAL LEAGUE TO FIGHT DIVORCE

It Will Also Oppose Socialism and Woman Suffrage, According to Its Platform.

DEPLORES LAXITY OF LAWS

Thinks Many Homes Are Disrupted Through Them—Lecture on the Tenets of Socialism.

The League for Social Order, which has the threefold aim of opposing easy divorce, Socialism, and woman suffrage, was launched at the Waldorf-Astoria last night with the first of a series of lectures on Socialism by William J. O'Donnell, a lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street.

The President of the new society is Miss Mary L. Stebbins, the Secretary Mrs. Julian Heath, and the Treasurer Rossiter Johnson. The Vice Presidents are Mrs. Emil Kuichling, Dr. Arthur Randolph Green, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, and William J. O'Donnell. The honorary officers include Cardinal Farley, Bishop Doane, Henry Clews, John D. Crimmins, Miss Molly Elliot Seawall, Theron G. Strong, and Mrs. Bayard Taylor.

Others who are associated with the society are Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson and Mrs Josephine Redding, prominent anti-suffrage workers; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lamb, the Rev. James M. Bruce, the Rev. and Mrs. James T. Bixby, Gen. James Lowell Carter and Mrs. Liston Carter, and the Rev. Joseph Silverman. Here is the creed of the society:

We hold that the family is the basic constitution of society and that the preservation of its unity and stability should be a primary consideration of all social reform.

We deplore the growing indifference to the sanctity of the marriage bond, and the increasing frequency with which the home is disrupted under the sanction of the laws in many States of the Union. We recognize, also, that the pressure of modern economic conditions constitutes, in many instances, a grave menace to family integrity.

We shall labor to protect society from the evils of uncontrolled individualism on the one hand and the tyranny of Socialism on the other.

While we favor every legitimate development of woman's personality, we are opposed to the woman suffrage movement, which proposes a fundamental change in the relationship of the sexes to each other and to the Government and displays a marked tendency to identify itself with the forces of social disorder.

This was the platform upon which the meeting was held. Mr. O'Donnell began his lectures on Socialism with an address on "The Social Unrest and Proposed Remedies." The speaker said there could be no doubt but that the relations between capital and labor were more strained than they have ever been in this country. The English coal strike, he said, might be duplicated here or in France or in Germany to-morrow. He said that it was possible that an international strike of the most alarming nature might arise from the conditions in England.

As for America, he conceded that the statistics recently gathered by The Chicago Tribune showing that a strike of two weeks in Chicago would bring two people out of every five in that city to starvation were correct. Then he passed to a consideration of remedies offered by Socialism. These remedies he did not accept as either possible to put into operation or in the least desirable. Their proposals, he said, were based on sophistry and theories wholly unwarranted by all experience.

The alternative to Socialism, to which, he said, we should have to come, was an acceptance of the present foundations of society and to remove from this the causes of the evils from which we were undoubtedly suffering by a system of social reform and not social destruction.

The next lecture will be given on March 20 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ALMA GLUCK TO GO ABROAD.

Will Sing Under Auspices of Metropolitan Opera Company, She Says.

Mrs. Alma Gluck will not be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, she announced yesterday. It has been arranged instead, she says, that she go abroad for two years under the auspices of the Metropolitan Opera Company, probably to sing at the Royal Opera in Vienna.

"I expect to be gone two years," she said yesterday, "and to return a full-fledged prima donna. It has not been definitely determined where I shall go, but it is probable that it will be the Hofoper in Vienna. I shall return in the Fall for a month to sing some concerts which have been booked for me. Then I go back to Europe to remain two years." Mrs. Gluck became a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company three years ago. She made her début in "Werther" at the New Theatre, and immediately achieved recognition, although she had never sung in opera before. Since then she has been heard in a variety of parts, and has sung in a great many concerts. For some time, however, she has wished to go abroad to gain the stage experience necessary for a successful operatic career.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza said last night that this announcement was premature as far as the opera company was concerned.

OPERA SUBSIDY IS KILLED.

Legislature Ends Boston Mayor's Plan to Encourage Art.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—The legislative Committee on Cities this afternoon reported against Mayor Fitzgerald's bill providing that the city pay 5 cents of the city tax rate to the Boston Opera House as a subsidy to perpetuate Grand Opera in the city. The report was filed in the House of Representatives.

It is understood that the committee voted against it on the ground that it is against the policy of the commonwealth to exempt any private institution from taxation, and that the bill would indirectly exempt the Opera House from taxation.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lewis Waller will make his first American appearance in "Monsieur Beaucaire" at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, to-morrow night. His company will include Grace Lane, Catherine Calhoun, Essex Dane, Alice May, Gertrude Barrett, Violette Kimball, Mlle. Corday, Edith Charteris, Frank Woolfe, Henry Stanford, Henry Carvill, Reginald Dane, Malcolm Dunn, Louis Broughton, Rupert Julian, Herbert Ayling, and Edwin Eaton.

Holbrook Blinn will have the star role in Paul Armstrong's three-act play "A Romance of the Underworld," which the author has built up from his one-act vaudeville sketch. The first performance will be given at Trenton, N. J., on March 20, and then the play will go to the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, on Easter Monday. Catherine Calvert will be the leading woman.

The cast for "The Flower of the Palace of Han," which will be one of the two short plays presented at The Little Theatre for special matinees, will include, besides Edith Wynne Matthison and Frank Reicher, Louise Seymoure, Reginald Barlow, A. M. Botsford, Walter Howe, Arthur Barry, Wilfrid North, and Albert Easdale.

Harry Conor, who originated the role of Welland Strong in Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," has been engaged by F. Ziegfeld, Jr., to play the same part in the revival of the old piece, which will be the opening attraction at the Moulin Rouge, as the New York Theatre will be renamed.

The employees of the Hippodrome will give a Leap Year ball at Palm Garden on the evening of March 30, for the benefit of the Sick Benefit Fund. The Friars Club, Weber and Fields, and the Wihter Garden Company have subscribed for boxes.

Liebler & Co. announced yesterday that the attendance at "The Garden of Allah" since the opening of the play at the Century Theatre, had totaled 302,973 persons, and the gross receipts for the 155 performances upon which the figures are based have been within a few dollars of $400,000.

The pantomime sketch "Sesostra," that concluded the entertainment at the Winter Garden Tuesday night, was omitted last night, and Mme. Imperia and her company did not appear in the show. Announcement was made from the stage by Billee Taylor that the pantomime would not be presented.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" GIVEN.

An Admirable Performance of Wagner's Comedy Under Mr. Toscanini.

Eva	Emmy Destinn
Magdalene	Florence Wickham
Walther con Stolzing	Carl Joern
Hans Sachs	Hermann Weil
Beckmesser	Otto Goritz
Veit Pogner	Putnam Griswold
Kothner	William Hinshaw
Vogelgesang	Lambert Murphy
Zorn	Julius Bayer
Moser	Pietro Audisio
Eisslinger	Charles Hargreaves
Nachtigall	Gaston Martin
Ortel	Paolo Ananian
Foltz	Carl Hager
Schwartz	Bernhard Heidenreich
David	Albert Reiss
Ein Nachtwaechter	Antonio Pini-Corsi

Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

"Die Meistersinger," as it is performed at the Metropolitan Opera House, has in recent years been one of the most notable productions to be heard there—one that is in many respects almost an ideal fulfilment of Wagner's intentions as embodied in this music drama. It was given there last evening for the first time this season—a late addition to the repertory as it has been for the last two years. Two seasons ago its direction was intrusted to Mr. Toscanini, and he again has it. There is room for some discussion as to his reading of the work in certain particulars, as there has been in the past. But it can hardly be denied that this reading is one of the richest, fullest, most entrancing musical beauty. It has exquisite finish and a perfect balance and adjustment of the orchestral components that give it a ceaseless, golden euphony, and that bring always uppermost the melody that sings and swells through the score. The melodic line is beautifully preserved. Some of Mr. Toscanini's tempos seem somewhat fast, and his treatment of some of the scenes of comedy is a little unyielding. His attention is directed, perhaps, more to the purely musical side of the work than to the dramatic. But this is of surpassing beauty, and many of the scenes have scarcely been done better, as that of the riot at the end of the second act.

There were some new appearances in the cast, of which most were familiar from performances in previous seasons. Mr. Hermann Weil took the part of Hans Sachs for the first time here. It was an intelligent impersonation, and many of its details were excellent in conception and in their relation to the whole. But Mr. Weil did not lay much emphasis on the side of kindly humor and geniality, the "Gemuthlichkeit," that is so essential an element in the character. His action was lacking in unction and mellowness; nor were these qualities prominent in his singing. Mr. Putnam Griswold's Pogner was a new and delightful disclosure of his powers in both singing and impersonation; admirable in feeling and sung with a noble and beautiful voice. Of the other master singers Mr. William Hinshaw's Kothner deserves praise for its excellent qualities; it will deserve more when he has gained greater flexibility and fluency in the part.

Mme. Destinn as Eva, Mr. Jörn as Walther, Miss Wickham as Magdalene, Mr. Goritz as Beckmesser, and Mr. Reiss as David, are well remembered and most of them much admired representatives of these characters, and they do much to give the performance the distinction which it has.

The audience that heard "Die Meistersinger" was large and gave indications of unusual enjoyment and appreciation of it.

BELASCO ENTERS VAUDEVILLE

Will Give "Mme. Butterfly" and Other Plays on Orpheum Circuit.

David Belasco is to enter vaudeville according to an announcement from the office of Martin Beck yesterday. In association with Morris Gest and William Elliott he has entered into an agreement with Mr. Beck whereby there will be presented at the Palace theatres in New York and Chicago and in the theatres of the Orpheum vaudeville circuit a series of one-act plays staged and produced in the Belasco manner.

Two of these plays are already being prepared, and the first of them, which will be the original "Madame Butterfly," will be put on in St. Louis early in April. The other is "The Drums of Oude," a dramatic piece by Austin Strong, which will be presented a week or two later.

It will be remembered that Mr. Belasco first produced "Madame Butterfly" as a curtain raiser to another play, and that in it Blanche Bates appeared. After its run in the United States, which covered every town of importance, it was put on at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, where it had another successful season.

"The Drums of Oude," a drama less than thirty minutes' long, is a story of the Indian mutiny. It was played for more than two years in London without missing a single night, and is said to be a remarkable sketch of the perilous days of British imperialism in India.

What other sketches Mr. Belasco has in mind for vaudeville has not been told, but there are several more in preparation that probably will be equally as sensational.

The Zoellner Quartet.

A string quartet composed of Antoinette, Amandus, Joseph, and Joseph Zoellner, Jr., gave a concert last evening in Carnegie Lyceum, with the assistance of Marion May, contralto. The quartet's numbers were a "Sonata a Quattro" by Johann S. Fasch, a composer of the early eighteenth century; a serenade by Sinding for two violins and piano, Op. 92, and Beethoven's quartet in E flat, Op. 74. Miss May sang Bemberg's "La Mort de Jeanne d'Arc" and "'Tis Snowing," Haile's "Herbst" and MacDowell's "The Sea."

John Malcolm Mossman.

John Malcolm Mossman, President of the J. M. Mossman Company, manufacturer of locks and safes, died on Tuesday at the Hahnemann Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Greenwich Street, in this city, and received his early education in the old Thirteenth Street Public School 35. He entered business when a boy with his father, subsequently becoming associated with the firm of Terwilliger & Co., safe manufacturers of Chicago, and later entering a partnership with Ira L. Cady. He finally conducted an independent business. Mr. Mossman built some of the largest bank vaults in this city, and his expert opinion was frequently sought by the Government in passing on the safety of the vaults in the Treasury Department in Washington and New York. He is survived by his wife and son.

Richard Curd Tilford.

Richard Curd Tilford, a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Company, and other corporations, and for many years a member of the Stock Exchange, died of paralysis at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday. He was 67 years old and a bachelor. He sold his seat on the Stock Exchange twenty-five years ago and retired from active business. He had lived at the Hotel Astor for the last four years. Mr. Tilford was born in Lexington, Ky., and spent the earlier years of his manhood in this city, where his brother, Henry M. Tilford, of Tuxedo Park, was Vice President of the Standard Oil Company. After his retirement he spent several years in travel, five of them in China. Mr. Tilford leaves his brother and three nieces, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. Stanley G. Mortimer, and Miss Annette Tilford.

Mary Jones, War Nurse, Dies at 103.

Miss Mary D. Jones, a famous civil war nurse in the Union Army, died at the home of her half brother, Edward Jones, 4 Hart Street, Williamsburg, yesterday, at the age of 103 years. She was born in Wales and came to this country with her parents and her younger brother, Robert, when quite young. Robert was killed at the battle of Port Hudson, in the civil war. To find his body Miss Jones searched throughout the South, obtaining a personal pass from President Lincoln and being escorted to the battlefield at Port Hudson by a detail of Gen. Butler's army. Unable to find her brother's body, she erected a headstone to his memory on the battlefield and dedicated herself to the work of nursing Union soldiers. She received a pension through a special act of Congress in 1876.

Jonathan B. Bunce.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6.—Jonathan B. Bunce, President of the Society for Savings, the largest institution of its kind in the State, died suddenly at his home here to-day from heart disease, aged 79. He was formerly President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and for years was prominent in local financial circles.

WM. B. CUTTING'S FUNERAL.

Many Prominent Men at Services for Union League Club President.

The funeral of William Bayard Cutting, who died on Friday on board a special train which was bringing him to his home in this city, was held yesterday afternoon from Grace Church, and the body was taken to the family vault at Greenwood Cemetery. It will remain there until the body of Mr. Cutting's son, W. B. Cutting, Jr., who died two years ago in Egypt, is brought to this country, when the double interment will take place.

The funeral services were conducted yesterday by Dr. George Alexander Strong, rector of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Slattery and the Rev. W. N. Webb of Garden City, L. I. Bishop David H. Greer pronounced the benediction.

The honorary pall bearers were Joseph H. Choate, John McLean Nash, Nicholas Murray Butler, George L. Rives, William Jay, Francis Lynde Stetson, Stephen H. Olin, Thomas Newbold, George Foster Peabody, and H. Reiman Duval.

The Union League Club, of which Mr. Cutting was President, sent a large delegation, as did the Bar Association. Other organizations which were represented were the Century, Tuxedo, University, City, Groller, Church, Jekyl, and Metropolitan Clubs; United States Trust Company, American Exchange National Bank, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Botanical Gardens.

Among those who attended the services were Otto T. Bannard, Admiral Cowles, Howard Townsend, William Rhinelander Stewart, George B. McClellan, John E. Parsons, Granville Winthrop, F. W. Whitridge, Borough President McAneny, and Lloyd C. Griscom.

The Rev. John Wesley Lindsay.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., March 6.—The Rev. John Wesley Indsay, former President of Genesee Wesleyan University at Lima, N. Y., and for a number of years Professor of Latin at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., died here to-day. He was born at Barre, Vt., Aug. 20, 1820. After receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Wesleyan University, he was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1842. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1843 and served as pastor in New York, 1860-65. He was professor emeritus of Boston University in 1884. Prof. Lindsay had been a member of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1868, and was a delegate to the first Republican State Convention of Connecticut in 1856. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Centenarian's Son Dead at 76.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 6.—Thomas Coddington Butler, the seventy-six-yearold "boy" of Ocean Grove's centenarian, John Moor Butler, who is now in his 102d year, died last night in his home, 62 Abbott Avenue, Ocean Grove. Mr. Butler was stricken with paralysis two years ago, and had a second stroke two weeks ago. The news of the son's death has been kept from the father, who is now blind and feeble. It is feared the news might prove too great a shock for the aged man. Both men were widowers and had lived together for a number of years.

Obituary Notes.

ADOLPH ROSENWASSER died at his home, 128 Third Avenue, Newark, N. J., late Tuesday night, aged 65 years. Mr. Rosenwasser was a prominent member of Ascher Lodge, No. 13, I. O. I. S. of I., and a member of Congregation Chebra Holche Zedek of Newark. One daughter and two sons survive him.

BAYARD PATTERSON, an old-time minstrel, who was widely known under the stage name of Robert Harrison, died in a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday from pneumonia. During his career he was a co-star with such famous minstrels as Birch, Wambold, Backus, Nell Bryant, and Lew Simmons. He was 70 years old.

FRANCIS W. MILLER, 86 years old, who died suddenly Tuesday night at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Walter W. Cole of 70 Forest Street, Montclair, N. J., for many years drove the stage between Caldwell and Newark. Mr. Miller was a resident of Caldwell for more than fifty years.

First Lieut. WILLIAM R. WIELAND, Twenty-second Company Coast Artillery, of the National Guard of New York, died on Tuesday at the home of his father in this city at the age of 29 years. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in 1910.

EDWARD TINSLEY, for many years a traveling salesman in the employ of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, died on Monday of heart disease at his home, 562 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 49 years old. He was a veteran member of the Twenty-third Regiment. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Mrs. ANNA M. FROST, widow of W. F. Frost of Locust Valley, who was for many years a shipping merchant at South and Pine Streets, is dead at the age of 88 years at her home in Flushing.

Mrs. ELLEN DUFF, widow of James Duff, died at the age of 72 years at her home, 857 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She leaves four sons and two daughters.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MEAD, widow if Hiram Mead, is dead of pneumonia at her home, 386 Park Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 79 years.

HENRY FELTMAN, a well-known real estate operator, died on Tuesday at his home, 753 Macon Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 68 years. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

JOEL M. SAMMET, a retired dry goods merchant, died at the age of 64 years on Tuesday of pneumonia at his home, 662 West End Avenue. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Mrs. LEONIE WERNER, wife of Leonert Werner, died at her home, 1,272 Boston Road, on Tuesday at the age of 61 years.

HENRY R. PHILLIPS, cashier of Kountze Brothers, bankers of this city, died on Tuesday afternoon at his home, 11 Rockview Terrace, Plainfield, N. J., at the age of 57 years. He entered the employ of the banking firm in his youth and continued therein for forty-two years, during a great part of which period he was cashier with power of attorney. He was formerly active in the National Guard of the State of New York, and was a veteran of the Twenty-second Regiment. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son.

DAVID BENLISA, for many years an importer and editor of The Spanish Price Current, died at the age of 82 years at his home, 53 Lenox Avenue, on Tuesday. Mr. Benlisa was born in St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies and came from an old Spanish Jewish family. His grandfather was Grand Vizier to the Sultan of Morocco. He engaged in business as a merchant in the West Indies, and was for some time French Consul at Mayagues, Porto Rico. He came to New York forty-five years ago.

ARTHUR TERRY TIMPSON, for 23 years Secretary of the Empire City Savings Bank, Harlem, died Tuesday night from a complication of diseases at his home, 1 Beaufort Place, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle. Mr. Timpson was born Feb. 12, 1840, at 53 Dey Street, this city. He enlisted as a member of Company G, Seventh Regiment, in 1868, serving until 1880, when he was retired as quartermaster sergeant. He was for 25 years vestryman and warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem. He was also a member of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Timpson is survived by his wife and daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. BLUE, seventy-one years old, died yesterday at her home, 40 Thomas Street, Newark, of a complication of diseases. Mrs. Blue was born in Doylestown, Penn. She was for many years an active worker in the First Reformed Church, and was a member of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

MARTIN BURNE, a retired wholesale grocer and one of the oldest residents of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 559 High Street, that city. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Burne came to this country from County Sligo, Ireland, when he was fourteen years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GROTTA.—March 1, Hartford, to Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Grotta, a son.

KEATING.—March 1, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Keating, a daughter.

Married.

GOULD—DIESINGER.—On Tuesday, March 5, at 68 West 51st St., New York City, by the Rev. Henry M. Warren, D. D., Mrs. Sophy Florence Diesinger to Harold Winthrop Gould. London and Paris papers please copy.

New Jersey.

OELSCHLAGER—HEPPE.—March 5, Montclair, Angela Heppe to Albert E. Oelschlager.

Died.

ANDREI.—March 5, 1912, at her late residence, 37 5th Av., Henriette de Bermingham, daughter of the late Viscount Henri de Bermingham and Louise Marie and widow of Dr. Adolph Andrei of Pisa, Italy. Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av. Paris papers please copy.

BENJAMIN.—On Wednesday, March 6, at Liberty, N. Y., after a lingering illness, Edwin Hume Benjamin, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral private.

BENLISA.—David Benlisa. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

BENNETT.—Edwin H., at Berlin, Germany, aged 44 years. Funeral from his late residence, Avenue A and 35th St., Bayonne, N. J., at 1 P. M., Friday. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Carriages will be in waiting at the 33d St. Station on arrival of Jersey Central train leaving Liberty St. Station at 12 o'clock and Elizabeth at 12:13.

BUNCE.—In Hartford, Conn., March 6, Jonathan Brace Bunce, aged 79 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 61 Edwards St., Thursday, March 7, 1912, at 2:30.

COOTE.—March 5, 1912. Dora B. Coote, Hotel Somerset. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment Englewood, N. J.

EISENBACH.—After a short illness, on March 5, 1912, Sigmund Eisenb

ST. PAUL LINES UP WITH UNION PACIFIC

This Is Regarded as Checkmate of Northwestern and Northern Pacific Coast Service Alliance.

CALLED WORLD'S FAIR PLAN

Overland Limited Will Run from Chicago to the Coast in 64 Hours—More Trains and Faster.

Anticipation of extraordinary passenger business to San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points in connection with the World's Fair in 1915 was given as a reason yesterday for new railroad alliances which indicate a general realignment of the transcontinental roads. Wall Street, however, saw in the announcement an attempt of the Harriman system to checkmate the recent move of the Northern Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern, which united recently in the establishment of a new through passenger service to the Coast.

In past years the Union Pacific has used the Northwestern for its important connection between its terminus at Omaha and Chicago. When the Northwestern entered into an arrangement with the Northern Pacific for a through train service a few weeks ago it was taken to indicate a breaking up of the close alliance which had existed between the Northwestern and Union Pacific.

It was learned yesterday that negotiations which have extended over a long period of years had finally resulted in an agreement between the Harriman interest and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The result will be the virtual addition of two distinct through routes between Chicago, California, and Portland, and a great improvement in the through service over the Omaha-Ogden route and the Southern Pacific system. Three new trains from Chicago to the coast are to be started.

Under the new arrangement, which is to go into effect May 15, the present running time of the Overland Limited, the fastest train crossing the continent, which makes the run from Chicago to the coast in 68 hours, will be cut to 64 hours. This time will be made by a new extra-fare train operated over the Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific lines. Moreover, the negotiations with the St. Paul are expected to result in the inauguration of another new exclusive train over that road, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific, which will leave Chicago at 10:30 A. M., and make the run to San Francisco in 72 hours.

This new train will carry both standard and tourist sleeping cars, not only to San Francisco, to which the St. Paul is now operating cars, but also to Los Angeles and Portland. This will give the St. Paul the fastest tourist service between Chicago and San Francisco.

The third new train will leave Chicago at night over both the Northwestern and St. Paul, running over the tracks of the Union and Southern Pacific. This train will have tourist cars. The Northwestern will keep its Los Angeles Limited and will improve its Colorado service operated in conjunction with the St. Paul. It will also continue its Oregon-Washington Limited, running exclusively to the North Pacific Coast.

The new alignment is expected to benefit the St. Paul chiefly, and it was reported yesterday that since the Northwestern has turned part of its Western traffic over to the Hill line, which competed with the St. Paul at almost every point, the Harriman interests will give as much of their business as possible to the St. Paul. Heretofore the St. Paul has not been in a position to compete with the Northwestern for business over the Southern Pacific. Its through passenger trains for the Coast have been run over the northern route, reaching San Francisco over the Oregon Short Line and the Central Pacific. The new arrangements provide for the interchange of both passenger and freight business.

PIG IRON OUTPUT HEAVY.

Product of the Furnaces Close to Round Figures—Steel Outlook Better.

Pig iron production, during February, according to the compilations of The Iron Age, averaged 72,442 tons a day, which is the highest average rate of production since June, 1910, a year when the pig iron output of the country made records never exceeded before or since. In that year the total output was 27,300,000 tons, including charcoal iron and on the basis of output on March 1, the industry is producing at a rate of 27,100,000 tons a year.

The actual output for last month's twenty-nine days was 2,100,815 tons, against the 2,057,911 tons produced in January, the daily average last month being 6,000 tons more than in January. The steel companies were responsible for 5,650 tons of this gain.

Commenting on the pig iron showing The Iron Age says:

> The February pig iron statistics reflect the increased output of steel products in that month of unusual handicaps to the entire industry. So great activity under the serious drawbacks of this remarkable Winter, it is argued, points to very heavy operations as open weather advances, and the past week has added weight to this reasoning.

Of the general situation in the steel trade, The Iron Age says:

> The most important development of the week is the purchase by the Steel Corporation of round lots of heavy melting steel scrap, and of both basic and Bessemer pig iron. Scrap has been bought in both the Chicago and Pittsburgh districts, and basic and Bessemer iron from valley furnaces. Some basic iron may be bought in Eastern Pennsylvania, but nothing has been done as yet.
>
> The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has bought 15,000 tons of basic iron at close to $12.35 at valley furnace, the iron being needed because cold weather cut down the output of its Aliquippa furnaces. A third furnace of this group will be started up next week. In view of these purchases and of 10,000 tons bought by another Pittsburgh steel company basic iron is firmer, and valley furnaces are now asking $12.50.
>
> That the Steel Corporation's share of the country's business in steel is still unusual, as was the case in January, appears from the fact that last month it produced 65,000 tons of pig iron more than in January, while the output of the independent steel companies was increased by but 3,000 tons.
>
> The threat of an anthracite coal strike is more serious, and there is added the prospect of a disagreement over wages in the bituminous districts of the Central West.
>
> The Carnegie Steel Company is adhering to 1.15 cents for structural steel at Pittsburgh, and another producer has followed. There is evidence of greater strength in shapes than in plates, and the amount of new work in sight is large.

The Iron Trade Review says:

> The surmounting development of the week of a favorable character in the iron and steel business has been the appearance in the market of the United States Steel Corporation as a buyer of basic and Bessemer pig iron and heavy melting steel scrap. A heavy tonnage of new business continues to flow to the Steel Corporation despite the heralded predictions of a large decrease, and in the unfilled tonnage statement this week the figures will show no falling off, as bookings have just about held their own. The Steel Corporation is now operating at from 88 to 90 per cent. of capacity. At the moment the outlook before the steel trade is more cheerful, as there are indications of heavy buying in prospect, and leading makers are predicting the firming up of steel bars to a minimum of 1.15 cents, and plates and shapes to 1.25 cents.

THREE DIVIDEND INCREASES.

Several increases in dividend payments were made known yesterday. The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, which paid a total of 8 per cent. on its common stock in 1911, 3 per cent. having been paid in December, has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the common in addition to the regular 1¾ per cent. disbursement on the preferred stock. The dividends are payable March 15 to stock of record March 9. At the time of the first payment on the common in 1911, 1 per cent. was disbursed, followed by a payment of 1 per cent., another of 2 per cent., and the final dividend of 3 per cent. in December.

Standard Milling Company Directors declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock for the semi-annual period, as compared with 2½ per cent. at the last period. In 1911 4 per cent. in all was paid, and in 1910 1½ per cent.

The Old Dominion Company of Maine declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, which is an increase of 25 cents.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

ATTACH LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Supply Concern Obtains a Writ Against House Which Closed Tuesday

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 6.—Justice of the Peace Kennedy issued a writ of attachment to-day against the Lakewood Hotel, which closed yesterday, and Constables Reilly and Mason went to the hotel and seized the cash registers, the contents of the barroom and the wine cellars. Goods worth some $800 were collected, stored in one room and sealed up. Manager Frank Nunns offered no objection to the work of the constables.

The writ was issued at the request of the Lakewood Market Company, which holds a bill against Louis Frankel, lessee of the hotel, for $480. They are many other creditors in town, their claims aggregating $6,000 or $7,000, it is said. The Market Company alone took legal action.

Among the most insistent of the creditors who, in the absence of Mr. Frankel, continually besiege Mr. Nunns's office with importunities, are former employes of the hotel, some 100 women and some 50 men whose wages have not been paid. Some of them have tried to get other jobs in town, but the majority want car fare back to New York.

Mr. Nunns had no money for them and could only tell them that Mr. Frankel had gone to New York to try and straighten out the hotel's affairs.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains Make Late Rally—Pork and Coffee Firm—Cotton Breaks.

The grain markets were dull and heavy early, but recovered rapidly in the last hour, the markets all closing at best prices for the day. Shorts were good buyers late. Provisions were quiet, closing firm with grain.

Cotton prices broke in the late trading with selling influenced by reports of labor troubles abroad spreading. Crop accounts will probably improve with the advent of settled weather.

WHEAT.

The wheat market, after an uncertain, hesitating early session, developed strength and activity late, closing at the best price for the day and at a net gain of ½c to ⅝c. The market early was persistently sold by traders, operating on the indifference of the foreign markets and a theory that the Government report to be issued Friday had been discounted. The break in values failed to dislodge any volume of offerings, and in the afternoon, when early traders endeavored to cover, prices ran up very rapidly and closed at the best. The news was not important, the developments being of a technical character. There were some reports of a better Western milling demand and advices of rather liberal sales of Spring wheat to go to Southern Minnesota mills. There were also reports of improved demand for Winter wheat by millers. A report on the flour output of the Northwest for the last week showed a total of 339,000 barrels, against 297,000 barrels the preceding week. Some improvement in sales was reported. Prices were advanced 10c a barrel. Total transactions were larger, amounting to from 75 to 100 per cent. of the output. A report came from Washington that the comparison with the reserve figures to be issued Friday would be 162,700,000 bushels for last year and 160,214,000 bushels for two years ago. The different estimates of the reserves have averaged about 48,000,000 bushels betwen the extremes for the total decrease compared with last year. On the basis of 163,000,000 bushels, this would be about 115,000,000 bushels for farm reserves. The foreign news was without importance. Export sales of eight loads of Manitoba wheat were given out. Cash wheat was firm. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.05½, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.23¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.14¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.17⅝.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—Corn closed very firm at a gain of ¼c to ⅝c. Early sellers were active buyers the last hour, and the market was rather bare of offerings late. At the opening selling was influenced by reports of increased country offerings, poor cash demand, and statements were made that houses identified with the bull side were good sellers. The break did not bring any liquidation, and with a heavy falling off in Western receipts, compared with last week, the market turned very firm, more than recovering the early decline. Export sales of three loads were reported. Washington advices were that the comparisons for the Friday farm reserve statement would be for last year 1,163,378,000 bushels and for two years ago 977,561,000 bushels. Cash corn was firm, with No. 2 quoted at 73½c, free on board; No. 3, 73c, elevator, export, and steamer, 72½c.

OATS.—Trading in oats was quiet, the market showing some early heaviness, with other grain, but there was no pressure, and on the decreasing Western receipts and active covering of shorts by early sellers prices closed very steady at the best of the day. Comparisons for the Friday's Government report as revised will be for last year 442,565,000 bushels and for two years ago 365,932,000 bushels. Cash oats were quiet, with No. 2 whites quoted at 60c; standards, 59½c; No. 3 whites, 59c.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products were only moderately active, with trade very limited. Hogs were generally steady, and receipts were somewhat larger, amounting to 126,000. The firm tone to the hog market brought a good rally later in futures.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.07½	$1.06⅝	$1.07½	$1.06⅜
July	..	..	1.03⅛	1.02¾
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.10@9.20	9.15
March	..	..	9.10@9.20	9.15
May	..	..	9.45@9.54	9.50
July	..	..	9.65@9.70	9.67

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.04¼	$1.03	$1.04⅛	$1.03⅜
July	98⅝	97½	98¼	97⅝
September	96⅛	95¼	96	95½
Corn—				
May	71¼	70⅜	71¼	70⅞
July	71¼	70½	71⅛	71
September	71¼	70½	71½	71
Oats—				
May	53	52½	53	52⅞
July	49¼	48⅝	49	49⅛
September	41¾	41¼	41⅝	41⅝
Lard—				
May	9.42½	9.32½	9.37½	9.42½
July	9.60	9.50	9.55	9.60
September	9.75	9.67½	9.70	9.75
Ribs—				
May	8.85	8.72½	8.77½	8.85
July	8.95	8.80	8.85	8.90
September	9.10	9.00	9.02½	9.12½
Pork—				
May	15.85	15.72½	15.80	15.85
July	16.22½	16.05	16.10	16.17½
September	16.45	16.25	16.35	16.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

Heavy profit-taking sales and some indication of selling by interests which have recently been supporting the list confined the gains during yesterday's session to the smallest possible changes. Some of the pressure in distant deliveries was from operators who sold several weeks ago at the high levels, thought to be partly against crude. Prices at the South were unchanged, with the market in the valley quoted at 4.60@4.67, and in the Southeast at 4.57@4.60. Tenders of several hundred barrels were reported, bringing the total to date well over 15,000 bbls. Consuming interest is not particularly active, but in the aggregate is thought to be fair.

	High.	Low.	Clos. Bid.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.60	5.58
March	5.61	5.60	5.60	5.58
April	5.70	5.68	5.68	5.65
May	5.74	5.72	5.72	5.72
June	..	..	5.76	5.76
July	5.86	5.85	5.84	5.83
August	..	..	5.90	5.90
September	5.97	5.97	5.96	5.95
October	5.88	5.84	5.83	5.78

COTTON.

A resumption of the upward movement was seen during the early part of yesterday's session, with enhancement of values to the extent of about 10 points, following gains of a few points at the outset resulting from the higher Liverpool cables than had been anticipated. Levels were not maintained, however, and insistent profit taking in the late trade, partly inspired by reports that the British coal strike was unfavorably affecting other industries abroad, while labor unrest in Germany and Spain was spreading. Some support was rendered by leading spot interests, but generally their operations were believed to be in the nature of switching, and the theory of the trade still is that less buying power, emanating from bull quarters, and probably selling, can be expected on the upturns, just as support is looked for on the sharp recessions. Sentiment appears to become more mixed with the new crop deliveries close to the 10¾c level, although the unpropitious weather conditions in the South, in conjunction with the attractiveness of the local future market, as compared with the South, from the standpoint of consumers, discourages aggressiveness on the bear side. There were general rains east of the Mississippi over night, and this led to numerous additional reports emphasizing the lateness of the start this season. The tenor of Southern dispatches shows no important diminution from those recently received, many authorities still dwelling on the reduced distribution of fertilizer and curtailed area in several Eastern localities. The South was a buyer for a time yesterday of new crop months, but, with indications of more favorable weather, outside inquiry was far from general and offerings were free on the upturn, considerable being credited to Wall Street. The Liverpool cables furnished the incentive for the improved inquiry at the outset, and it is the steadiness of the foreign market that largely adds to the confidence of interests predicting an early settlement of the labor troubles. Manchester reported yarns and cloth quiet but firm. Spot business at Liverpool was somewhat larger, but no great increase is expected in the sales, which average about 8,000 bales daily, due to the large stocks carried. Dispatches from Southern spot centres indicated some improvement in demand for stained cotton, with official quotations unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local market was unchanged, with middlings at 10.75c. Domestic trade accounts continue satisfactory in the main. Warehouse stocks in New York amounted to 143,000 bales, against 209,000 last year.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	10.36	10.24	10.25@10.26	10.25
April	..	..	10.28@10.40	10.32
May	10.47	10.54	10.34@10.35	10.38
June	..	..	10.40@10.42	10.43
July	10.60	10.46	10.46@10.47	10.49
August	10.58	10.47	10.46@10.47	10.49
September	10.60	10.60	10.51@10.52	10.52
October	10.69	10.57	10.57@10.58	10.58
November	..	..	10.59@10.61	10.60
December	10.77	10.64	10.64@ ...	10.65
January	10.70	10.62	10.59@10.61	10.62
February	10.65	10.65	10.57@10.60	...

COFFEE.

Coffee opened 2 points lower to 2 points higher, gained strength, and closed at an advance of 1 to 5 points. Sales aggregated 53,500 bags. Havre advanced ¼ to ½ franc, Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig, Rio was unchanged, and Santos unchanged to 50 reis lower. Deliveries were fair. Some Far Western buyers were asking for samples.

Spot Coffee, 14 5-16c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.26	13.21	13.25@13.26	13.21
April	..	..	13.25@13.27	13.24
May	13.30	13.26	13.28@13.30	13.26
June	..	..	13.33@13.35	13.30
July	13.40	13.39	13.38@13.39	13.34
August	..	..	13.41@13.43	13.36
September	13.47	13.44	13.45@13.46	13.40
October	..	..	13.43@13.44	13.38
November	..	..	13.42@13.43	13.38
December	13.43	13.38	13.41@13.42	13.38
January	..	..	13.41@13.42	13.38
February	..	..	13.40@13.42	13.37

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, lb., 31½c; extras, 31c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 26@27c; held, firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 25@26½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 29½@30c, good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, specials, 27@27½c.; extras, 26½c.; firsts, 25@25½c.; seconds, 24c; thirds, 21@23c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3, 20@22c.

CHEESE—State, whole milk, held, white, specials, pound, 18¼c.; specials, colored, 18c.; average fancy, white, 17¼@18c; colored, 17¾c; Winter made, white, average fancy, 17c; colored, 16½@17c; State, undergrades, 15@17c; Daisies, Fall and earlier, best, 18¼c; State, skims, Winter made, white, specials, 14¾c; colored, 14¾c; choice, 13½@14½c; fair, 12¾@13¼c; undergrades, nominal, 7½@12½c.

EGGS—Fresh gathered extras, dozen, 24@25c; firsts, 23c; seconds, 22@22½c; dirties, 21@21½c; checks, 20@20½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 42@43c; far Southern, 33@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 28c; selected whites, fair to good, 24@25c; Western, gathered whites, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MORRIS ROSENAY.—Schedules of Morris Rosenay, furniture dealer at 181 Essex Street, show liabilities $6,105 and assets $1,620.

CHARLES C. CADWELL.—Schedules of Charles C. Cadwell, haberdasher at 91 Avenue A, show liabilities $4,956 and assets $2,605.

WILLIAM RASSLER.—Schedules of William Rassler, dealer in dry goods at Peekskill, show liabilities of $10,279 and assets $1,400. There are 114 creditors, of which 100 are in this city.

GIOVANNI MANGINI & SONS.—Judge Holt has appointed Alan Fox receiver for Giovanni Mangini & Sons, dealers in wines and groceries at 330 Bleecker Street. The liabilities are $9,000 and assets $2,500 in outstanding accounts.

SHAW BROTHERS.—Harry E. and Thomas Shaw, who compose the firm of Shaw Brothers, dealers in flour and feed at Newburg, have filed a petition with liabilities of $15,329 and nominal assets $2,250. The largest creditors are Rhoda B. Shaw, $12,000, and the Highland National Bank of Newburg, $2,700.

SAGINAW HOLDING COMPANY.—Wechsler & Rothschild, attorneys for the Saginaw Holding Company of 135 Broadway, have filed an answer to the petition in bankruptcy filed against the company on Tuesday. The company denies that it is insolvent, denies that it committed any act of bankruptcy, and denies that S. L. Eastman is a creditor.

MARGARET MURTHA.—Schedules of Margaret Murtha, maker of gowns and dresses, of 543 Fifth Avenue and at Long Branch, show liabilities of $90,581 and assets $54,907. Among the creditors are the Mutual Bank $2,518, Lorraine Company $3,824, Mrs. G. P. Campbell, East Orange, $6,007, and the following Paris dealers: Renee Fournier $10,000, E. Groupy $10,000, Hardy & Morisot $11,408, Mme. Frances Young $6,328, and Augustine Thomas $5,968.

JOSEPH B. KISLINGER.—Schedules of Joseph B. Kislinger, wholesale dealer in diamonds, at 27 Liberty Street, show liabilities $15,363, with twelve other claims, amounts unknown, and nominal assets $23,650. The assets consist of stock, miscellaneous articles, and office furniture $1,800, and equity in pawn tickets $21,850. The pawn tickets, it is stated, are in the hands of these persons: John Lazar and Louis Halpert $18,000, M. Dreiblatt & Co. $2,500, M. S. Stern & Co. $1,000, and Martin M. Dietz $350. He estimates the equity by taking the difference between the amount loaned and the cost value of the pawned articles. Among the creditors are Bloch Brothers $1,408, M. S. Stern & Co. $1,074, Barnett Brothers $1,313, and Charles Krisney $991.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, March 6.—Max Ruben, builder, of Malden, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. His liabilities aggregate $89,057 of which $150 is for taxes; $80,943 is secured; $7,564 is unsecured, and $400 is for accommodation paper. The assets are estimated at $1,850, which is represented in encumbered real estate. There are about 30 unsecured creditors, the principal of whom are C. H. Johnson Lumber Company, Malden, $1,100 for notes and lumber, and the Gale Lumber Company, Cambridge, $1,233.

The Edward M. Bliss Company, of 5 Barton Place Worcester, manufacturers of lambs wool slippers and soles, filed bankruptcy schedules to-day with liabilities of $57,816.41 and assets of $61,045.29. The firm was petitioned into bankruptcy several weeks ago.

Charles L. Paine, a broker of Southboro, filed a petition in bankruptcy, naming liabilities of $19,244 and assets of $375.

Schedules of the In-Er Globe Lamp Company of 147 Summer Street were filed to-day, showing liabilities of $15,055.77, and assets of $6,712.47. The Gilmore Electric Company of East First Street, South Boston, is the heaviest creditor, having a claim against the company for $13,876.57 for merchandise.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrahams, Paul M.—Frederick Zittel & Sons, $500.
Buggeln, Christian—W. W. Farley, $1,820.
Baumann, Philip—H. Wolfe, $143.
Cammann, Herman W., and Minnie Reuter—W. J. Overocker, $277.
Cohen, Chas. M. (not summoned.) Joseph Steinberg, and Samuel Newman, (not summoned)—Essex Silk Co., $200.
Doniger, Joseph—Architectural Tile and Faience Co., $691.
Engel, Alfred S.—National Alumni, $114.
Ernst, John F.—P. R. Jennings et al., $259.
Goldin, Rose—Robert Griffin Co., $227.
Greenbaum, Leo—National Alumni, $124.
De Bow, Francis—J. Black, $289.
Gillis, Thomas J.—Borden's Cond. Milk Co., $102.
Greenwald, Samuel—A. Cypress, $113.
Grad, William, and G. Jacob—Franklin Office Furniture Co., $325.
Guibreth, Frank B.—J. A. Brophy, $310.
Graff, Harold A. and Irene M., (not summoned)—Maxlow Roalty Co., $325.
Harms, Richard—F. Levy, $118
Hock, Charles—P. M. Herzog, $103.
Haberman, Rosie, executrix—O. W. Von Der Posch, $109.
Hayes, Wm. A.—L. B. Hyde, $206.
Ingraham, D. Phoenix—Realty Records Co., $197.
King, Albert S., and Orylean Nealy—Battery Park National Bank of New York, $372.
Koller, Samuel—Weidlich & Simpson Pen Co., $352.
Same—Same, $392.
Kalet, Israel—Plaza Waist Co., $146.
Kanner, Louis, Isidore Kanner & Louis Silverstein—H. Meyer, costs, $124.
Kanner, Louis, Isidore Kanner & Louis Feinstein—H. Meyer, costs, $124.
Kalmuck, Frank—A. Kosofsky, costs, $108.
Livingston, Johnston, President—J. Bishofski, $400.
Lockwood, Mabel K.—Akron Building Co., $114.
Lancon, George L.—Same, $124.
Londino, William, & Saverio Gallo—Church E. Gates & Co., $2,155.
McNally, Patrick—Alart & McGuire Co., $351.
McNenny, Bernard—M. Kinstler, $3,475.
McElhiney, George W.—Brooklyn Bank in City of New York, $3,358.
Murphy, James E., & William H. White—G. P. Lauren, $843.
Massie, Mrs. Courtlandt—Larkin, Thompson Realty Co., $278.
Neilson, Charles—G. Oberdorfer, $538.
Pierce, Henry C.—A. G. Rycroft, $171,149.
Prenkshat, Gustav—R. Tiebout et al., $175.
Paladina, Joseph—Contractors' Supply Co., $545.
Same—J. Flockhart, $143.
Quimby, Frederick J.—W. H. Steers, $167.
Quaranta, Elfredo—E. W. Arnold, $354.
Rumpf, Mathilda & William—Laemmle Dairy Co., $661.
Robertson, Edward—Manhattan Commercial Co., $358.
Ratkowsky, Abram—E. M. Speer, $532.
Samuel, Johanna C.—Oddie & Stafford et al., $1,359.
Sauer, George—Lachman & Jacobi of New York, $125.
Stewart, Harrison M., & Levie Shinon—People, &c., $1,000.
Steinberg, Joseph—Essex Silk Co., $200.
Woods, Howard T.—Greenhut & Co., $300.
Wynne, Mary T.—A. H. Gordon, $249.
White, Frederick J.—Pittsburgh Life and Trust Co., $189.
Weismann, Isaac—Same, $171.
Weisberger, Moritz—Steuben Lumber and Furniture Co., $229.
Zuckerman, Max D.—M. Goldberg, costs, $110.
Mineral Oil Paint Co.—City of N. Y., $217.
Mill Owners' Co.—Same, $217.
Mediterranean Fruit Importing Co.—Same, $217.
Neola Piano and Player Co.—Same, $217.
City of New York—H. Ambrose, $664.
Grand Union Co., George Hasbrouck and Hasbrouck Piano Co.—Premier Pneumatic Action Co., $849.
Oakland Construction Co.—Standard Oil Co. of New York, $842.
City of New York—A. S. Ambrose, $200.
Same—Same, costs, $137.
New York City Railway Co.—M. Kirchenbaum et al., $224.
Same—S. Hirschenbaum, $384.
M. R. L. Building Co., William Axelrod, and Irving Axelrod—Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., $1,041.
Associated Contractors and Builders, Inc., and Anthony F. Barro—W. G. Kinney, $713.
William T. Hookey, Inc.—Robert Dollar Co., $382.
Jessamine Realty Co.—H. W. Johns Manville Co., $125.
A. Feldman Construction Co., Alada Feldman, Cilli Feldman, and Solomon Heller—Crane Co., $1,185.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Riche, Pasquale A.—W. Morrissey et al., Dec. 11, 1911, $104.
Bronstein, Jacob and Rose—R. Shatow, April 22, 1910, $1,246.
Otto Huber Brewery—O. Opper, Feb. 13, 1912, $7,033.
Riche, Pasquale A.—W. Morrissey et al., Oct. 24, 1910, $844.
Kopecky, Caelav—S. Herkowitz, Feb. 2, 1912, $124.
Norman, William, and William A. Young—L. Max, Feb. 22, 1912, $126.
McWilliam, Albert—M. M. Driscoll, Jan. 4, 1912, (vacated,) $171.
Valley Steam Development Co.—Williamsburgh Trust Co., Jan. 10, 1912, $482.
Weber, Harry, and Leopold Pucaro—People, &c., Oct. 24, 1908, $1,000.
Greif, Esther—City of N. Y., Jan. 16, 1912, (vacated,) $109.
Greif, Philip—Same, Jan. 16, 1912, (vacated,) $109.
Friedman, Benjamin, and Amelia Friedman, Sol Rosenberg, and Henry W. Siegel, C. Frank, Nov. 15, 1911, $320.
Haves, Charles F.—M. Waterman, April 24, 1909, $201.
Hanover Realty and Construction Co.—G. M. Roden, Aug. 11, 1911, $1,035.
Nicosia Brothers Co.—H. Friedlander, Oct. 11, 1911, $615.
Reiner, John S.—J. Reiner, Sr., Nov. 9, 1911, $1,216.
Coleman, Daniel—City of N. Y., Nov. 9, 1911, (vacated,) $264.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; sporting goods, leather goods, novelties, stationery, and drug sundries; 41 Union Square.
Cohen Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. H. Pasternak, cloaks and suits; 15 E. 26th.
Bannon & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; I. H. Rubenstein, cloaks and suits; 1,261 Broadway.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Fisher, cloaks and suits, (basement;) 32d St. and B'way.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. H. March, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, and petticoats; G. E. Newkirk, merchandise manager; 2 Walker.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. S. Hesser, fancy goods and embroideries; 2 Walker.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, flannels, and blankets; 834 4th Av.
Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Kelley, merchandise manager; Miss Keegan, infants' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; B. J. Cutcliff, linens; 31 Union Sq.
Meihle, J., & Son., Pottsville, Penn.; Mr. Babcock, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 31 Union Square.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. R. Bernstein, linens, white goods, ribbons; J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring.
Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; Miss K. M. Riordan, house furn. goods, china, toys; E. P. Schaefer, cloaks, suits, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Bigler, notions; 72 Leonard.
Farwell, J. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Meter, holiday goods, toys; 72 Leonard.
Syracuse D. G. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dept., waists; 51 Leonard.
Cain-Sloan Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. K. D. Miller, dressmaking; 45 East 17th.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; G. Moir, notions; Hermitage.
Lamson Brothers Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. G. Lamson, dry goods; Miss M. Birch, ribbons; 229 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; L. V. Cooper, cloaks and suits and knit underwear; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.
Hengerer, W., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Spillane, ladies' cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; B. Schiffler, cloaks, suits; J. F. Custer, jewelry; 2 Walker.
Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks; Grand.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 41 Union Square.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dress goods, silks; G. B. Pierce, linings; 55 White.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. Hatch, dress goods, silks; Cadillac.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; Cadillac.
Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics; 2 Walker.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. H. Fish, millinery; S. Youngman, books; A. Hutter, general merchandise; 70 Franklin; Navarre.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. C. Willis, hosiery, underwear; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker.
Kennedy & MacInnes Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Ormsbee, domestics; Navarre.
Forteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, millinery, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 55 White.
Shepard Co., Providence R. I.; Miss M. A. Gallagher, notions, 220 5th Av.; Marlborough.
Snellenberg, N. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Arnold, muslin underwear, 1,261 Broadway.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, laces; Imperial.
Cohn, Coblens Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. L. Brice, dress goods and silks; Grand.
Brown, Durrell Co., Boston, Mass.; A. F. Powers, ladies' neckwear, infants' wear, knit goods; 19 West 19th.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Frozier, neckwear and laces; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; 72 Leonard.
Corbin, F. A., New Haven, Conn.; woolens; Collingwood.
Hislop, J. & Co., New London, Conn.; T. F. Gannon, furnishing goods, laces and gloves; J. Burns, notions, ribbons; J. Hislop, dry goods; Navarre.
Whitner, C. K. & Co., Reading, Pa.; W. K. Cottrell, house furnishing goods; Navarre.
Faber & Co., Deer Lodge, Mont.; G. Franzen, taffeta suits and lingerie waists; Miss N. Weiss, fancy goods and notions; 225 4th Av.; R. 700.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, ladies' cloaks, suits, and wrappers; Miss Jones, waists; 41 Union Square; Pierrepont.
Ost Bros. Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Ost, waists; Pierrepont.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Whitelaw, furn. goods; 104 5th Av.
Schramm, J. S., Co., Burlington, Iowa; F. E. Schramm, notions, furn. goods; C. E. Schramm, dry goods; Victoria.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; O. Glassner, carpets; 114 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Duffy-Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Ferns, ribbons; 45 E. 17th; St. Denis.
Bon Marche, Lowell, Mass.; Miss McLoughlin, gloves; Miss Higgins, fancy goods; St. Denis.
Barker, Wm., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. Barker, collars; St. Denis.
Horn & Bro., Philadelphia, Penn.; P. Horn, waists; Albert.

FRIBOURG & CO
IMPORTERS,
225 5th Ave., between 26th & 27th Sts.
VOILES & CREPES
For the cutting up trade.

WANTED—Line dresses, commission basis. Myer Goldstein, 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Guide for Buyers.
1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

BATHING SUITS.
The Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., 543 B'way.
IRISH LACES AND COLLARS.
Bliss & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Washington St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
TURKISH TOWELING & COTTO-RATINE.
A. S. Anable, 47 Leonard Street.

Make Sure of Getting
The Complete Fifteen Panels
of the
Edwin A. Abbey
Paintings of
"THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL"
In their Actual Colors.

They will be reproduced in the Easter Number of The New York Times on March 24

This is the first time these most famous modern mural decorations in the world have ever been reproduced in their entirety with all of their vivid and harmonious coloring. Special permission to reproduce them was given THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mrs. Abbey and Curtis & Cameron, holders of the copyrights. There will be eight pages in full color, as follows:

THE TITLES OF THE FIFTEEN PANELS

Page 1—Galahad The Deliverer, (full page.)
Page 2—The Departure; or, The Benediction Upon the Quest, (full page in length,) with small panel

RAILROADS PROMOTE W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Move Him Up to Vice President of New York Central and Lake Shore—One Step from Top.

HIS FATHER ONCE THE HEAD

Likewise His Grandfather and Great-Grandfather—Takes President's Place When He's Away.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was elected a Vice President of the New York Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Roads yesterday, and in the opinion of his associates was thereby moved one step nearer his ultimate place as a successor of his father, William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, and his great-grandfather, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the head of the New York Central system.

Mr. Vanderbilt is not yet 34 years old, and has been in the company's service since 1903, two years after his graduation from Harvard. On July 13, 1910, he surprised his friends, who had not supposed that he was allowing business to interfere with his activities as a promoter of aviation, yachting, and automobile racing, by taking a position created for him as assistant to President W. C. Brown. It is the opinion of those who have come in daily contact with him in that position that he has justified his selection.

So far as can be learned, Mr. Brown has no intention of relinquishing his work as President in the near future, but he is approaching his fifty-ninth birthday, and has on several occasions expressed a wish that he could see his way clear to resigning his active duties in order to spend the rest of his life on his farm in Iowa. Mr. Vanderbilt's duties as Vice President will be much the same as those of his former position, but he will have more authority in the future, and will take Mr. Brown's place when the President is away from his desk. His election is taken to mean that the Vanderbilt influence in the affairs of the system founded by the Commodore has been increasing since the death of E. H. Harriman.

New York Central's Vice Presidents are not ranked as on most roads, and Mr. Vanderbilt was not elected to fill a vacancy. The other Vice Presidents are: John Carstenson, in charge of accounting; A. H. Smith, general manager; Ira Place, in charge of the legal department; C. F. Daly, in charge of operation, and A. H. Harris, general counsel. Mr. Vanderbilt will be elected a Vice President of the various subsidiaries of the Central at subsequent meetings.

Mr. Vanderbilt was born in this city in 1878. Two years after leaving Harvard he took a desk in the Grand Central offices and began to familiarize himself with the problems of railroading. At that time the Central was entering on its policy of acquiring up-State trolley lines and making them feeders of the steam system. Mr. Vanderbilt made a special study of electrical operation, and soon became a Vice President and Director of the various electric and traction companies controlled by the Central. In 1905 he was made a Director of the New York Central & Hudson River. It is said that he has a thorough knowledge of the electrification of the company's terminal in this city, and cherishes plans for the ultimate extension of electrical service to Buffalo. He is now a Director in seventy-six companies, most of them small units in the Central system.

At their meeting yesterday the New York Central board also declared the usual extra dividend of 6 per cent. on the shares of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie declared an extra cash dividend of 12 per cent., and announced a new issue of $4,788,000 of stock. This will be offered to old stockholders at par, in the proportion of 19 per cent. of their holdings.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

So-Called False Headles Get Lower Duty—Other Decisions.

In sustaining a protest filed by W. H. Stiner & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday reversed the Collector's assessment on articles made of coated wire, and generally known as false headles or reeds. Duty was assessed on the goods at the rate of 25 cents per thousand and 40 per cent. ad valorem. It was claimed that the articles are dutiable under the same paragraph at the rates applicable to coated wire articles.

Judge Fischer after a review of the testimony sustained the contention of the importers in the main. He holds that the merchandise is dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem plus 2-10 and 1 cent a pound, but not less than 40 per cent. on the valuation.

The Board decided that the Government erred in exacting duty on fancy boxes claimed by Mrs. F. H. Goodyear, of Buffalo, to be antiques. She was obliged to pay full duty on the boxes as being in chief value of paper. Mrs. Goodyear set up the contention that the boxes are the kind of antiques enumerated in the tariff law, and hence free of duty. Judge Waite says that all of the regulations have been complied with and that the boxes are in fact "antiques." The Collector is reversed.

TO HALT LEASE OF RAILROAD.

Attorney Says Northern Central May Pass Under Pennsylvania's Control.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 6.—Charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad had acquired stock control of the Northern Central Railroad to stifle competition, and that it had used funds of that company to obtain control of the Norfolk & Western Railroad in Virginia, were made in the United States District Court to-day by William A. Glasgow, an attorney.

The proceedings were on a petition by Mr. Glasgow and Thomas Raeburn White for an order compelling the Pennsylvania and the Northern Central Railroads to turn over to them books, records, and documents to be used in a suit in equity begun recently by four stockholders of the Northern Central for an injunction restraining the company from leasing its franchise and property to the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Glasgow stated that the records and other papers asked for were needed to establish the allegations of his clients, the petitioning stockholders, that while the Pennsylvania and the Northern Central were naturally competitive lines all competition had been stifled between them in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the laws of Pennsylvania.

RAILROAD MEN BETTER PAID.

Employes Received $41,868,822 More in 1911 Than in 1910.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Bureau of Railway Economics reports that there were substantial increases in the wages of railway employes in 1911. Reports filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission show that the total compensation paid employes of railways over 500 miles long was $1,005,277,249, or $41,868,822 more than the rates of pay in effect in 1910, and $69,297,678 over the rates of pay in 1909. Notwithstanding an increase of 2,108 in the miles of railway operated, there were fewer employes on the payrolls on June 30, 1911, than on June 30, 1910, by 31,037. The net revenues of the railways fell off by $40,988,539.

Revenues and expenses of steam railways over fifty miles in length for December, shows that for 1911 the total operating revenues were less than for 1910 by $27,698,780, and the net revenues less by $22,286,784.

NEW NEVADA-UTAH PLAN.

It Reduces the Assessment and Provides for Smaller Bond Issue.

Another plan for the reorganization of the Nevada-Utah Smelters' Corporation has been issued by Trippe & Co., syndicate managers. It calls for an authorized bond issue of $900,000, instead of $1,200,000. Of these bonds $750,000 are to be offered to stockholders and $150,000 retained in the treasury. The proposal is to reduce the bond issue by the retirement of $90,000 each year after 1918.

This modification places the assessment payable by stockholders for the bonds of the new company at the rate of 50 cents per share of old stock instead of at the rate of 60 cents. Another modification makes the total issue of new stock 2,000,000 shares of $3 par value, instead of 1,200,000 shares of $5 par. Subscribers to the stock will receive the new bonds at the rate of 200 shares for each $100 bonds taken, so that they will get one share of new stock for each old share deposited.

The bonds are first mortgage 6 per cent. convertibles. To a large extent the reduction of the cash requirements under the plan has come from arrangements made with holders of disputed claims against the company, aggregating more than $165,000, by which the claims have been adjusted satisfactorily and the securities pledged under them recovered.

The time for the deposit of old stock with the Columbia Trust Company and subscriptions to the new securities has been extended to March 31.

ROAD TO SPEND $5,881,000.

Pittsburgh Railway Company Will Buy 200 Steel Cars and Extend Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 6.—President J. D. Callery of the Philadelphia Company, this afternoon announced to Councils the details of the Pittsburgh Railway Company's improvement programme, which is authorized to be completed within two years.

The company agrees to spend $5,881,000 on improvements and extensions, including track elevation, power houses, bridge reconstruction, and new rolling stock. The programme includes the purchase of 200 more steel cars, an increase of the present power plant capacity by 25 per cent., and the reconstruction of seventy miles of track.

Stockholders of the company are called to meet April 29 to vote on increasing the capital stock from $48,000,000 to $73,000,000 to take care of the railway and gas and electric light extensions.

PHILADELPHIA BID FOR CORN.

Pennsylvania Road to Build Elevator at Cost of $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 6.—To care for the growing commerce of the city, the Pennsylvania Railroad has determined to erect a modern grain elevator at Girard Point at an expense of about $1,000,000. Plans for the structure were exhibited to-day at a conference of officials and members of the Grain Committee, the Transportation Committee and others of the commercial Exchanges directly interested, and officials of the railroad.

It is estimated that the elevator will be in readiness for next year's corn trade so that this port will be in a position to bid for a share of the grain export movement. The elevator will have a storage capacity of 800,000 bushels, with a handling capacity of about 200,000 bushels.

CEMENT TRADE ACTIVE.

More Extensive Use of Concrete Is Expected This Season.

The cement industry of the United States will enter into a period of prosperity this season, according to a statement made yesterday by John R. Morron, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, 30 Broad Street. In discussing the condition of the present market and the prospects of the coming season, Mr. Morron said:

"The cement market at the present moment is dull, partly due to the fact that the continuance of unfavorable weather conditions throughout the country has retarded construction to a considerable extent, but it is my belief that the coming season will be one of considerable demand for cement for all classes of construction work.

"The use of concrete for general building purposes has passed the experimental stage. I believe it will not only be used in greater quantities than ever in the construction of various classes of buildings, bridges, and waterways, but will come into greater general use among the farmers of the country."

Bids for 300,000 barrels of cement to be used in the construction of the Boston subway will be opened early in May, and contracts on the Lexington Avenue subway are being let as the material is needed. It is said that close to 3,000,000 barrels will be required to complete the work on the Lexington Avenue line.

BANK NOTE CO.'S REPORT.

Net Earnings of $710,000 in 1911 Despite Trade Depression.

The American Bank Note Company ended the year 1911 with net profits, after the deduction of all expenses, bad debts, repairs, and depreciation, of $710,000. For depreciation on investments $120,000 of this sum was charged off, besides $30,000 set aside for the pension fund and $10,000 for the insurance fund. After paying dividends of 6 per cent. on the preferred and 10 per cent. on the common stock there remained a balance of $100,000 for the year.

The report states that the depression and general feeling of unrest which pervaded business and financial circles was largely reflected in the company's domestic business. This was especially noticeable in the first six months, during which reprint orders for stock certificates showed a decrease of 24 per cent. The foreign business showed an increase over 1910. During the year all of the plants of the company within the radius of New York City were moved and concentrated in the buildings in the Bronx. The old Trinity Place property, now vacant, has not been sold, but the land and buildings at Eighty-third Street and the East River have been disposed of.

Egan's Wife Also a Bankrupt.

Anna A. Egan of 850 Elsmere Place, the Bronx, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $67,205 and no assets. She is the wife of Police Lieut. William C. Egan, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday. Of the liabilities $61,000 are secured by bond and mortgages on 854 and 856 Elsmere Place and $6,205 is on accommodation indorsement for Mr. Egan to the Northern Bank, which holds an unrecorded mortgage on the above property. These debts also appear in her husband's schedules. Mr. Egan obtained an order from Judge Holt yesterday restraining further proceedings on the suit brought by M. J. O'Neill, Inc., against him.

Max Strauss in Bankruptcy Court.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday both in this city and Brooklyn against Abraham Strauss, a jeweler, doing business as Max Strauss, who resides at 1,261 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and has a large store at 408 and 410 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by Charles L. Greenhall for these creditors: J. P. Mauran Manufacturing Company, $886; Walcott Manufacturing Company, $921, and A. H. Bliss & Co., $412, all of Providence, R. I. The business was started in 1884 by M. Strauss, who died in 1901, and it has since been carried on by Abraham Strauss. The liabilities are said to be $140,000, and assets about $100,000. Oscar A. Lewis of Brooklyn was appointed receiver with a bond of $40,000, as all the assets are in Brooklyn.

BIG YEAR FOR RADIATOR CO.

Corporation Report Show the Highest Profits in Its History.

The thirteenth annual report of the American Radiator Company for the year ended on Jan. 31 shows the largest net earnings in its history—$1,312,000, as against $1,197,000 earned last year and $971,000 in the year previous.

The company also paid a larger amount in dividends than ever before. The preferred stock received $210,000 and the common $615,000, a total of $825,000, as against $779,000 paid in 1910, $610,000 in 1909, and $51,000 in 1908.

President Woolley reports that while the year just closed has been one of moderate business depression, the number of new buildings constructed throughout the country was greater than in 191. This made a larger amount of business available for the company and its ability to buy its raw materials more cheaply made it possible to attract new business by reducing prices.

The company did an increased amount of business at all its foreign plants in Germany, France, England, and Italy. During the year a company was organized in Austria and contracts were let for a factory thirty miles from Vienna. This plant will be in operation early in 1913.

To Buy Belleclaire Hotel Assets.

Judge Holt has granted a motion to accept an offer of Dr. Frederick B. Johnston to purchase the assets of the Belleclaire Hotel Company, at Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway, by paying to the creditors 50 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash, 10 cents in a note at 3 months, 10 cents in 9 months, and 20 cents in 12 months. The proceeds, however, are to be held by the receiver pending the determination by the referee of a claim on the proceeds made by Thomas M. Carroll, trustee of the estate of Elmer F. Woodbury.

High Prices Hit Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6.—The price of coal in this city and Pawtucket has been advanced 50 cents a ton. Dealers attribute the increase to a general shortage in both retail and wholesale markets, following unprecedented demand in fear of a miners' strike.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,262. BELTING LEATHER.—A business man in Germany advises an American Consular officer that he is in the market for a large quantity of belting leather 3-ply, moist-stretched, of American manufacture.

8,263. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN FIRMS.—In reply to inquiries from the United States Consul, an American Consul in Canada reports that a manufacturer's agent in his district, who has a good standing among business men and an experience extending over a period of fourteen years, does not at present represent any American firms. He has expressed a willingness to take agencies for American goods, if suitable inducements are held out to him. This merchant at present desires to purchase about 1,000 reams of typewriter paper, 500 reams of letter size, and 500 cap size being preferred.

8,264. PAPER BAGS AND WRAPPING PAPER.—An American consular officer reports that a long-established and reputable commission house, which has a well-organized sales force covering an entire island in the West Indies, has stated that it can handle from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 paper bags per month and general lines of wrapping paper.

8,265. CORN, OATS, CANNED GOODS, PRESERVES, &C.—A foreign business firm informs an American consular officer that it desires a large corn and oats account from some large dealer located in the Middle West able to submit prices to compete with other American exporters. The same firm also wants canned goods and preserves, meats, vegetables, and fruits.

8,266. ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.—A report from an American consular officer in Cuba states that a commission house in his district is in a position to handle a general line of electrical machinery on a commission basis. The firm is particularly interested in such lines as generators, motors, pumps, switchboards, specialties of various kinds, &c.

8,267. FLOUR AND POTATOES.—An American consular officer in the West Indies reports that a long-established and reputable German commission firm in his district desires to get into communication with the largest American flour manufacturers, with a view to representing them in the local market on a commission basis. The business paid amounts to a minimum of at least 50,000 barrels per year. This firm desires that a credit term of sixty days be allowed the importers, and it will guarantee the payments of its customers.

8,268. FURNITURE.—A foreign business firm with a business experience of over 25 years informs an American Consular officer that it has an increasing demand for cheap grades of chairs, rockers, and other general lines of office and household furniture.

8,269. KNITTING MACHINES.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that an importer in a European country is anxious to receive specifications and prices of knitting machines for the manufacture of seamless hosiery. If quality and prices are satisfactory he can place an order for three of these machines at once. Both electric (intermittig current, single phase) driven, belt driven, and hand power knitting machines are in demand.

8,270. TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICAL GOODS AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—A report from an American Consulate states that a young firm in a position to provide good bank references, located in two Russian cities, desires to correspond with American firms manufacturing telephone and electrical goods and agricultural machinery.

8,271. MACHINERY AND BUILDING MATERIAL.—An American firm has forwarded a communication from one of its Russian correspondents stating that he is interested in procuring the best pumps, direct motors, 10 to 400 horse power; brick making machines, building materials, &c., and would like to take on the representation of such lines under favorable conditions.

8,272. MACHINERY, RAILS, OILS, HARDWARE, AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that a leading importer in a European country is very anxious to secure the agency for American goods. The lines in which he is most interested are as follows: Steel rails for railroads, sawmill equipment, agricultural machinery, lubricating oils and greases, hardware, and tools and building materials of various kinds.

8,273. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND OIL AND GASOLINE ENGINES.—A report from a European country states that a local merchant is anxious to receive catalogues and price lists of all kinds of agricultural machinery and oil and gasoline engines. This person was educated at an American university and spent a number of years in the United States.

8,274. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, ENGINES, AUTOMOBILES, TYPEWRITERS, &c.—A foreign business man has informed a commercial agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor that a firm with which he is connected is desirous of corresponding with American manufacturers of the following: Agricultural machinery of all kinds, particularly light mowers, reapers, and binders, thrashing machines with attachment for bruising the straw, corn shellers and shuckers, steam plow, automobiles, gas and oil engines for burning either oil or naphtha having about eight to twenty horse power; wire nails, hardware, tools and building materials, leather belting, typewriters. A typewriter with an interchangeable keyboard for Slavic and Latin letters is desired. The inquirer spent twenty-five years in the United States, of which country he is a naturalized citizen.

8,275. COTTON GOODS, OIL, GLUCOSE, MACHINERY, AND ELECTRICAL GOODS.—A report received by the Bureau of Manufactures states that a European importer is anxious to secure the agency for all kinds of American goods. He is particularly interested in cotton goods, such as sheetings, prints, flannels, ginghams, and hosiery. It is reported that this merchant has a wide acquaintance in the trade, and is in a position to secure a large amount of business. Other lines in which he is interested are starch and glucose, cottonseed oil, electrical goods, and all kinds of machinery. Correspondence in French preferred, but English is understood.

8,276. AGENCY FOR VARIOUS LINES.—An importer in a European country has expressed a desire to represent American manufacturers of the following articles: Heating outfits for office and house, building materials, paints and varnishes, agricultural machinery and implements (particularly corn shuckers and shellers,) saw mill machinery, steam rollers and road-making machinery, oil and gasoline engines of ten to twenty horse power, shade rollers, office furniture, automobiles, starch, tallow, glucose, dextrine cottonseed oil, tartaric acid, seamless hosiery, cotton goods, cotton towels, (not made up,) &c.

8,277. COTTONSEED OIL, COTTON GOODS, MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that a leading importing firm in a European country is anxious to become agent for an American exporter for cottonseed oil, and states that several thousand barrels can be sold at once if samples are forwarded with prices. This firm is also prepared to handle other lines, such as cotton goods, machinery, starch and glucose, typewriters, and building materials. Correspondence should be in French, though English is understood.

CHICAGO GAS BONDS SOLD.

Central Trust Co. of New York Gets $3,000,000 of Refunding Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The People's Gas Light and Coke Company has sold $3,000,000 of its refunding bonds to the Central Trust Company of New York, making the total of that issue now outstanding $18,800,000. The bonds bear 5 per cent. and are due in 1947.

It is understood that the issues were underwritten at par and will shortly be offered to investors at an advance of that figure. The bonds are at present selling around 102 in the local market. The proceeds of the sale will be used for general corporate purposes. The People's Company now has outstanding $43,096,000 of various kinds of bonds. Capital stock is $35,000,000, all of which is outstanding.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in Reduced Volume, with Price Movements Mixed.

Fractional recessions were the rule among the mining issues yesterday, where changes appeared. The industrial list was strong again and a notable feature was sales of Standard Oil, carrying all allotments of subsidiaries, at new high record prices. Anglo-American Oil was also strong, selling up to 14⅝ for an off odd lot and closing, after reported transactions of 2,100, at 13⅝, 1⅛ above the opening level. The bond list was active in spots, M. K. & T. 5 per cent notes reporting transactions of $101,000.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100..	*Allied Sec. Co. 84	85	84	85
10..	Am. Coal P. pf.107⅝	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2,100..	Anglo-Am. Oil. 12½	†14⅝	12½	13⅝
3,500..	Brit.-Am. Tob.. 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2,000..	Int. R. tr. cts.. 14	14	12½	12½
310..	J. I. C.pf.&int.100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
200..	Kayser 67	67	66½	67
100..	Kolb Bakery pf. 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
175..	Leh. Val. Coal Sales Co. w.i.200	200	199	199
26..	McA. & Forbes.172	175	172	175
100..	R. J. Reynolds.207½	207½	207½	207½
950..	M. Rumely Co.100¼	101¼	†100¾	101¼
2..	Porto R. A. T..225	225	225	225
70..	Stand. Oil (old).840	855	840	855
50..	Studebaker Co.. 50¼	50¾	50¼	50½
100..	Un. Cig. Man.. 54	54	54	54
260..	Un. Cig. Stores.187	187	184½	185
1,500..	F. W. Woolw'h pf., flat..... 112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾

RAILROAD.

$50..	Chi. Subway, 8d asst. ¬d..... 4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

500..	Am. Porc. Gold. 86	86	86	86
500..	*Beaver Con... 47	47	47	47
500..	Braden Copper.. 5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200..	Brit. Col. Cop.. 4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,500..	Butte & N. Y.. ¾	¾	11-16	11-16
600..	Caledonia Min.. 72	72	72	72
1,500..	*C. O. D. Cons. 11	11	10	10
200..	Con. Ariz. Sm.. 9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
500..	Diam. F. Daisy. 10	10	10	10
10..	Dist. Nationals. 2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100..	Florence 59	59	59	59
400..	Giroux Mining.. 4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100..	Gold Hill ..... ¼	¼	¼	¼
600..	Greene-Can 7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
225..	Guggen. Exp...191	198	191	198
1,200..	Insp. Con., w. i. 10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
400..	La Rose Con... 3⅞	3⅞	3 13-16	3 13-16
200..	Mason Valley... 12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12¾
4,500..	McKinley-D 1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
300..	Nevada Hills...2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
700..	Nip. Mines Co. 7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1,400..	Pac. Smelters.. ⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300..	Porcup. Cent.. 8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
600..	Porcup. North.. 1	1	1	1
700..	Porcup. South. 1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
2,000..	Preston E. D.. 10	11	10	10
500..	Ray Central... 2 3-16	2 3-16	2¼	2¼
400..	*Silver K. Con.1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
150..	Tonopah Min..7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16
2,550..	Tonopah Ext.. 1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200..	Tri-Bullion 11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
100..	Union Mines .. 3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,500..	*Wett. Sil. M.. 74	74	78	78
600..	Yukon Gold M.8 7-16	8¼	8 7-16	8½

BONDS.

$2,000..	Bingham & Gar. R. R. 6s.....118½	118¼	118½	118¼
50,000..	City of Tokio 5s 95	95	94¾	94¾
30,000..	Insp. Con. cv. 6s 104½	104¼	104¼	104¼
28,000..	Mil., Sparta. & N. W. 4s.... 94¼	94⅜	94½	94½
61,000..	N. Y., West. & Boston 4½s... 99¾	99¼	99¼	99¼
85,000..	Pacific Gas & Electric 5s... 91¾	92¼	91¾	92
7,000..	Ray Con. 6s...112	112	112	112
15,000..	So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s 99¾	100	99¾	100

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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	March 6. Bid.	Asked.	March 5. Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I.....	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
A., G. & W. I. pf....	13	18½	18	18½
Am. Light & Traction.300		302	300	302
Am. Light & Trac. pf.106		109	106	109
Am. Writing Paper.....			2	2¼
Borden's Cond. Milk...128½		129½	128½	129½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.109		110½	109	110½
Braden Copper.....	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
British Col. Copper....	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Con. Rubber Tire.....	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	87	90	87	89
F. W. Woolworth	78	79½	78	79¼
F. W. Woolworth pf..112½		112⅝	112½	112⅝
First Nat. Copper.....	2½	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Giroux Mining	4 5-16	4¼	4 5-16	4 5-16
Greene-Cananea	7⅝	8	7⅞	8
Guggenheim Explor....195		199	185	190
Int. Rubber ctfs.....	12¾	13¼	14¼	15
J. Kayser	65½	66	65½	66
J. Kayser pf.....	105½	106½	105½	106½
Kerr Lake	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Lehigh Valley S. Co...199		200	199	200
M. Rumley Co., w. i...100¼		102	99¾	100
Mason Valley	12⅞	13	12¾	13¼
Mason Valley 6s.....	128	134	128	134
Nipissing	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Ray Central	2¼	2 3-16	2	2¼
Studebaker Co.....	50	51	50¼	51
Studebaker Co. pf.....100¼		101	100¼	101
Tonopah Mining	7 7-16	7 9-16	7⅜	7½
United Cigar Mfrs....	53½	54½	53½	54½
United Cigar Stores....	184	185	186	187
U. S. L. & H., new...	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
U. S. L. & H., new, pf.	78½	79	78½	79¼
Western Pacific 5s...	86	88	86	88
Yukon Gold Mines.....	3 7-16	8¼	3 7-16	8½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Capital.	Company.	Bid.	Asked.
$5,000,000..	Anglo-American Oil	13½	14
5,000,000..	Atlantic Refining	395	405
200,000..	Borne & Scrymser.....	200	250
10,000,000..	Buckeye Pipe Line.....	157	165
500,000..	Chesbrough Mfg., ex div.	680	725
250,000..	Colonial Oil	100	125
800,000..	Continental Oil	800	900
8,000,000..	Crescent Pipe Line.....	65	70
1,000,000..	Cumberland Pipe Line...	100	115
5,000,000..	Eureka Pipe Line.....	235	245
8,000,000..	Galena Signal O., ex div.	218	225
2,000,000..	Galena S. O. pf., ex div.	130	138
5,000,000..	Indiana Pipe Line.....	118	125
2,725,875..	Nat. Transit	51	55
5,000,000..	New York Transit.....	245	265
4,000,000..	Northern Pipe Line....	110	120
10,000,000..	Ohio Oil	115	125
10,000,000..	Prairie Oil and Gas.....	315	330
500,000..	Solar Refining	525	575
10,000,000..	Southern Pipe Line.....	220	230
2,500,000..	South. Penn. Oil.....	500	515
3,500,000..	S. W. Penn. Pipe Line..	155	165
25,000,000..	Standard Oil (Cal.)....	200	210
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Ind.)....	5,800	6,300
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Kan.)....	170	200
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Ky.).....	190	205
1,000,000..	Standard Oil (Neb.).....	300	325
98,385,000..	Standard Oil (N. J.)....	355	358
	Standard Oil (Nebraska).....	500	510
8,500,000..	Standard Oil (Ohio).....	170	180
100,000..	Swan & Finch.....	900	1,200
12,500,000..	Union Tank Line.....	68	74
25,000,000..	Vacuum Oil, ex rights...	160	170
	Vacuum Oil rights.....	300	350
110,000..	Washington Oil	15	80
100,000..	Waters-Pierce	1,000	1,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	March 6. Bid.	Asked.	March 5. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
Conley Foil	265	275	265	285
Porto Rico-American...	225	235	225	235
R. J. Reynolds	206	208	206	208
United Cigar Stores....	187	189	187	189
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young.....	155	165	155	165
MacAndrews & Forbes..	173	173	173	176

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
4th week Feb....	$118,579	$116,337	$2,242
Month February.	455,114	433,564	21,550
July 1-Feb. 29..	4,282,850	4,084,891	197,968

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

4th week Feb....	20,916	27,164	*6,248
Month February.	87,121	84,961	2,159
July 1-Feb. 29...	777,421	787,686	*10,265

LONDON UNDERGROUND—
London United Tramways:

Wk. end. Mch. 2	£5,556	£5,509	£47
Jan. 1-March 2..	47,879	47,012	867

Metropolitan District:

Wk. end. Mch. 2	12,915	12,011	904
Jan. 1-March 2..	114,462	106,320	8,142

Tubes:

Wk. end. Mch. 2	14,555	14,040	515
Jan. 1-March 2..	134,570	127,740	6,830

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week Feb...	$1,249,900	$1,048,411	$201,489
Month February.	4,579,295	4,151,881	427,414
July 1-Feb. 29...	37,437,979	36,605,190	832,789

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

4th week Feb....	511,451	396,184	115,267
Month February.	1,801,644	1,469,779	331,865
July 1-Feb. 29..	17,514,969	14,934,764	2,580,205

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week Feb....	647,070	666,786	*19,716
Month February.	2,179,501	2,229,683	50,188
July 1-Feb. 29...	19,990,418	20,505,598	*515,180

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—

4th week Feb....	46,619	37,812	8,807
Month February.	165,653	146,273	19,379
July 1-Feb. 29...	339,167	302,293	36,874

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

4th week Feb....	12,965	8,939	4,026
Month February.	42,296	31,810	10,486
July 1-Feb. 29...	346,825	305,233	*42,408

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

4th week Feb....	35,172	32,074	3,098
Month February.	108,091	100,972	7,119
July 1-Feb. 29...	873,917	888,656	*14,739

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN SYSTEM for January—

Mileage	1,496	1,496	.....
Total op. rev....	843,608	950,649	*107,041
Total op. exp....	850,507	805,583	44,924
Operating ratio..	100 82	84.74	16.08
Net op. rev....	†6,899	145,066	*151,965
Other income....	11,197	7,468	3,729
Total income ..	4,298	152,534	*148,236
Taxes, oth. chgs.	232,288	211,696	20,529
Net income	†227,990	†59,162	*168,828

For seven months to Jan. 31:

Total op. rev....	7,622,259	7,543,434	79,825
Total op. exp....	5,713,521	5,535,770	177,751
Operating ratio..	74.95	73.39	1.56
Net op. rev.....	1,909,738

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in Prices on Much Diminished Volume of Stock Trading.

FAVORABLE DIVIDEND NEWS

Iron Output Increased During Past Month of Low Steel Prices—More Gold Taken for Export.

It was not unnatural after the course which the market had pursued up to and including the somewhat abrupt advance in the active issues on Tuesday that yesterday's trading should have carried further the reaction which set in on that afternoon. The movement of prices has been more or less independent of day-to-day information regarding financial and business affairs generally, but none the less it is interesting that yesterday's very considerably diminished volume of trading and reaction in prices should have occurred on a day when there were more items of good news than on any day since the upturn began. The extra dividend declared by the Lake Shore and several other favorable dividend announcements coupled with such information bearing on the general situation as the report of February iron production showing that the rate of production is now very close to the highest year's output ever recorded, were all capable of stimulating interest in the stock market though the day's price record indicated that they were without influence in that direction. No great significance, as an indication of the true position of the market can be attached, however, to yesterday's reaction in prices which was not great enough to be regarded as anything more than a normal setback after a fairly substantial rise in a number of stocks. More significance may attach to the abrupt curtailment in the volume of trading for this may possibly be regarded as confirming the view that it was only because a considerable short interest was forced to cover that Tuesday's largely increased trading and rise in prices were brought about.

It is noteworthy that, at a time when so much complaint is heard from steel manufacturers, the production of pig iron should have attained a rate of output which almost equals the annual production of 1910 which exceeded all previous records. The very low prices for steel offer the explanation of this heavy iron output for these on one hand have stimulated consumption and on the other have led the better placed of the steel manufacturers to lower their cost of production by running their mills as full as possible. The current record shows that the steel trade is doing a very considerable business at abnormally low profits and in varying degree this is true of many other industries. Considered apart from prices, the record of iron production would be misleading as a guide to the true position of the steel manufacturers of the country, but on the other hand as an indication of what may be expected later on it would be equally misleading to measure the situation by the level of prices alone while ignoring the very large production which yesterday's pig iron figures served to emphasize.

Another engagement of gold for export to Paris came as a reminder of the position which this market occupies in reference to the other money markets of the world. We have been able to spare gold to an amount which has now reached a considerable figure without causing enough advance in our money rates to bring to an end the loaning of funds by our bankers in the markets of Europe, particularly in Germany. An incident of the day which was not without peculiar interest was the advance in the Standard Oil group of stocks to a price overtopping the highest figure at which Standard Oil sold in the days which preceded the Government's suit for the dissolution of the illegal combination charged against the Standard Oil Company. It is being shown in this case, and the record in the American Tobacco instance is similar, that whatever else has resulted from last Spring's decisions they have brought no financial loss to those who held their shares, or the equivalent of them, in the two trusts which were ordered dissolved by those decisions.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Ice Securities Co. for annual meeting.
West Penn Traction Co. for dividend.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Baldwin Locomotive Works.
Railway Steel Springs Co.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months, and 3½@4 per cent. for nine to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3 7-16 per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3 per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $319,112,944; balances, $15,568,797; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $987,903.

The local banks have lost $1,887,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8750; demand, $4.8720.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-16; check, 5.18⅛.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ plus 1-32; check, 95 3-16 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.19⅝ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.33; check, 40.30.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-32; check, 5.20 less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8410; 90 days, $4.83.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅞; 90 days, $4.82⅝.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94½.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 94 1-16 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 45c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ½d higher in London, at 26½d per ounce, and ¼c higher in New York, at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s, May, 1917	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	103
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, old	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s, Sept., 1960, new	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	103
4s, May, 1959, f'chg	99⅞	100¼	100	100¼
4s, Nov., 1958, f'chg	99⅞	100¼	100	100¼
4s, May, 1957, f'chg	99⅞	100¼	100	100¼
4s, Nov., 1955-6, reg	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4s, May, 1919, f'chg	99¼	100¼	99¾	100¼
3½s, Nov., 1954, f'chg	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
3½s, Sept., 1960, coup	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
3½s, May, 1954, reg	87⅛	87⅜	87	87⅛
3½s, Nov., 1961, reg	85⅝	86⅛	85½	86⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

May Continue Mining.

Some of the coal operators understand that if the conferences with the men are still going on when the agreement expires, work will be continued until the points at issue are settled or a strike ordered. On the other hand, some of the operators are said to be strongly opposed to working under such uncertain conditions. These men want the whole question thrashed out definitely, so that they may know just where they stand while conducting their mining operations. In 1902, although the big strike was fixed for April 1, the actual order for quitting work was not promulgated until May 12. Nearly every branch of the coal trade has been very active in the past week, and the buying by the railroads and other large consumers has been on a scale to suggest provision against a possible scarcity. The railroads have a great advantage over the manufacturer in the event of a coal shortage, for they have the right to confiscate for their own use any coal on their lines.

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Savings Banks in Britain.

In Great Britain a Government committee makes an inspection of all savings banks and reports its findings on their condition to Parliament once a year. In reporting on 219 banks examined in 1911 the committee says that three institutions failed to bring their accounts to an accurate balance. The discrepancies ranged from 4 cents to $175, but, as the committee informed the House of Commons, the mistakes could have been avoided by proper bookkeeping. Of the banks inspected, 145 earned a profit, 12 neither made nor lost money, and 62 ran behind, though by a small margin. In the general department, Great Britain has 1,850,000 savings bank depositors. The fall in the price of consols and other high grade securities is credited with having materially increased the popularity of the savings bank among thrifty people.

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A Utopian Revealed.

"Mind you," said an officer of a former Standard Oil subsidiary yesterday, "I'm not defending the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, I know nothing of why or how the increased dividend announcement was delayed, but it is galling to find everybody ready to believe the worst of the old Standard Oil people. Take those sales of Colonial Oil fractions at around $500 a share just after the dissolution. The story has been told and revived of how some one within the company took advantage of his knowledge to sell out at the high price to confiding fractional shareholders wanting to amalgamate their allotments into full shares, knowing that the book value of the stock was around $120. If it is true, I don't know it, but I have heard of a case in which the exact reverse occurred. One of the specialists in the subsidiary stocks, who had orders to complete full shares, shopped around looking for sellers until he got in touch with an insider in the company. He offered something like $500, and it was taken. A day or so later the seller called up and asked if the specialist's client would be willing to cancel the deal. The seller wanted to declare it off, he said, because he had learned that the stock was not worth what he had sold it for. That request might seem a Utopian sort of honesty to the average business man. The buyer of the Colonial Oil, when he heard of it from the specialist, interpreted it as a transparent trick. He guessed that if the insider wanted to back out it was a pretty good bull tip on the shares. He refused to cancel the contract. A short time later, when Colonial Oil was finding its proper level down around par, the crestfallen buyer appeared at the specialist's office. He wanted to take up that offer from the insider to cancel the deal. The insider was still willing and anxious to take back what he had sold too high."

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Stock Market Averages.

The averages of twenty-five leading railroads closed yesterday with a loss of about one-fifth point net for the day, and the industrials with a loss of about one-sixth of a point. Neither railroads nor industrials were as low, at lowest, as on Tuesday. The averages, with comparisons:

1912.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Monday, March 4	90.97	90.33	90.65	90.84
Tuesday, March 5	91.31	90.65	90.98	90.94
Wednesday, March 6	91.08	90.66	90.87	90.75

INDUSTRIALS.

Monday, March 4	63.54	62.97	63.25	63.46
Tuesday, March 5	63.54	62.95	63.24	63.26
Wednesday, March 6	63.29	62.96	63.12	63.11

1911.
RAILROADS.

Monday, March 6	93.40	92.80	93.10	93.09
Tuesday, March 7	93.62	93.17	93.40	93.38
Wednesday, March 8	93.46	92.74	93.10	92.91

INDUSTRIALS.

Monday, March 6	65.43	64.96	65.18	65.26
Tuesday, March 7	65.64	65.34	65.49	65.40
Wednesday, March 8	65.36	64.80	65.08	65.04

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
1912.			
Railroads	91.43 Jan. 2	92.44 Jan. 3	88.74 Feb. 1
Industrials	64.00 Jan. 2	64.89 Jan. 3	61.74 Feb. 1*
1911.			
Railroads	91.79 Jan. 3	97.49 Feb. 6	91.79 Jan. 3
Industrials	62.95 Jan. 3	67.17 Feb. 6	62.95 Jan. 3

*Also on Feb. 27.

Report of the Deutsche Bank.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Deutsche Bank's annual report shows a total turnover of 126,000,000,000 marks, ($31,500,000,000,) an increase of 14,000,000,000 marks; quick assets, 1,176,000,000 marks; deposits, 1,508,000,000, and net earnings 33,466,000, an increase of 1,004,000. The dividend of 12½ per cent. remains unchanged.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	Apr. 1,'13	100⅝	100⅞	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	4½ June 1,'13	100⅜	100⅝	3.95
Beth. Steel Co.	6 Nov. 1,'14	101	101⅝	5.43
Ches. & Ohio	4½ June 1,'14	99½	99¾	4.64
C., H. & D. pur. money	4 July 1,'13	99⅜	99⅞	4.10
Chi. & Alton	5 Mar. 15,'13	99⅜	99¾	5.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5 July 1,'14	98⅜	98⅝	5.58
Erie	6 Apr. 8,'14	101⅜	101⅝	5.16
Erie	5 Oct. 1,'14	100	100¼	4.89
Gen. Motors	6 Oct. 1,'15	99⅝	99⅞	6.04
Gen. Rubber	4½ July 1,'15	97⅜	97¾	5.25
Hudson Co.	6 Feb. 1,'13	99¾	100	6.00
Int. & Gt. N.	5 Aug. 1,'14	98	98⅜	5.68
Int. Harv. Co.	5 Feb. 1,'13	100⅞	101⅛	4.48
Int. Rapid T.	4½	1912	100	100¼ ..
Lack. Steel Co.	5 Mar. 1,'15	91½	92¼	9.00
Minn. & St. L.	5 Feb. 1,'13	95¾	96	9.00
Mo., K. & T.	5 May 1,'13	99⅝	100	5.00
Mo. Pacific	5 June 1,'13	98½	98⅝	6.85
M. C. of Mex.	4½ Sep. 1,'13	98	98⅜	5.55
N. Rys. of M.	4½ June 1,'13	98	98⅞	5.82
N. Y. Central	4½ Mar. 1,'14	100½	100⅝	4.11
N. Y., N. H. & H. R.	4½	1912	100	100¼ ..
Oakland Rys.	6 Sep. 1,'15	100½	101	5.66
Pac. T. & T.	5 Jan. 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	3.96
St. L. & S. F.	5 Mar. 1,'13	99⅞	100¼	4.37
St. L. & S. F.	5 June 1,'13	99¼	99⅝	5.32
Southern Ry.	5 Feb. 1,'13	100⅜	101	3.87
Tidewater Co.	6 June 1,'13	101⅜	101⅝	4.59
U. S. Rubber	6 Dec. 1,'18	104½	105	5.08
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min.	5 Aug. 1,'14	100	100¼	4.78
Westinghouse	5 Aug. 1,'13	101½	101⅝	4.65

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	March 5.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Receipts, customs	$1,255,243	$4,463,642	$206,321,850
Internal rev...	848,282	3,502,304	199,388,787
Corp'tion tax..	45,881	154,754	2,906,956
Miscellaneous .	111,625	813,798	35,753,433
Total receipts..	2,256,033	8,934,560	444,346,027
Expenditures ..	1,791,118	7,993,495	463,974,787
Surplus	464,914	941,065	*19,628,760

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $61,732,488; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $33,708,191.

The total balance in general fund was $122,980,908.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Local Issues Furnish Most of the Features in a Quieter Day's Trading.

SEARS-ROEBUCK'S SWINGS

Shares Sell Down 2½ Points and Then Recover Most of the Decline.

Yesterday's markets out of town were less active and brought about recessions in some issues.

Another new high record price for Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company preferred made at Baltimore yesterday has strengthened the belief that the company may retire that issue. G. B. S. Brewing 4s advanced a fraction and touched the best price at which they have sold for some months. The Directors of the G. B. S. Company are making efforts to secure options on 25,000 shares of stock at $3 a share and $1,000,000 of income bonds at 10, a price offered by an influential outside interest. Options for the required amount have not yet been obtained.

New Arcadian mining was the feature of the Boston list; active manipulation of that stock carried it up almost a point. Franklin and East Butte were strong. There was a fair amount of trading in North Butte, Old Dominion, and Shannon. Telephone had a firm undertone.

Continued activity in Sears-Roebuck engaged the attention of La Salle Street yesterday. The shares were heavily traded in and were also a feature of the day's business in Wall Street. At Chicago the price fell 2½ points to 155 at outside, then rallied briskly to 157¼, holding within a fraction of that price. Inside interests were credited with supporting the stock on the decline, then distributing all the market would absorb on the advance, a proceeding which has been going on for several days, with the result that much of the stock has found its way into the hands of investors.

Fractional concessions were sustained by Swift, the American Can shares, and Diamond Match. Commonwealth Edison, however, was strong, with a rise of 2 points to 147, while Illinois Brick added a fraction.

Aside from the gyrations of the Asphalts, the Philadelphia market was comparatively quiet and steady. On the whole small declines predominated, but fluctuations were narrow except in the case of Washington & Virginia Railway, which rose over a point. Electric Storage Battery, Philadelphia Company, Cambria Steel, and Tonopah Belmont eased off slightly, as did Reading and United States Steel. The latter was quite active.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.
STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Bank of Baltimore	167	167	167
75	Baltimore Electric pf.	45½	45½	45½
65	Con. Coal	102½	102½	102½
135	Con. Power pf.	114	113¾	114
410	Houston Oil com. t. c.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50	Houston Oil pf. t. c.	63	63	63
10	Maryland Trust	110	110	110
70	Maryland & Penn.	36	35¾	35¾
25	Northern Central	127½	127½	127½
20	Seaboard Air Line pf.	46½	46½	46½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. con. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾
19,000	A. C.L. con. deb. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	98	98	98
8,000	Con. Power 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Con. Power notes	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3,000	Con. Coal ref. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77	77
2,000	Coal & Coke Ry. 5s	95	95	95
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	39	39	39
7,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,000	Maryland Electric 5s	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Norfolk & P. Trac. 5s	90	90	90
5,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
8,000	United Ry. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾
2,000	United Ry. fdg. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
42,000	United Ry. 4s	85⅜	85¼	85⅜

BOSTON.
RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Boston Elevated	133⅛	133	133
49	Boston & Albany	221½	221	221½
111	Boston & Maine	99	99	99
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	112½	112½	112½
25	Fitchburg pf.	127¾	127	127
3	Maine Central	145	145	145
295	Mass. Electric	21¾	21¼	21¾
400	Mass. Electric pf.	97	97	97
435	Mass. Elec. pf. stpd	83	82¾	82¾
5	Mass. Elec. pf. war.	79½	79	79
882	Mass. El. pf. fr. war.	20	19½	19½
326	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140¼	140	140¼
10	Union Pacific	166¼	166¼	166¼
424	West End	88¾	88½	88¾

TELEPHONES.

650	American	145¾	145¼	145⅝
5	New England	161	161	161

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Agr.-Chem	60½	59¾	59⅞
46	Am. Agr.-Chem pf.	102⅞	102½	102⅞
14	Amoskeag	78	78	78
35	Amoskeag pf.	102	101¾	102
5	Am. Pneu. Service	4	4	4
5	Am. Pneu. Serv. 2d pf.	15	15	15
200	Am. Sugar Refg.	118¼	118	118
65	Am. Sugar Refg. pf.	117	116¾	117
93	Am. Woolen pf.	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
100	East Boston Land	15	15	15
106	Edison	298	296½	296½
15	General Electric	164⅞	164	164
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼
30	Mass. Gas	92½	92½	92½
30	Mass. Gas pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾
15	McElwaine Co. 1st pf.	107	107	107
55	Minn. Gen. Electric	130	129½	130
66	Pullman	159	158¾	159
140	Reece Buttonhole	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
45	Reece Folding Machy.	4¼	4¼	4¼
456	Swift	103½	103	103
31	Torrington, Class A	31	30½	30½
50	Torrington pf.	29¼	29	29
324	United Fruit	184½	183	183½
695	United Shoe Machy.	51	50½	50½
125	United Shoe Machy. pf.	28¾	28⅜	28¾
1,959	U. S. Steel	63⅜	63	63⅛
11	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
30	Wollaston Land	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

MINING.

190	Adventure	8	7¾	7¾
275	Algomah	6¾	6¼	6¼
5	Allouez	42	42	42
330	Amalgamated	69	68¾	68¾
170	Ariz. com'l ctfs.	4½	4⅜	4½
360	Boston & Corbin	3⅛	3	3
875	Butte & Superior	27	26	27
482	Calumet & Ariz.	63	62¼	62½
10	Centennial	20½	20½	20½
445	Chino	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
10	Continental Zinc	5	5	5
499	Copper Range	57	56	57
120	Daly West	6	6	6
3,777	East Butte	13⅜	13	13½
4,380	Franklin	14½	13¾	14
590	Giroux	4 5-16	4	4¼
71	Grandby Consol	37	36	36
380	Greene-Cananea	7 15-16	7¾	7⅞
250	Hancock	35	34	34
175	Helvetia	1¾	1¾	1¾
825	Indiana	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜
150	Inspiration Consol	19¼	19¼	19¼
15	Island Creek Coal	44	44	44
50	Island Creek pf.	87	87	87
920	Isle Royale	27	26⅜	27
140	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2 13-16	2 13-16
125	Keweenaw	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
90	Lake	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
980	Lasalle	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
850	Mason Valley	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
350	Mass Consol	8	8	8
2,565	Mayflower	11¾	10⅝	11⅝
70	Miami	24⅜	24½	24½
5	Mohawk	57½	57½	57½
125	Nevada Consol	20	19⅝	20
9,915	New Arcadian	5⅝	4⅝	5⅜
100	New Idria	7½	7½	7½
110	Nipissing	7⅝	7½	7 9-16
1,445	North Butte	28	27¼	27⅝
55	North Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,125	Ojibway	6	5⅝	5⅝
515	Old Colony	7⅝	7⅜	7½
810	Old Dominion	50¾	49½	49½
30	Pond Creek Coal	16½	16½	16⅝
80	Quincy	79½	79½	79¼
215	Ray Cons.	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
1,880	Shannon	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
110	Shattuck Arizona	21	21	21
5	St. Mary's Land	52	52	52
150	Superior	31	30½	30½
350	Superior & Boston	4	3⅜	3⅞
25	Tamarack	30½	30	30½
870	Trinity	6⅜	6	6⅛
110	Tuolumne	3⅝	3 11-16	3 11-16
835	U. S. Smelting	38¾	38½	38¾
127	U. S. Smelting pf.	48½	48½	48¾
450	Utah Apex	3½	2 15-16	3
380	Utah Cons.	16⅞	16¼	16½
245	Utah Copper	58½	58¼	58¾
810	Victoria	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16
100	Winona	7¼	7¼	7¼
15	Wolverine	113	113	113
520	Wyandot	3¼	3	3

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102½	102½	102½
17,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
16,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101¾	101¾	101¾
3,000	K. C. M. & B. 4s	92½	92¼	92¼
1,000	K. C. M. & B. Inc. 5s	89	89	89
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99	99	99
4,000	Shannon Arizona 6s	89½	89	89½
14,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	West. Elec. conv. 5s	94½	94½	94½

CHICAGO.
STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amer. Can	12¼	12	12
200	Amer. Can pf.	94	93¾	93¾
25	Chi. Pneum. Tool	46	46	46
70	Chi. Rys., Series 3	9½	9⅜	9⅜
110	Com. Edison	147½	146⅞	147½
25	Diamond Match	108½	108½	108½
10	Ill. Brick	62¾	62½	62¾
10	McCrum-Howell	37	37	37
40	People's Gas	106½	106½	106½
28	Quaker Oats	235	235	235
15	Quaker Oats pf.	109	109	109
1,947	Sears-Roebuck	157¼	155	156⅜
335	Swift & Co.	103¼	103	103⅛
100	U. S. Steel	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
50	Hart, S. & M., pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	Chic. City & Con. Rys. 5s	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
8,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	101	101	101
6,000	Chi. City Rys. 5s	103	103	103
7,000	Diam. Match deb. 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4,700	Diam. Match deb. 6s	110	110	110
18,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
6,000	Lake St. Elev. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	96	96	96
500	N'western Gas 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	People's Gas rfdg. gold 5s	102	102	102
1,000	Com. Edison 5s	103	103	103

PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Amal. Copper	69¼	69¼	69¼
20	Am. Gas	98½	98½	98½
1,100	Am. Milling	1 1-16	1	1
7	Am. Railways	44¾	44¾	44¾
9	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
856	Cambria Steel	42	41¾	41¾
10	Con. Tr. of N. J.	76½	76½	76½
300	Erie	33¼	33	33¼
10	Elec. Storage Battery	55½	55½	55½
25	Frank. Pk. Tran.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2,890	General Asphalt	30	28	28
1,370	Gen. Asphalt pf.	69¼	68	68¼
25	Ins. Co. of N. A.	21⅝	21½	21½
5	Keystone Tel. pf.	30	30	30
10	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
209	Lehigh Valley	80	79¾	80
40	Lehigh Val. tran.	11⅝	11¼	11¼
55	Lehigh Val. t. c.	28¼	28	28¼
5	Phila. R. T.	23	23	23
15	Phila. R. T. t. c.	23¼	23⅛	23¼
110	Penna. R. R.	61 11-16	61 9-16	61 9-16
983	Phila. Co.	53¾	53½	53½
660	Phila. Co. pf.	44	44	44
145	Phila. Electric	18⅛	18	18
15	Phila., Ger. & No.	150½	150½	150½
525	Reading	77⅞	77 1-16	77½
940	Tonopah Belmont	10	10	10
845	Tonopah Mining	7½	7⅝	7⅝
191	United Gas Imp.	88	87⅞	87⅞
5	United Cos. of N. J.	240	240	240
5,690	U. S. Steel	63½	63	63¼
100	Union Traction	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
115

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Express Stock
100 American Cigar Pfd. Stock
100 American Coal Products Com. Stock
100 Anglo-American Oil Stock
50 American Piano Com. & Pfd. Stock
15 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Stock
50 Childs (Restaur't) Co. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Celluloid Co. Stock
25 Galena Signal Oil Com. & Pfd.
100 Hartford Carpet Com. Stock
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
100 International Silver Pfd. Stock
100 International Nickel Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 International & Great Northern Stock
50 J. G. White & Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Lord & Taylor Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Lawyers Mortgage "Rights"
50 Mohawk Valley Stock
100 N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd. Stock
20 Ohio Oil Co. Stock
50 Pay-as-You-Enter Pfd. Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Prairie Oil & Gas Stock
100 Rutland Ry. Light & Power Stock
25 Standard Oil (Old) Stock
100 Singer Manufacturing Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Tri-City Ry. & Light Com. Stock
25 United States Express Stock
100 Union Typewriter Com. & Pfd. Stock

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5 Cumberland Pipe
2 N. Y. Transit
WILL SELL
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2 N. Y. Transit
25 Ohio Oil
10 Std. Oil of Cal.
10 Union Tank
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, March 6, 1912.

Total sales March 6, 1912 336,446
From Jan. 1, 1912 20,004,854
Same period last year 23,034,346

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1⅛	1¼	400	Allis-Chalmers	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ¼
5	6	300	Allis-Chalmers pf.	5¼	5¼	5	5	+ ½
68⅜	68¾	10,800	Amalgamated Copper	68¾	69	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	59¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	59⅝	59⅞	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅞	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	57¼	57¼	56¾	56⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	12	600	Am. Can	12¼	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
94	94¼	3,300	Am. Can pf.	93⅞	94¼	93¾	94	
52¾	53	300	Am. Car & Foundry	53	53¼	53	53	— ⅜
49	49½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅛	49⅛	49	49	— ½
208	212	98	Am. Express	210	210	210	210	
21½	21⅞	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	
20⅜	21	100	Am. Ice Securities	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
9¼	10¼	100	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
30½	31½	200	Am. Linseed pf.	30½	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
34½	35	620	Am. Locomotive	34	34½	34	34¼	
8⅝	9½	2,500	Am. Malt	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ½
40½	40⅞	400	Am. Malt pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ½
74	74⅛	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	74¾	74⅞	74	74	— ⅝
104	104⅞	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104	104¼	104	104¼	
125	126	700	Am. Snuff	125	125	123	125	— 2½
107	108	400	Am. Snuff pf.	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	+ ¾
28	28¼	10	Am. Steel Foundries	28½	28½	28½	28½	
117¾	118¼	200	Am. Sugar Refining	118	118	117¾	117⅞	— ⅛
145⅝	145⅝	1,228	Am. Tel. & Tel.	145⅜	145⅝	145⅜	145½	
243	244	700	Am. Tobacco	244¾	244⅝	241½	243½	— ⅞
103½	103⅞	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	— 3½
102	102⅝	300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
28	29	100	Am. Woolen	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
87⅜	88	150	Am. Woolen pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	
29¼	30	600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	29⅞	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
36⅞	37⅛	1,850	Anaconda Copper Co.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
105½	105¾	1,550	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅝	105½	105⅞	105⅝	— ⅛
102¼	103½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½	— ⅜
103½	104⅜	100	Baldwin Locomo. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	
102⅞	103	1,025	Baltimore & Ohio	103⅛	103¼	103	103	+ ¼
...	5		Bank of Commerce	195½	195½	195½	195½	— ¼
29	29½	300	Bethlehem Steel	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	
80¾	81	4,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	80⅝	81¼	80⅜	80⅞	+ ¼
138	140	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	139	139	139	
28⅜	30	200	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
227⅞	228⅜	900	Canadian Pacific	228¾	228¾	228⅝	228¾	
19	19½	1,900	Central Leather Co.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
83¼	83¾	1,700	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	83¾	84	83⅜	83⅝	— ¼
73½	73⅝	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73⅝	
107¼	107⅜	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107⅛	107⅛	107¼	107⅜	— ⅛
140⅝	141	891	Chi. & Northwestern	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	1,100	Chino Copper	25⅞	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
139⅜	140	500	Consolidated Gas	139⅞	140	139¾	139¾	— ¼
10½	10⅞	500	Corn Products Ref.	10½	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
77	78½	100	Corn Products Ref. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	
41¾	42¼	26	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
33⅛	33½	24,600	Erie	33	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	54¼	8,800	Erie 1st pf.	54½	54½	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	900	Erie 2d pf.	44	44⅜	44	44	
38½	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	39	39	39	39	
163⅜	164¼	600	General Electric	164½	164½	163½	163½	
52	33¼	100	General Motors	32	32	32	32	
77	78	600	General Motors pf.	77	78	77	77⅝	
4⅜	4½	200	Goldfield Consol.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	
131	131¾	3,800	Great Northern pf.	131¾	131¾	131	131⅛	
37	37⅜	200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	
156¼	157	200	Illinois Central	136½	136⅞	136⅜	136⅞	
17⅜	18	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	
57¼	57¾	300	Inter.-Met. pf.	57½	57½	57⅜	57½	
108⅜	108⅞	400	International Harvester	108¼	108¾	108¼	108⅝	
...	120¼	100	Int. Harvester pf.	120	120	120	120	
54½	55	315	Int. Paper pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½	
62	64	100	Kan. City South. pf.	62⅛	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝	
30	32	400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	32	32	31	31	
150¼	150½	1,300	Lehigh Valley	159⅝	160	159½	159½	
154½	155½	550	Louisville & Nash.	154¾	155⅛	154¾	154¾	
82½	84	100	Mackay Cos.	82	82	82	82	
24⅝	24½	865	Miami Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	
40	55	75	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	40	40	40	40	
134¾	135	125	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	135	135	135	135	
27	27¼	300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼	
61	61⅜	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	
40⅛	40¼	900	Missouri Pacific	40¼	40¼	40	40⅛	
54⅜	54⅝	700	National Lead Co.	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅝	
19½	20	1,815	Nevada Con. Copper	20	20⅛	20	20	
111⅞	112	9,900	N. Y. Central	111⅝	112¾	111⅝	112	
55	57¼	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	56	57	56	57	
86	89	200	N. Y., C. & St.L.2d pf.	89	89	87¾	87¾	
139	139⅞	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	139½	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	
35⅞	36	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	
46¼	51½	300	Norfolk Southern	48⅝	49½	48½	49½	
108⅝	109	2,700	Norfolk & Western	109¼	109¼	108⅝	109	
79	79⅝	900	North American	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	
118⅝	118⅞	2,875	Northern Pacific	119	119⅛	118⅝	118⅞	
47⅛	47⅝	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	
123	123¼	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	123⅜	123⅝	123⅛	123¼	
106	106⅞	125	People's Gas, Chicago	106½	106⅝	106½	106½	
107½	108	400	Philadelphia Co.	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅜	
105¾	105⅞	1,100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	106¼	106¼	106	106	
101⅛	102¼	130	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
36	36½	200	Pressed Steel Car	30	30	30	30	
107⅝	109	100	Pub. Serv. Corp. N. J.	107½	107½	107½	107½	
158½	159	265	Pullman Company	159	159½	159	159	
3¾	4⅜	800	Quicksilver	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	
4¾	5¼	125	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	
17⅜	17¾	3,100	Ray Consol. Copper	17¾	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
28⅞	30	100	R'way Steel Spring.	29	29	29	29	
155	155¾	50,700	Reading	155½	155⅞	154⅝	155¾	
96¼	96⅜	100	Reading 2d pf.	96½	96½	96¼	96½	
19	19½	400	Rep. Iron & Steel.	19	19	19	19	
70	70½	120	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	70	70	70	70	
23	23¼	1,900	Rock Island Co.	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	
48⅝	49	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
26¾	27¼	600	St. Louis & San Fran.	25¾	27⅛	25½	27⅛	
66¾	68	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	67	66	67	
41½	41¾	2,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39½	41½	39½	41½	
156¼	157	500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	156½	157	156	156¾	
108⅜	108½	1,800	Southern Pacific	109	109	108¼	108⅝	
28¼	28⅜	600	South. Ry. extended	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
73¼	73⅝	500	South. Ry. pf. ext.	73¼	73½	73¼	73¼	
20	20¼	1 250	Standard Milling	17¾	20¼	17¾	20	+2
60	61¼	500	Standard Milling pf.	57½	61¾	57½	61¼	+5¼
38⅛	38½	300	Tennessee Copper	38⅝	38½	38¼	38¼	
93	95	200	Texas Co.	95	95	95	95	
22¼	22¾	100	Texas & Pacific	22½	22½	22½	22½	
45⅞	44	1,100	Third Avenue w. i.	43⅝	44	43¾	44	
13¼	13¾	200	Toledo, St. L. & W.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
101⅞	104¼	70	Underwood Typewrit.	104	104	104	104	
111	112	100	Underwood Typew. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	
166	166½	43,900	Union Pacific	166⅞	168⅞	166	166	— ¾
107	107½	100	United Cigar Mfg. pf.	107	107	107	107	
103¾	104⅞	500	United Dry Goods pf.	104	104¼	104	104¼	— ¼
67	68	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
74	75½	900	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ¼
63½	63⅞	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
109	109¼	82,200	U. S. Steel	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	63¼	+ ½
58⅛	58¾	300	U. S. Steel pf.	108¾	109	108¾	109	
53½	54	5,000	Utah Copper	58¼	58½	57⅝	58¼	+ ¼
119½	120	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅞
60	63	400	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	120	120	119¾	120	
19⅝	22	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	60	60	60	60	+3
18	18⅞	20	Vulcan Detinning	18	18	18	18	
84⅞	85	100	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18	
72¼	73¾	2,400	Western Union Tel.	84½	85	84½	85	+ ⅝
111	114	600	Westinghouse E. & M.	74⅜	74½	74	74	— ½
7⅞	8	100	Weyman-Bruton pf.	113	113	113	113	
21	21½	1,200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	7½	8	7½	8	+ ⅝
11¼	11½	3,500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	19½	21½	19½	21	+1½
		400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11	11¼	11	11¼	+1¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 6, 1912 ..... $1,986,500
From Jan. 1, 1912 175,229,500
Same period last year 180,094,000

Panama 3s 9,000 ..... 101⅞
Argentine Gov 5s 4,000 ..... 97½
Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid 5,000 95
Jap Gov 4½s, st ln 1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 93¼
N Y City 4s, 1958 9,000 100
1959 1,000 ..... 100⅛
N Y City 4¼s 15,000 ..... 102⅞
Adams Express 4s 500 88
Allis-Chalmers 5s 8,000 61
16,000 ..... 61¼
1,000 ..... 61½
10,000 ..... 61⅜
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 1,000 ..... 102⅝
Am Cot Oil 4½s 3,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 3,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99⅝
Am Smelt Secur 6s 1,000 ..... 103½
9,000 ..... 103⅝
Am T & T col 4s 88,000 ..... 91⅛
convertible 4s 1,000 114
Am Tobacco 6s 3,000 ..... 120⅝
Am Tobacco 4s 19,000 ..... 95½
Tr Co ctfs of dep 5,000 ..... 95½
Am Writ Paper 5s 4,000 59
Armour & Co 4½s 2,000 92
A, T & S F gen 4s 500 100
2,000 ..... 99⅝
55,000 ..... 99⅜
conv 4s, 1955 3,000s20f 106
conv 4s, 1960 1,000s20f 102
B & O prior ln 3½s 2,000 ..... 92⅝
4,000 ..... 92⅞
gold 4s 17,000 ..... 98⅞
18,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅜
P L E & W V 4s 4,000 ..... 91¼
S W Div 3½s 1,000 ..... 91½
Bethlehem Steel 5s 1,000 91
B R T ref conv 4s 6,000 ..... 86¼
21,000 ..... 86⅜
Canada So 2d 5s 5,000 ..... 100⅝
Cent Leather 5s 11,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅝
Central N E 4s 1,000 ..... 93⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s 7,000 ..... 122¼
Cent Pac gld 4s 6,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 ..... 96½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 ..... 101⅞
C, B & Q gen 4s 11,000 ..... 96⅞
joint 4s 2,000 ..... 97⅜
9,000 ..... 97¼
10,000 ..... 97⅛
18,000 97
Ill Div 3½s 2,000 ..... 87½
Neb ext 4s 2,000 ..... 93⅝
C, B & Q deb 5s 5,000 101
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s 8,000 ..... 80¼
2,000 80
Chi Gt Westn 4s 5,000 ..... 82¼
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 2,000 ..... 95½
4,000 ..... 95⅞
gen 3½s, Ser B 10,000 ..... 86¼
Chi & N W gen 4s 2,000 98
2,000s6f 97⅞
8,000 98
general 3½s 2,000 ..... 86⅞
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ..... 55⅞
4,000 ..... 55⅞
registered 1,000 ..... 55¼
C, R I & P R R 4s 4,000 ..... 71⅞
5,000 72
3,000 ..... 71⅞
11,000 72
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 10,000 90
C & W Ind con 4s 1,000 ..... 91⅜
C, C, C & I con 7s 1,000 ..... 105½
Colo Industrial 5s 1,000 ..... 73¼
Col Midland 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 43⅞
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s 5,000 ..... 97½
Den & R G con 4s 1,000 ..... 90¾
1st & ref 5s 10,000 ..... 88½
Det City Gas 5s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Dist Secur Corp 5s 6,000 75
18,000 ..... 74½
1,000 ..... 74⅞
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 1,000 ..... 90¼
4,000 ..... 90⅛
9,000 90
Erie 1st gen 4s 8,000 ..... 78½
conv 4s, Ser A 5,000 ..... 86¼
Series B 1,000 78
26,000 ..... 77⅞
44,000 78
16,000 ..... 78¼
30,000 78
10,000 ..... 77⅞
5,000 78
E T, Va & G con 5s 2,000 111
Gt Northn ref 4½s 13,000 ..... 101¼
Housatonic 5s 2,000 115
Ill Cent 3½s, 1951, registered 1,000 ..... 80¼
Inter-Met 4½s 1,000 ..... 80¼
15,000 ..... 80⅝
3,000 80
21,000 ..... 80⅛
1,000 80
5,000 ..... 80⅛
44,000 80
10,000 ..... 82⅞
Internatnl Nav 5s 1,000 ..... 80⅝
Int Stm Pump 5s 1,000 ..... 93½
Iowa Cent ref 4s 1,000 65
Kan & H C & C 5s 1,000 98
K C Ft S & M 4s 7,000 ..... 80¼
Kentucky Cent 4s 1,000 ..... 94½
Kings Co Elev 4s 2,000 ..... 85⅛
L S & M So 3½s 15,000 ..... 88½
4s, 1928 2,000 94
1931 17,000 ..... 93½
10,000 ..... 93⅞
3,000 ..... 93⅝
Lake S col 3½s 11,000 ..... 82⅞
Liggett & Myers 5s, temp bonds 27,000 121
4,000 ..... 120⅞
5s, temp bonds 22,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 ..... 94¾
2,000 ..... 94⅞
Lou & N unifd 4s 26,000 ..... 99¼
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt 1,000 ..... 98⅛
5,000 98
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 18,000 67
14,000 ..... 66¾
Met St Ry gen 5s 5,000 100
Met St Ry adj mtg inc 5s, w i 2,000 ..... 55⅞
44,000 ..... 55¾
ref 4s, w i 10,000 ..... 81¼
10,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 ..... 81⅝
75,000 ..... 81¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 9,000 ..... 90⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s 1,000 ..... 103⅛
Mo Pac 5s, 1920 1,000 ..... 99½
convertible 5s 1,000 ..... 87⅛
Mob & Ohio, Mont Division 5s 14,000 ..... 110⅝
N Rys of M gen 4s 2,000 ..... 86⅝
N Or, Mob & C 5s 5,000 ..... 93½
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 5,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 ..... 93⅝
3,000 ..... 93½
Lake S col 3½s 11,000 ..... 82⅞
N Y G, El, H & P pur mon 4s 5,000 ..... 88½
col trust 5s 2,000 ..... 103⅞
3,000 104
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 1,000 ..... 132¾
1,000 132
registered 30,000 132
N Y, O & W ref 4s 2,000 ..... 94⅞
1,000 ..... 94⅝
N Y Telephone 4½s 3,000 ..... 100⅜
Nor & Wn con 4s 5,000 ..... 98¾
500 ..... 98¼
convertible 4s 2,000s20f 103¼
conv 4s, sub rcts, full paid 10,000 ..... 104⅝
13,500 ..... 105⅛
Northern Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅞
Northern Pac 3s 2,000 ..... 70¼
Ore R & N con 4s 18,000 ..... 83⅜
Ore Short L 1st 6s 10,000 ..... 113⅜
1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 111¼
gtd ref 4s 2,000 ..... 95¼
Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 92⅜
3,000 ..... 92¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 6,000 ..... 100½
4,000 ..... 95⅞
2,000 96
15,000 ..... 95⅞
14,000 ..... 95¾
P Ry Terml 4s 2,000 ..... 91¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s 2,000 ..... 95¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 108¼
2,000 108
general 4s 8,000 ..... 79¼
1,000 ..... 79¼
Stan Milling 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 88
Texas Co. conv 6s 5,000 98
1,000 ..... 98¼
18,000 ..... 98½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction Wednesday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

1 free right New York Society Library, $126.

$1,000 Arion Society of the City of New York 2d mtge. 5 per cent. bond; interest April and October; accrued interest to be charged; $500.

5 shares Rider and Driver Publishing Co., $100 each; $10 lot.

1,294 shares The De La Vergne Bottle and Seal Co., $100 each; $16 lot.

100 shares The Manhattan Malting Co., $100 each; $100 lot.

20,000 shares The Peregrina Mining and Milling Co. common, $10 each; 10 cents per share.

45 shares The Peregrina Mining and Milling Co. preferred, $100 each; $25 per share.

5,000 shares Guanajuato Development Co. common, $100 each; 50 cents per share.

$500 Guanajuato Reduction and Mines Co. bond, due 1924; $200.

100 shares New York & Queens Electric Light and Power Co. common, $100 each; 55½.

1,450 shares The Herbert Collieries common; 400 shares The Herbert Collieries preferred; $89,000 The Herbert Collieries leasehold mtge. 6 per cent. 10-year sinking fund gold bonds, due April, 1919; April, 1911, coupons attached; $260.

300 shares Weyman-Bruton Co. 7 per cent. preferred, $100 each; 114.

$1,000 State Telephone and Telegraph Co. 6 per cent. mtge. gold bonds, due 1920, State of Montana, and accrued interest; $23.

232,031 shares London-Arizona Copper Co., $10 each; $500 lot.

46,379 shares The Lookout Copper Co., $10 each; $100 lot.

$575,852 The Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co. Ltd. 6 per cent. demand notes; $500 lot.

$3,000 Saddle Mountain Mining Co. 1st refunding 6 per cent. mtge. bonds, due October, 1913; $200 lot.

$25,200 The Imperial Copper Co. 6 per cent. special contract mtge. bonds; interest January and July; $200 lot.

$144,000 The Development Co. of America 15-year 6 per cent. coll. gold trust bonds, due January, 1918; interest January and July, $1,000 each; $300 lot.

56,775 Poland Mining Co. 7 per cent. special contract bonds; interest January and July; $300 lot.

$108,020 The Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. special contract bonds; interest January and July; $200 lot.

$238,000 The Imperial Copper Co. 6 per cent. demand notes; $200 lot.

664 shares The Imperial Copper Co., $10 each; $6 lot.

10,638 shares Poland Mining Co., $10 each; $7 lot.

Business newspaper for business men. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Latest reliable news of movements in bonds and stocks, grain and cotton. Prospects for investors. Quotations of every stock and bond dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Range of prices for many years. On all newsstands. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

Tex & New Or, Sab Div 6s		2,000	102⅞
5,000	100¾	5,000	103
Third Av con 4s, Trust Co ctfs		1,000	102⅞
1,000	79½	Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	
tr ctfs, stpd		1,000	100½
9,000	78⅛	Wabash 1st 5s	
38,000	78	2,000	107¼
ref 4s, w i		2d 5s	
8,000	85	2,000	98⅝
2,000	85⅛	Wab R R ref & ext 4s	
rdj 5s, w i		2,000	56½
26,000	76½	6,000	56⅝
Tol & O C 1st 5s		Wab, Tol. & C 4s	
10,000	102¼	2,000	83½
1,000	102½	Wabash Pitts Ter 1st	
Tol, St L & W 4s		Cent Trust ctfs	
1,000	65½	5,000	38⅞
1,000	65¾	30,000	39
Union Pac 1st 4s		Westn Electric 5s	
2,000	100¾	1,000	102⅞
1st & ref 4s		Westn Maryld 4s	
6,000	97⅞	2,000	88¼
convertible 4s		W U Tel col tr 5s	
2,000	102⅛	2,000	102¾
500	101⅞	West Un fund & real estate 4½s	
5,000	102⅛	5,000	99¾
3,000	102⅜	5,000	99½
U S R & Imp 5s		West Shore 4s	
9,000	89	2,000	100⅞
U S Rubber 6s		Westingh El & M	
18,000	104⅞	1st conv s f 5s	
U S Steel Cor s f 5s		1,000	94¾
10,000	103	Wis Cent gen 4s	
11,000	102⅝	1,000	93⅛
7,000	103		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅜	100¾	Panama 2s, r, 1938	100¼	—
2s, c, 1930	100⅜	101	Panama 3s, r, 1961	101¾	102
3s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅞	Panama 3s, c, 1961	101¾	102
3s, c, 1918	102¼	—			
4s, r, 1925	113½	114			
4s, c, 1925	113½	114½			
Panama 2s, r, 1936	100¼	—			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Three Plots in Midtown Loft Zone Sold for Improvement with Twelve-Story Lofts—$2,480,000 Involved—Adolph Lewisohn Sells Seventh Avenue Corner—Lively Bidding for Lexington Avenue Lots.

Three deals in the midtown loft zone involving about $2,480,000, in which the Realty Holding Company figured as both buyer and seller, were closed yesterday by M. & L. Hess. They rank among the largest and most important transactions of the year in this active section.

Of paramount importance was the sale of the plot 115 to 131 West Thirtieth Street, 239.5 by 91, by the Chase Realty Company to the Realty Holding Company. The plot will probably be improved with a twelve-story mercantile building.

Further west on the same block the Realty Holding Company sold to the Polo Construction Company 151 to 155 West Thirtieth Street, a plot 75 by 98.9.

The buyers, who have obtained a building and permanent loan of $290,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will erect a twelve-story loft on the site upon obtaining possession.

The third transaction involves the resale of the old building at 158 to 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, consisting of a four-story structure on a plot 50 by 98.9, for many years occupied by the Longacre Athletic Club. It was purchased on speculation several months ago by the Realty Holding Company, which now sells it to the Twenty-fifth Construction Company, of which George L. Feit is President. A building and permanent loan of $190,000 has been obtained by the buyers from the Germania Life Insurance Company for the erection of a twelve-story loft. The present building will be razed at once.

Activity in West Harlem.

Harlem property figured prominently in the realty dealings yesterday, the two chief thoroughfares, 116th and 125th Streets, furnishing two transactions of more than ordinary importance. In 116th Street the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue was sold for improvement with a theatre, while in 125th Street a large plot, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was leased on a long term, and it will be improved when the existing leases expire a year later, with a six or an eight story building for clothing business.

The 116th Street deal includes the large plot covered with eight single-story taxpayers on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 100.11 feet on the avenue and 144 feet on the street. It has been owned for years by Adolph Lewisohn, and has been sold for him by Mark Rafalsky & Co. to a syndicate, which intends to erect a high-class theatre. The identity of the buying syndicate was not disclosed, but a building loan of $115,000 on the proposed structure was made by Adolph Lewisohn to Robert Sprague Marvin. The property has been held by Mr. Lewisohn at $350,000. The locality is one of the choicest in Harlem for an amusement house, being on the south side of the square formed by the intersection of Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues. The Graham Court, one of the finest apartment houses in Harlem, is on the northeast corner, including the entire block front on Seventh Avenue from 116th to 117th Street.

The 125th Street deal has been made by Charles J. Stumpf and Henry J. Langhoff, large clothiers of Wisconsin. They have taken on a 99 years' lease from May, 1913, from the John H. Cromwell estate, the 75-foot frontage from 245 to 251 West 125th Street extending through to 126th Street, with an equal frontage and a depth of 200 feet. The brokers in the transaction were Sidney S. Cohen and J. Romaine Brown & Co. The aggregate lease for the term is about $1,500,000. Four-story buildings cover the 125th Street frontage, and they will be torn down for the new improvement when the existing leases expire in May, 1913.

Pays $4,000 a Front Foot.

Four thousand dollars a front foot is the price Samuel K. Jacobs is reported to have paid the Dodge estate for the property at 32 East Thirty-second Street, consisting of a two-story stable on a plot 25 by 100.

This plot will be improved at once with a three-story restaurant building, which Joseph Poppe of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street has contracted to lease.

Sale in Line of Seventh Avenue Extension.

A deal in the upper Greenwich Village district, including a building which will be wiped out when the Seventh Avenue extension is cut through to Varick Street, has been made by Warren & Skillin, who have sold to an investor for Henry R. C. Watson the six-story structure at 289 Bleecker Street, on lot 28 by 75 feet. It is 54 feet south of Barrow Street.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The three-story private residence at 137 West 130th Street, on plot 19 by 100, has been purchased by Judge Henry W. Unger from Ennis & Sinnott. Judge Unger owns the adjoining similar house at 139 West 130th Street. D. H. Scully & Co. were the brokers.

E. M. Stoecker has sold 339 Colonial Parkway, a three-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100. The property is located near West 150th Street.

Bronx Sales.

David H. Taylor has sold to a builder a plot 62 by 124 on the west side of Boston Road, 118 feet north of 166th Street. The property, which is located directly opposite the Morris High School, will be improved with an apartment house.

Leo E. Ostro has purchased from J. H. Stoutenburgh a plot of ten lots on the south side of Beck Street, about 100 feet east of Prospect Avenue. The property, which has a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 125 feet, will be immediately improved with two high-class elevator apartment houses.

An investor has bought from Jacob Herb the five-story new law tenement, on a lot 25 by 75 feet, at the southeast corner of Jennings and Chisholm Streets.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for Bertin & Green to the Macy & McCarthy Construction Company the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 175th Street, a plot 100 by 128 feet. This completes the sale of the block between 175th and 176th Streets by the same brokers. This property will be improved with five-story apartments.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 40 Berkeley Place, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for Edward Fitzgerald to a client for occupancy.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story brick and stone private house, 524 Third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, for J. G. Hager to Mrs. Ida J. Walker for occupancy.

Long Island Sales.

The Woodhaven Park Company has sold to Michael Zummo of Woodhaven, fourteen lots on the east side of Gherardi Avenue, Wyckoff Park, Woodhaven.

Robert Stoeckel has sold to Michael Zummo of Woodhaven, five lots at Wyckoff Park, subject to a mortgage of $2,500.

Hugh Johnson has sold to Lillian Belle Hyde of Douglaston, a parcel 100 feet on the north side of Cherry Street, Douglaston, the adjoining parcel, and the parcel at the northwest corner of Cherry Street and Hillcrest Avenue.

G. H. Gray Dixon has purchased through S. C. Schenck, an old English stucco dwelling, at Great Neck, L. I.

New Jersey.

Fell & Devine have sold at East Orange, 113 Walnut Street, a lot 125 feet front by about 275 feet deep, for Mrs. I. A. Mountain to Samuel D. Southmayd for a home; 21 Chelsea Place from J. C. Austin to a client for investment; 13 Prospect Terrace for Miss M. S. Apgar; 140 Prospect Street from Mr. H. L. Payne to F. E. Mitchel for a home; 151 Oakwood Avenue for Mrs. Hargen to Charles Trautz; also a plot of fifty acres, near Madison to Mr. Bernard McGovern for investment.

Electa B. Williams has sold to Jason C. Cameron a tract at Cranford, fronting on the Rahway River and adjoining the property purchased recently by Thomas Sperry.

Suburban.

Haviland & Mackay have sold for Mrs. Willa Tolles, her country place on Elmcrest Boulevard, Norwalk, Conn., to Henry Pollak. Mr. Pollak will make this place his permanent home.

Bidding for Lexington Avenue Lots.

The Lexington Avenue offerings by Bryan Kennelly yesterday attracted attention in the auction room and aroused active bidding. For the two four-story dwellings at 805 and 807 Lexington Avenue, on plot 34 by 70, bidding was started at $30,000 and ran up to $44,000, at which price they were bought by Albert Klenk. At 833 a similar house was started at $15,000 and sold to Alice L. Haggerty for $21,750. The last parcel, 858, was started at $15,000 and went to Leon Peyser, an adjoining owner, for $18,300.

A $650,000 Building Loan.

The 114 East Twenty-third Street Company, which recently leased through M. & L. Hess, 114 to 120 East Twenty-third Street, running through to and including 113, 115, and 119 East Twenty-second Street, covering a floor area of 17,500 square feet, and on which the lessee will on May 1 begin the erection of a twelve-story and basement fireproof building, has obtained from the New York Life Insurance Company a building and permanent loan of $650,000.

A Varied Auction List.

Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction to-day at noon in the Vesey Street Salesroom a varied list of realty, among which are featured an apartment house in the Cathedral Heights section, 255 West 111th Street, a private dwelling, 523 West 113th Street, and another at the corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-second Street; also a brick loft building at 46 West Fourth Street, and two brick buildings, 234 to 236 West Twenty-fifth Street, also at Edgewater, N. J., opposite Grant's Tomb, a suburban parcel on plot 62 by 100.4, on which stand two two-story and cellar brick two-family houses.

To Alter Mrs. Harriman's Home.

Plans have been filed for altering several of the rooms in the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, at a cost of $20,000. Peabody, Wilson & Brown are the architects.

New Hospital for Italians.

Plans have been filed for altering the four story building, at 615 to 619 East Eighty-third Street, into a hospital for the Italian Benevolent Institute and Hospital. One story will be added to the building. The Eighty-third Street Company, of which Charles V. Paterno is president, is the owner. Gaetan Ajello is the architect and has estimated the cost at $35,000.

1,000 Foot Piers in Danger.

When the Federal Government granted permission for the construction of one-thousand foot piers in the North River near Twenty-third Street, it made the condition that its permission would be revoked unless the city within two years had decided upon plans for the permanent location of such piers. Plans prepared by Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins provide for excavation which will require the removal of the West Washington Market. In order to effect this, legislation will be required and the plan must be adopted by the Sinking Fund Commission of the city. In view of the urgency of the situation, since a year has already elapsed of the two years granted by the Federal Government, the Executive Committee of The Merchants' Association has taken up the matter for the purpose of bringing about action on the part of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Murray Hill Taxpayers' Meeting.

A special meeting of the Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association will be held this evening at Halcyon Hall, 537 Third Avenue. At this meeting the Board of Directors will make reports on the following subjects:

The Edison Smoke Nuisance, Elevated Railroad Noise and the Sullivan-Brooks Bill.

Leases.

Webster B. Mabie & Co., as agents for 19-21 West Twenty-fourth Street, have leased the the store and basement to Charles F. Schmidt & Peters.

Van Vliet Place has leased the southeast corner of Jane and Greenwich Street, to P. & J. Whelan; also the store at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twelfth Street to M. Kosian, and for Conron Brothers Company the northeast corner of Hudson and Fourteenth Streets; also, for the same company, the store 410 West Fourteenth Street; also, a three-story house at 66 Jane Street, for W. K. Buttlar.

Louis Schrag has leased for Harrison K. Bird the three story building 136 Third Avenue to Grant W. Anson for a term of years.

Leo J. Fishel has leased for the Armory Holding Company to L. Erstein & Brother, dry goods commission merchants, the southerly half of the store, basement and second floors, together with the entire sixth and seventh floors in the building to be erected on the east side of Fourth Avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Street.

The lease is for ten years, and covers over 70,000 square feet of floor space. Erstein & Co. are now at 62 Greene Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 805-807, e s, 19.6 ft n of 62d St, two four-story dwellings, each 17x70; voluntary sale, to Albert Klenk, $44,200.

Lexington Av, 833, e s, 80.5 ft s of 64th St, 20x70, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale, to Alice L. Haggerty, $21,750.

Lexington Av, 858, w s, 98.5 ft s of 65th St, 16x80, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale, to Leon Plaer, an adjoining owner, $18,300.

86th St, 306 West, s s, 140 ft w of West End Av, 21x102.2, four-story dwelling; executors' sale, to Samuel J. Hampton, $42,000.

Convent Av, w s, 146.1 ft n of 131st St, 104x127.5x100x101.2, vacant; executors' sale, bid in at $40,500.

72d St, 159 East, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 29.7x102.5, four-story flat; voluntary sale, bid in at $46,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

56th St, 210 West, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 50x116.2x50.2x120.2, eight-story Hotel Frederick; foreclosure, adjourned to April 3.

Adrian Av, s w corner of 228th St, 85.5x51.3x96.5x50, vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas Fee, $10,113.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Cherry St, 420, for a three-story stable, 25x97.9; Kauffman & Leventhal Realty Co., 206 Division St, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $15,000.

Webster Av, e s, 199.30 ft n of 181st St, for four five-story brick tenements, sizes irregular; John J. Tully, 1,603 Boston Road, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,330 Wilkins Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Charlotte St, w s, 180.32 ft n of Jennings St, for five-story brick tenement, 40x88; McEvoy-Koester Construction Co., (J. J. McEvoy, 928 East 167th St, President,) owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,330 Wilkins Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

Fairmount Place, s s, 73.75 ft w of Marmion Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x31; Katherine McCormick, 725 Fairmount Place, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

168th St, s s, 214.4 ft w of Washington Av, for a three-story brick factory, 79x124; Henry Haltz & Co., 57 Hope St, Brooklyn, owners; Cantor & Levingson 29 West 42d St, architects; cost, $30,000.

Tremont Av, s s, 100 ft e of Monroe Av, for five five-story brick tenements, 42x70 each; Aug. Jacob Construction Co., (Aug. Jacob, 2,000 Morris Av, President,) owner; Frederick Jaeger, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $140,000.

180th St, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, for four five-story brick tenements, sizes irregular; Moorehead Realty and Construction Co, (Robert J. Moorehead, 415 East 143d St, President,) owner; Edward J. Byrne, 3,029 3d Av, architect; cost, $105,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner of 69th St, to a five-story dwelling; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, premises, owner; Peabody, Wilson & Brown, 389 5th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

Broadway, n e corner of Liberty St, to an eight-story store and office building; Wendel Estate, 175 Broadway, owner; A. Globbe, 144 West 39th St, architect; cost, $6,500.

23d St, 6 East, to a three-story art exhibition room and restaurant; S. W. G. d'Hauteville, Paris, France, owner; K. M. Murchison, 298 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 23d St, to a seven-story hotel and stores; S. W. G. d'Hauteville, Paris, France, owner; K. M. Murchison, 298 5th Av., architect; cost, $30,000.

83d St, 615 to 619 East, to a four-story loft; 83d Street Co., 223 West 109th St, owner; G. Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 74th St, 106.8 x100; Ranald H. Macdonald to Amsterdam Colonial Corporation, 29 West 34th St, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHERRY ST, 174, n s, 25x114, 25x142, e s; H. Horowitz to Giovanni Lordi, 26 1st Place, Brooklyn, B. & S., Feb. 6; address, 62 Mulberry St $100

CHERRY ST, s s, 17x75.4, w s; Cherry St, 35, s s, —x—; Morris Punch to Southern Mortgage and Security Co., 150 Nassau St, (mtg $16,000) and all liens, March 5; attorney, A. S. Weltfisch, 150 Nassau St $100

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 165th St, 80.9x140.3; Martha Lemmon to Woodmont Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $120,000,) March 4; attorneys, Eisman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, n s, 50x100; Pauline Jacobs to Morris Kashowitz, 118 West 112th St, (mtg $65,000,) March 5; attorney, Julius H. Reiter, 320 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 993 and 995, e s, 30x80; Celesta M. Bozeman to Lowell Realty Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $29,500,) March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, n w s, from 153d to 154th St., 228.1x94.4x199.10x83.4; August Oppenheimer to Hy. L. Dinkelspiel, 249 West 98th St, (mtg $73,750,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 830, e s, 51.1x101.5; Josephine Weinberg to Charles H. Strong, 123 East 78th St, (mtg $50,000,) March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WATER ST, 684, n w corner of Jackson St, 25x100; Jacob Frick to Adolf Steinhart, 434 East 53d St, (mtg $32,000,) March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

5TH AV, e s, 70 ft s of 67th St, 30.5x120; R. Livingston Beeckman to George G. Mason, Tuxedo, N. Y., (mtg $150,000,) March 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

7TH AV, 2,062 to 2,070, n w corner of 123d St, (201 to 215 West,) 100x200; John H. Springer Realty Co. to Sadie H. Jacobs, 848 Manida St, (mtg $231,000,) March 6; attorney, Hy. G. Wiley, 31 Nassau St $100

34TH ST, 205 West, n s, 17x98.9; Rebecca Cohn to Julius Myers, 59 East 93d St, (mtg $36,500,) ½ part, all title, Feb. 29; attorneys, Meyers & S., 299 Broadway $100

53D ST, 312 and 314 East, s s, 36x100.5; Adolph Steinhart to Kath. Frick, 61 Jackson St, (mtg $13,000,) March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

57TH ST, 111 West, n s, 20x100.5; Irene M. Demuth to Hermann M. Biggs, 113 West 57th St, all liens, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

61ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Clara L. Miller to Pag Co. of New York, all liens, June 29, 1906, rerecorded from July 5, 1906; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

77TH ST, 121 East, n s, 25x102.2; Marie E. Doge to Louise Schuler, 247 East 88d St, (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Schuler to Christian Stapf, 885 Park Av, (mtg $22,500,) March 5; same attorney $1

90TH ST, 313 West, n s, 20x100.8; Richard Wightman to William F. Wightman, 605 West End Av, March 5; attorney, J. Bottomley, 27 William St .....Gift

90TH ST, 311 West, n s, 20x100.8; Richard Wightman to Frederick C. Wightman, 605 West End Av, (mtg $10,000,) March 5; attorney, J. Bottomley, 27 William St .....Gift

108TH ST, 320 and 322 East, s s, runs s 125 x e 14.3 to centre line of former Harlem Creek x n e 26 x n 116 to street x w 39.3 to beginning, with a title to gore on n w by said creek s by line 125 ft s of 108th St x e by line 375 ft e of 2d Av; Rosina Mordente to Antonio Mordente, 320 East 108th St, ½ part, all liens, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

111TH ST, 311 and 313 East, n s, 41.8x100.10; Phebe W. McConihe to McConihe Realty Co., quitclaim, (mtg $30,000,) April 30, 1909; attorney, Warren McConihe, 42 Broadway....$1

111TH ST, 311 and 313 East, n s, 41.8x100.10, (foreclosure April 30, 1909;) Albert Blumenstiel, referee, to Phebe W. McConihe, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) April 30, 1909; attorney, Warren McConihe, 42 Broadway $9,000

117TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100; John R. Gleed to Benjamin B. Monco, Woodbine Av, Larchmont, (mtg $16,000,) March 5; attorney, J. D. Tobias, 99 Nassau St.,.$100

117TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100; Irwin Realty Co. to John R. Gleed, 172 West 133d St, quitclaim, March 5; attorney, Milton Mayer, 52 William St $1

121ST ST, 315 East, n s, 26x100.11; Stephen H. Jackson to William Collins Contracting Co., 315 West 20th St, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 27 .....$100

135TH ST, 521 West, n s, 40x99.11, (mtg $52,000;) 135th St, 523 West, n s, 40x99.11, (mtg $52,000;) 135th St, 525 West, n s, 40x99.11, (mtg $55,750;); William Fischman to William Fischman, a corporation, 15 East 26th St, Dec. 21, 1911; attorneys, Parker, D. W. & W., 34 Nassau St $1

140TH ST, 50 to 63 West, n s, 75x99.11; Benjamin B. Marco to John R. Gleed, 172 West 133d St, (mtg $70,500,) Feb. 1; attorney, J. D. Tobias, 99 Nassau St $94,000

181ST ST, s s, 218.5 ft w of Broadway, 100x129.8x100.6x118.11; Pauline P. Dinkelspiel to Aug. Oppenheimer, 8 West 75th St, (mtg $133,000,) B. & S., March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 295.8 ft n of Heath Av, 16.8 x100; Tessier Building Co. to Gustave Larsen, 2,522 Bailey Av, Feb. 2, (mtg $17,000;) address, 151 West 19th St $1

BECK ST, 560, 90x105.6; Martin Pletscher to Susanna Beck, at West Hoboken, N. J., March 5, (mtg $77,000;) attorney, George Price, 138th St and 3d Av $100

BRIGGS AV, e s, 355.5 ft s of 194th St, 19.7x95.10 to centre line of Poe Pl x 19x94.3; Fredericka Konoechel to Charles Koniger, 2,590 Briggs Av, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

BRONX AV, e s, 200 ft n of King St, 100x90; Robert Hope to Theresa Kohns, 2,075 Honeywell Av, March 5, (mtg $1,600;) attorney, Grant Squires, 40 Wall St $100

BRYANT AV, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Hannah Kauffman to Gabriela Engle, 120 West 112th St, Dec. 22, 1907, (mtg $5,000,) attorney, Walter J. Egan, 277 Broadway...$1

CLINTON AV, 2,008, e s, 16.8x100; William A. Keener, referee, to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, and another, March 5; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $3,550

COLLEGE AV, n e corner of 169d St, 85x120; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Columbia Construction Co., 3,208 3d Av, March 1, (mtg $44,750;) attorney, J. P. Donellan, 140 Nassau St $7,000

COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lot 8, map of Downing estate, 25x81; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Elline G. H. Meyer, 323 East 23d St, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,300

CRIMMINS AV, 317-319, w s, 47.10x80; Moritz Klein to Louis Zuckerkandel and another, 316 East 14th St, Feb. 19, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $100

FULTON AV, n w corner of 166th St, 59.1x 72.5x86.6x47.1; Sere Fried to Bessie Freed, 506 East 188th St, one-quarter part, March 4; attorney, E. Jacobus, 132 Nassau St $1

LOT 194, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Carlo De Luca to Carmelo Cannatello, 1,421 Needham Av, one-half part, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 270, map of Unionport, 50x108; Mary F. Berrian to Annie Muller, 240 Audubon Av, March 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 28 to 31, Block 29, map of Section 1, Bathgate estate; Lots 20 to 23, Block 5, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Fridolin Weber to Benjamin Benenson, 407 East 153d St, March 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 255, map of 327 lots of Hunter estate; Berut Einersen to Susanne T. Hallem, 557 45th St, Brooklyn, Jan. 22; attorney, Lambert G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road $1

LOTS 35 and 36, map of Cebrie Park; George Dietrichsen to Gotham Investors' Co., 59 Wall St, March 5, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Albert W. Venino, 59 Wall St $100

MELROSE AV, 809, 98.3x24.6; Catharine L. Wynne to Fridolin Webber, 372 East 155th St, Feb. 27, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NELSON AV, w s, 225.7 ft n of 164th St, 25x 68.3; Helen F. A. Heyer and another to Martin Feeney, 1,022 Woodycrest Av, March 1, (mtg $3,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

SOUTH 3D AV, s e corner of proposed Street A, 50x100.11; Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. to Westchester Lighting Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

TINTON AV, 775, w s, 26.4x135; Matilda Kraft to Anton Klubnik, 320 Pleasant Av, March 5, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TYNDALL AV, e s, 45 ft s of 229th St, 25x 100; Catharine McP. Kelly to Elizabeth Sheridan, on premises, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

UNION AV, 720, e s, 18.9x93.6; Simon T. McNally to Anna M. McNally, 720 Union Av, March 4; attorneys, J. P. & E. J. Murray, 1,786 Lexington Av $1

VYSE AV, n e corner of 179th St, 119.11x 101.3x116.7x105.4; James T. Barry to Jacob Streifler Co., 1,135 Intervale Av, (mtg $10,000,) March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WEST FARMS ROAD, 1,160, s e s, 36.6x —; Anton Klubnik to Matilda Kraft, 775 Tinton Av, (mtg $6,500,) March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

153D ST, 381 East, 37.3x100; Wm. F. A. Kurz to Christian H. Werner, 2,979 Marion Av, Nov. 29, 1911, (mtg $37,000,); attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av $100

165TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of Forest Av, 20x100; Joseph M. Shellabarger, referee, to Donald E. Jeffrey, 7 West 16th St, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, George McCauslan, 41 Park Row...$16,100

168TH ST, s w corner of Forest Av, 40x82; Ida Taylor to George A. Damiano, 228 East 6th St, March 1; address, 228 East 6th St..$100

261ST ST, n e corner of Von Humboldt Av, 50x 100; Daniel J. Farrell to Joseph Devaney, 300 West 51st St, March 4; attorney, John T. Wall, 303 West 54th St $1,700

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 74th St, 106.8x100; Amsterdam Colonial Corporation to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, March 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $600,000

AVENUE D, 134, e s, 107.10—; Rachel Shenfeld to Ella Goodman, 5,702 14th Av, Brooklyn, March 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kheel & O., 61 Park Row $1,000

CONVERT AV, s w corner, 133d St, 50.110; Golde & Coren to West Side Saving Bank, 110 6th Av, March 5, due as per bon1; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $52,000

GREENWICH ST, 283, s w corner Warren St; William Behrens to George M. Kaiser, 261 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, Feb. 21, due as per bond; attorney, John G. Snyder, 256 Broadway $14,500

4TH ST, 344 East, 28.1x96; Jacob Weinberg to Julia Steinhardt, 1,465 5th Av, March 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry M. Steinhardt, 302 Broadway $3,000

38TH ST, 124 East, s s, 14.8x80.9; Edwin T. Hall to Gaillard Thomas, Southampton, L. I., March 6, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Curtis, M., P. & C., 30 Broad $45,000

47TH ST, 261 West, 25x108.10; Harriet F. Frank to John Hardy, 430 West 43d St, Feb. 29, due March 1, 1915, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

48TH ST, 152 West, 18.9x100.5; Ella E. Craig Mutual Life Ins. Co., 34 Nassau St., March 5, due as per bond; address, 34 Nassau St., ...$10,000

57TH ST, 111 West, 20x100.5; Hermann M. Biggs to Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New York, 5th Av and 100th St, March 6, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 27 William St $50,000

77TH ST, 121 East, n s, 25x102.2; Louise Schuler to Leonard Weill, 76 West 103d St, prior mtg $15,000, March 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway $7,500

85TH ST, 168 West, 18.9x102.2; Josephine H. Hoole to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 26x100.11; Charles H. Shulman and others, executors, to Annie Pierce, 567 West 173d St, prior mtg $18,000, Jan. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Eugene Cohn and Julius Levy, 132 Nassau St $5,000

117TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100; John R. Gleed to Nathan J. Packard and another, 411 West End Av, March 5, due as per bond; attorney, J. D. Tobias, 99 Nassau St $2,000

119TH ST, s s, 109.4 ft w of Madison Av, 15.9 x100.11; Elizabeth Katz to Julius C. Bernheimer and another, executors, 129 West 70th St, March 6, 5 years; attorney, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway $7,000

120TH ST, 39-41 West; 50x99.11; Blume Hochberg to Alex. Pfeiffer, 50 East 96th St, March 5, (mtg. $54,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway $3,000

121ST ST, 315 East, n s, 26x100; William Collins Contracting Co. to Stephen H. Jackson, 53 East 67th St, March 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av $7,000

125TH ST, 205 East, n s, 23x49.11; Jacob A. Smith and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 6, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $9,000

140TH ST, 59 to 63 West, 75x99.11; John R. Gleed to Benjamin B. Marco, Larchmont, N. Y., Feb. 1, (mtg $70,500,) installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Milton Mayer, 52 William St $6,738

153D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 83.4x—; August Oppenheimer to Monroe F. Mannheimer, 226 West 122d St, March 1, (prior mtg. $61,250,) 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $12,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 203 ft n of 176th St, 33x 100; William E. Burkhardt to Arthur G. Bell, 1,738 Topping Av, March 6, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

BLACKROCK AV, s s, 100 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Gustav Killenberg to Wm. Lappe, 2,058 Blackrock Av, Feb. 29, 3 years, 5½ per cent; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester $700

BRIGGS AV, e s, 355.6 ft s of 194th St, 19x 95.10; Charles Koniger to Fredericka Knoechel, Hollis, L. I., March 5, 5 years; address, Hollis, L. I $7,000

CARROLL PLACE, w s, 162 ft n of Transverse Road, 27.10x85.5; Joseph L. O'Connell to Julia A. Capwell, 1,415 Owen Av, Racine, Wis., 8 years, 6 p. c., Feb. 29; attorney, John O. Bell, 52 William St $3,000

CAULDWELL AV, 721, w s, 25x115; Louis Cooper to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 6, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $7,500

CLINTON AV, 2,008, e s, 16.8x100; Harry Cahn and another to Sophie Newhouse, 2,109 Broadway, March 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $3,500

COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lot 8, map of 211 lots of Downing estate, 25x81; Elsie G. H. Meyer to Anna Graeter, 722 Home St, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

CRIMMINS AV, 317-319, w s, 47.10x80; Moritz Klein to Max Lipman and another, 565 West 162d St, Feb. 27, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6 per cent; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St $7,000

GARDEN ST, n s, 10.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x100; Jacob Cohen Const Co to Wm. H. Pearse, Richmond Hill, N. Y., prior mtg $25,000, due Sept. 1, 1914, 6 per cent, March 2; attorney, Neier & Van Derveer, 80 Broadway $4,000

GRAND AV, w s, 250 ft n of 192d St, 50x100; William Leary to George F. Martens and another, trustees, New Germantown, N. J., March 4, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

LOT 134, map of Laconia Park; Carlo De Luca and another to Benjamin F. Elgar, 100 West 78th St, March 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

LOTS 17 and 22, map of Fordham Ridge; 197th St, n s, 95 ft e of Creston Av, 55.4x140; Concourse Building Co. to Joseph E. Dutey, 1,415 Crotona Av, March 5, prior mtg $5,500, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St $1,000

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, 22.2x147.2; Theodora Briola to Henry Weyhausen, 2,146 Mapes Av, March 6, prior mtg $5,000, 6 p. c., due Sept. 6, 1913; attorney, A. A. Henning, 154 Nassau St $600

POWELL AV, s s, Lot 270, map of Unionport; Annie Miller to Mary F. Berrian, 3,200 Webster Av, March 5, 2 years; attorneys, Martin

TYNDALL AV, e s, 45 ft s of 259th St, 25x 100; Elizabeth Sheridan to Catharine McPike Kelly, 503 West 157th St, March 8, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, March 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $1,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, March 8, due Nov. 6, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, same..$800

& Howe, 285 Broadway $700

VON HUMBOLDT AV, n e corner of 261st St, 100x50; James Devaney to Patrick Grimes, 300 West 51st St, Jan. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John T. Wall, 303 West 54th St, ...$3,500

VYSE AV, n e corner of 179th St, 119.8x99.11x 116x102; 165th St, n s, 50 ft e of Stubbins Av, 25x113.4, Lot 34, Block 474, map of part of Fox estate; Wilkins Av, e s, 175 ft s of Jennings St, 100x irregular; Jacob Streifler Co. to James T. Barry, 1,149 Boston Road, prior mtg $168,040.72, March 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $13,000

WATSON AV, 2,105, n e corner of Olmstead St, 105x108; Richard

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

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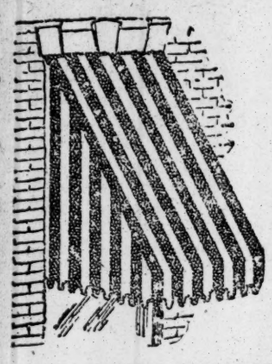

OUR CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, having obtained orders for awnings from some of the largest corporations in the world, and having procured a special concession from an awning material manufacturer, we are in a position to sell awnings cheaper than any of our competitors. The specifications of the corporations whose orders we filled demanded FIRST-CLASS MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP, which we guaranteed in every respect.

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OFFERS WANTED BY

Trustee in Bankruptcy Madsen Const. Co.
Beautiful 10-room stucco house, Olive St.
4 Boardwalk Lots, each 20x150 feet;
2 Boardwalk Lots, each 20x200 feet;
5 Choice Business Lots, A Corner.
Offers respectfully solicited and submitted.
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Frederick P. Jones, 334 5th Av., N. Y.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN.

$6,300 Buys a $7,900 House.

A beautiful new suburban house built by days' work, on a large plot, in a restricted private residence park, refined surroundings, 27 minutes from Manhattan, one block from depot and trolley, first-class hardwood trim, excellent heating, gas, electricity; beamed ceilings, parquet floors, panelled dining room; sell or rent with privilege of buying; easy terms. Call, 'phone, or write McNEECE, 150 Nassau St.

Phone 4070 Beekman.

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For Sale and Lease Furnished

Send for particulars of the lands called **SHOREHAM;** location highest point **North Shore** of **Long Island.** Finest **Sea Bathing Beach** in the world. My specialty, Long Island estates, farms, &c.

Fitch H. Medbury, 11 Wall St., New York.

600 ACRES.

Easy Terms; Long Island;
Only large tract left near
New York; make your million.

Wilson E. Tipple,
150 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

On Long Island Sound, New Rochelle, for Summer or year, nicely furnished private residence, 12 rooms, bath, two separate toilets; open plumbing, gas, electric light; large porch garage, stable rooms; land 77x200. Desirable. Box 26 Times Downtown.

Lady will sacrifice her bungalow on Peconic Bay, Southampton, L. I., on plot 80x100; $200 cash, balance to suit; splendid bathing, fishing, and motor boating; title guaranteed; worth triple; price, $750. Friedlander, 112 East 23d St.

Bargain—Fine hotel; 140 guests; 3 acres; buildings, bowling alleys, &c.; best town Long Island; also hotel and fishing station, garage, boats, &c. Address Principal, E 22 Times.

BEAUTIFUL PORT WASHINGTON.
Ideal fireproof California Bungalow Houses; 175 feet elevation; $250 cash. Frind Corporation, 1,358 Broadway.

For sale, 12 lots or part, on easy monthly payments; with all improvements; $350 per lot; opposite Long Beach. A 150 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH Board walk lots; best location; near hotel; free and clear. John Campbell, 1 Madison Av.

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LAKE PROPERTY.

This fishing Lake is the prettiest thing in New Jersey. 37 miles New York; 20 feet deep; heavily stocked with bass, pickerel, perch; hardwood grove around entire lake; natural spring water in house; house large rooms; about 150 feet broad porches. Immense fireplaces. Six bedrooms, bath. Photos. Price $12,500 now, or $15,000 in the Spring.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St. New York.

A BARGAIN FARM

45 miles New York. 75 acres bordering river 75 feet wide. Velvet meadow, one of best in county. Rich land.

House, 10 rooms, 5 fireplaces. See photo. Large, numerous barns. Very productive. Less than an old-time price. $6,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St. New York.

COMMUTING FARM.

Hour out, on Lackawanna. Near large town. Macadam road. 20 acres, suitable for choice estate or profitable farm. Location excellent. House has 11 large rooms. Barns, fruit. A charming home, and for profit. $12,000.

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Gentleman's Stock Farm

and Country Place, 110 acres in the Hills of Sussex, almost adjoining one of the finest estates in the East; near several railroad stations and pretty lakes; high altitude; no mosquitoes; fine residence of 11 rooms; porcelain bath; steam heat; extensive modern barns; $15,000; details mailed on request. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

A delightful seashore semi-bungalow, on plot 50x150, (more land if wanted), covered with beautiful trees; house is new, contains six bedrooms, two baths, large living room, dining room, kitchen, &c., large porch; one block from ocean, (finest bathing;) convenient station; 1½ hours from New York; fine countrylike location; price $5,000, or rent for Summer, furnished, $300. Owner, Room 517, 115 Broadway.

ACRES on the **LACKAWANNA**

Several parcels fertile farm land, 2½ to 5 acres each, $250 to $300 per acre; ½ mile to station; hour out; home community; loan made for building. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Well-built Homes. — Semi-bungalows; artistic designs, beautiful locations; fine shade; large plots; near station, Fanwood, N. J.; $4,200 to $7,500; very easy terms. Separate sheets, showing plans and full particulars free. H. C. Lockwood Company, 141 Broadway.

$10 per month pays for one of our large plots, 100x350, at Fanwood, N. J.; near station and trolley; fine locations. Send for full particulars and free railroad tickets to visit our property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Attention!—Before buying send for beautiful photographic booklet, entitled "Homes on the Palisades, Grantwood, N. J." Columbia Real Estate Company, Dept. 3, twelfth floor, Times Building. 'Phone 507 Bryant.

HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS AT HILLDALE, $3,250 to $6,500; ready for occupancy; easy commuting distance of city; good train service. Write or call for free tickets. W. J. Rich Development Co., Singer Building.

House, consisting of 7 rooms and bath, on lot 80x103 ft.; located in best section of Nutley, N. J.; 5 minutes from railroad and trolley; all improvements; plenty of fruit on place. W 242 Times Downtown.

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Houses, $3,200 upward; lots from $250; easy payments; high, beautiful Bergen County. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

Dwellings, farms, tracts, lakes for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$7,500 LIBERAL TERMS

STUDIO HOME

in the mountains, on a lake, situation unsurpassed; open air sleeping balcony; splendid entrance hall; large fireplace; 7 fine large rooms; quaint and unusual rubble stone construction; finished in an old English interior style; all-year-round home at sacrifice; every improvement; less than an hour from Broadway.

ADDRESS ARTIST,
P. O. Box 744 New York City

YOUR SUMMER HOME.

One hour from Manhattan via Lackawanna Railroad.

This estate and farm comprises 55 acres. It is seven minutes by auto from large high-class town and near country clubs. Fine air and elevation. Very pretty brook; two lakes. Particularly fine large shade.

Eleven-room residence, 2 bathrooms; hot-water heat, private lighting system. Tenant house.

This is also a successful farm. Large barns. Land in high state of fertility. About 500 fruit trees, mostly apples; choice varieties and all bearing. Circumstances impel sale. Will include stock, carriages, wagons, implements, all for $27,000. A rare opportunity. Photos.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St. New York.

New 6-room cottage; every improvement, decorated; restricted neighborhood; half hour out; 2 railroads, trolley; price $4,000; $300 cash, $25 monthly. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

COUNTRY PROPERTY WANTED

Will rent in mountains, option of buying, moderate-sized house, with modern improvements; full particulars in first letter. W 258 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Lots or Residence Wanted.

Builder will exchange excellent income properties; best sections; Brooklyn. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Cash and two lots in heart of Bronx for run-down tenements or stables; Manhattan preferred. Oppenheimer, 530 East 150th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

The Lorington Apartments, No. 1 West 70th St., at Central Park West, represent perfection in Housekeeping Apartments. The elaborate equipment provides every convenience and reduces the "cost of living." Overlooking Central Park, the finest location Manhattan boasts of. Suites now ready of 12 rooms and 3 bathrooms at moderate rentals. Inspection invited, or send for floor plans and rental charge. 'Phone 1930 Columbus. Resident Superintendent.

THE CLEARFIELD

RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 103D STREET

9 ROOMS large foyers **3 BATHS**

Rents $2,500

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS WILL BE MADE.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
BROADWAY AND 103D ST.

Big Concessions.
94TH ST.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High Class Elevator Apartments with All Improvements.

315 FRONT APT., 6 ROOMS & BATH, $46-$52.00. REAR APT., 5 ROOMS & BATH, $42.50. 8 ROOM APT., 2 LAVATORIES; $70.

321 4 ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LARGE FOYER, $45 TO $50.

314 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LAVATORY, $1,000.

Washington and Jefferson
318-328 WEST 51ST STREET.

Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator, and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

TO SUBLET

7-room apartment to Oct. 1st; regular rent $110; immediate possession, $75; every improvement; modern fireproof building; fashionable neighborhood.

302-306 W. 79TH ST. Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.

83d St., 71 West.

Beautiful single Apartment, eight large, light rooms; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

27th 361 W. ALBEMARLE. Minute Penna. Depot. 5 attractive, sunny rooms, bath; extra large closets; steam heat; all-night elevator service; rents $40-$45.

CORNER APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS & BATH.
301 WEST 46TH ST.
MODERATE RENT.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Trinity Building
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Modern Fireproof Construction

Superior Offices At Reasonable Rents

Apply to Owner

United States Realty & Improvement Co.

GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent
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AN ENTIRE FLOOR

8,000 Square Feet, and
Other Desirable Offices in

SIXTY WALL STREET

Absolutely fireproof Building; Vacuum Cleaners, Ice Water, &c.; also,

Complete Law Library for Use of Tenants.

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

20 Nassau Street 12061 3 East 35th Street

LOFT 6,800 Sq. ft.

Also

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Merchants' Association Building

54-60 LAFAYETTE ST.

Between Leonard and Franklin Sts.
ON PREMISES OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Stores and Offices

Bridge and Pearl Sts.,

Immediately West of Broad St.

Singly or en suite; janitor and elevator service; steam heat; excellent light. Part of Bush Terminal office building, near Custom House and Produce, Maritime and Consolidated Exchanges.

Apply to your broker or owners,

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
100 Broad St., New York.

DEPEW BUILDING,
487 to 491 Fifth Ave.,
Between 41st and 42nd Sts.

OFFICES

Single and Connecting.
Facing Public Library.
Complete Service.
Very Moderate Rentals.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

138 BEEKMAN ST.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET, four stories and cellar, suitable for almost any business; possession May 1st; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Attractive Store and Showroom.
17 W. 31ST ST.

On one of the main thoroughfares leading to the Pennsylvania Station; main floor, 995 square feet; mezzanine floor, 1,150 square feet, which can be used for offices and workroom; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

OFFICE TO SUBLET.

About 900 square feet, tenth floor, 2 West 29th St. Modern building, conveniently located. Excellently lighted. Reasonable terms. Immediate occupancy. P. A. ECKES, on Premises.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS, 25x90,
56 Warren Street.
Electric elevator, steam heat, &c.
Rents $900 and $1,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

For Rent—110 John Street.

Store, $60. First Loft, $40.
Second Loft, $35. Basement, $30.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

BUILDING, 405 East 91st St, 75x100; four stories and basement, light four sides, boiler and engine; occupied by J. T. Dunn Cigar Co.; rent $6,500; possession May 1. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av. and 111th St.

103 FRANKLIN ST.

Upper part of 25-ft. building, consisting of three desirable lofts; excellent business location. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

Manufacturing & Mercantile Lofts, Stores, Buildings.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 30TH ST.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.

LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

LOFTS 50x100; light four sides; $1,800. modern; fireproof. 50 West 21st.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE ENDYMION,

352 WEST 117TH ST.

Close to transit lines and park; refined home Apartments, very moderate rent; 7 rooms, modern appointments, only $48 and $55. Diagrams, &c., of superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, Managers
245 WEST 125TH.

EMSWORTH HALL,

435 Convent Av., S. E. Cor. 149th St. W.

Nine large, light rooms. All improvements. Most desirable location. Convenient to Subway and "L"; $110 monthly. Inquire on premises.

East Side.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.
43 East 58th St., 7 rooms and 2 baths...$1,700
54 East 59th St., 2 rooms and bath..... $420
All improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO, 98th Street.

THE BERKSHIRE,

500 Madison Av., Cor. 52d Street

ELEGANT APARTMENT OF ELEVEN (11) ROOMS AND TWO (2) MASTER'S BATHROOMS. J. H. MORAN. TELEPHONE, 1026—PLAZA.

120 EAST 31st ST.

High-class, eight-room, fireproof, elevator apartment; all light rooms; rent $1,500. Hibson Co., Lexington Av., cor. 34th St.

THE CLEVELAND

126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Three-room furnished apartment with or without kitchenette.
SCHUYLER ARMS.
Tel. 3964 River. 301 West 88th St.

STOCK QUOTATION TELEGRAPH BUILDING

26-28 Beaver Street

Bet. Broadway & Broad St., 18 stories. Every modern improvement.

CHOICE FLOORS TO LET

Light on four sides.
Absolutely fireproof.

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174 Fulton St. or on premises

MODEL LOFT BUILDING,

329 EAST 29TH ST.

Built for rapid handling of merchandise. Two large freight elevators and passenger elevator. Trucks deliver and receive loads inside building, under shelter, on loading platform at elevators—no need for cases to stand in slush, wind or rain. Fireproof construction; floors 113x85 feet; sprinklers. Only high-class tenants accepted. Some space for immediate possession.

Apply to your broker or owners,

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
100 Broad St., New York.

FIFTH AVE.

STORE FOR RENT,
Near 46th St.
Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay,
27 West 34th St.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS
AND OFFICES TO LET
ANYWHERE DOWNTOWN AND ON ALL THOROUGHFARES
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

I will lease to a responsible party elegant 2½-story fireproof livery stable, 52x133; rent $300. Levy, 427 East 138th St.

1618T ST., corner Amsterdam Av.—Entire building, suitable for furniture store; $150 per month.

48th St., 19 East.—Building to lease, long term, and stores. Hall; 'phone 4404 Bryant.

Skylight lofts, 50x110, new building, 17th-7th Av., $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A well-lighted, steam-heated office, 20x40, one flight up. 60 John St., New York.

STORE, 211 WEST 20TH ST., 25X75, WITH POWER.

BROOKLYN.

To Lease.—Factory; three story and basement; 75x70; can be equipped to order; location, 172 to 176 North 10th St.; shipping facilities the best. Apply by mail, W. D. Chase, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn; tel. 1833W Williamsburg.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JACOB GOLDFLAM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

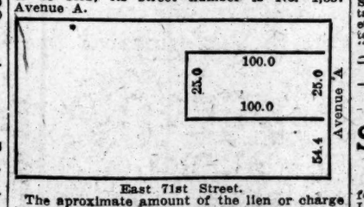
All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City and State of New York and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue A distant fifty-four feet four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Avenue A with the northerly side of Seventy-first Street and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue A, twenty-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Seventy-first Street one hundred feet, thence southerly parallel with Avenue A twenty-five feet, and thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Jacob Goldflam by Peter Stastny and wife, by deed bearing date the 4th day of February, 1901, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, in conveyances, Section 5, Liber 71, Page 486, and also being further known as No. 1,837 Avenue A.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1912.

TEN EYCK R. BEARDSLEY, Referee.

JOHN C. GULICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 1,337 Avenue A.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Forty-nine hundred and twenty-nine 38-100 ($4,929.38) dollars with interest thereon from the 28th day of February, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to Two hundred and seventy-eight 80-100 dollars with interest from March 5th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Three hundred and thirteen 23-100 dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1912.

TEN EYCK R. BEARDSLEY, Referee.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY

and enjoy the delights of the day, sunny Boardwalk, which, with its procession of roller chairs, is never more enjoyable than at this season of the year.

HOTEL DENNIS

on account of its superior location and the liberal spaces given to public rooms and sun parlors, together with careful service maintained, is an ideal house for Winter and Spring.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY

Did it ever occur to you that society awaits with impatience the opening of the Lenten season at America's greatest resort? The glorious sunshine and the lure of the sea are always restful and invigorating. Leading hotels always open.

TRAYMORE CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

HOTEL CHELSEA

Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view; in the fashionable residence section offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine, and service; 300 luxuriously furnished bedchambers and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High-class orchestra. Billiards, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

HOTEL

RUDOLF

Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths. American and European. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. N. Y. office, Hotel Martinique.

GRAND ATLANTIC

Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet.

COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Prop.

HOTEL IROQUOIS

So. Carolina Av. and beach. Cap. 400; private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, sun parlor, music, white service, etc. Special rates, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. W. F. SHAW.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Av., near Beach. First class in every particular; elevator, private baths, steam heat, phone; open surroundings; $2 daily, $10 weekly upward; booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

NEW HOTEL MERION

Vermont Av., close to beach. Open all year. Newly brick built. American plan; cuisine unsurpassed. MACK LATZ & CO.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Cap. 250. Steam heat; Sun Parlor, Elevator, etc. $3 up weekly; $2.50 up daily; Sat. to Mon., $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information, Flatiron Arcade, B'way & 23d St.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

Old Point Comfort

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS AT Chamberlin Office, No. 1122 Broadway. Phone 1873 Madison. ASK Mr. Foster, Flatiron Building, Raymond & Whitcomb Co., No. 225 5th Av. All Cook's Tourist Offices, World Tourist Bureau, Park Row & Frankfort St., (Frank Tourist Company,) 396 Broadway, or address Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Where to Stop in Washington, D. C.

Take street car at Union Station and go direct to 17th and H Streets.

HOTEL RICHMOND

Fine location, just around the corner from White House. European plan, $1.50 upward, $2.50 upward with bath. American plan $3 upward, $4 upward with bath. Club breakfasts and Table d'Hote meals. Restaurant a la carte. Souvenir booklet with map.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL, Boston. Rooms with hot and cold water, $1.00 per day and up; with private bath, $1.50 per day and up; Temperance hotel.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLORENCE, S. C. Central Hotel. Thoroughly modern; 60 private baths; cuisine unsurpassed; $2.50 per day up. Gresham & Ivey Co., Props.

BERMUDA.

HAMILTON HOTEL CO., LTD., Bermuda, or 389 5th Av., New York City.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

For old people, nervous or invalids. Overlooking the Sound. One hour from N. Y. Write for terms, Old People's Home, So. Norwalk, Conn.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE

13-15 W. 28th St., n'r B'way.

Is certainly the largest and most attractive Antique shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Clawfoot Highboys, Desks, Sideboards, Dining Tables, China cabinets, Library tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value. Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself. "A word to the wise."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONTRACTORS

Subway Bids Opened March 22, 1912,

for the construction of Section 2A of the Lexington Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad of New York City.

530 feet of four-track subway between Walker Street and a point 50 feet north of the centre line of Howard Street, embracing the Canal Street station and the underlying portion of the Canal Street subway.

Write or call concerning forms of contracts, plans and specifications.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
For the
FIRST DISTRICT
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW YORK—Dansville.

THE JACKSON HEALTH RESORT

DANSVILLE, NEW YORK

On Del., Lack. & W. Ry.

Send without fail for literature, or apply at The Bertha Ruffner Hotel Bureau, 1,122 Broadway, New York City.

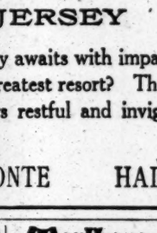
NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A Health Resort in the REAL COUNTRY, 45 minutes from 42d St., 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; own dairy, vegetables; garage; low rates. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Lake George.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



8 Exceptional Piano Offerings

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, Jr., bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order duly entered in this court on the 5th day of March, 1912, the undersigned, the receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt, offers for sale the property described below, and will receive sealed bids therefor, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Yankauer and Davidson, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on or before Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1912, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver and creditors may attend thereon. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount thereof, the balance of the purchase price to be paid to the receiver within two days. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Separate bids must be submitted for each of the parcels described below. The property to be sold consists of the following parcels:

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of the premises occupied by the grocery store conducted by the bankrupt at 229 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the large stock of groceries, miscellaneous supplies, and all merchandise therein contained, and also the good-will of the business.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to the furniture, fixtures, and equipment of said grocery store.

Said property may now be inspected on any week day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Further particulars as to the lease, terms of sale, &c., may be had from the receiver or Yankauer and Davidson, his counsel.

Any property that shall remain unsold will be disposed of at public auction by United States Auctioneer Shongood on Friday, March 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and in this event an additional notice will be published in this newspaper on the day of sale.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1912.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver,
45 Cedar Street, New York City.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Receiver,
261 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL W. LEHING, Bankrupt.—No. 16,168.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Simon S. Hamburger, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 259 East 41st Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day; general description of said property is as follows: Beer pumps, machinery, fixtures, &c. Further information can be had at the office of said Trustee, Simon S. Hamburger, at his office, No. 309 Broadway, New York City.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated March 6th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York. In the matter of WILLIAM C. ROTHMAN, bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, sells Monday, March 18th, at 10:30 A. M., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of real estate situated in the Township of Westfall, County of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, also property at Bay Shore in the Township of Islip, County of Suffolk, and State of New York. Deeds of the property can be inspected at the Trustees' office any day.

WILLIAM HENKEL, JR.,
Trustee, 64 William St.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL,
Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee,
50 Church St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTONIO MAGGIO and BENJAMIN MAGGIO, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of A. MAGGIO & SON, Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 7, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of bags of flour, horses, wagons, fixtures, &c.

E. CROSBY KINDELBERGER, Receiver.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receiver, 49 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTONIO CASSESE, doing business as A. CASSESE & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 7, 1912, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 505 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cigars, leaf tobacco, smoking tobacco, fixtures, &c.

SIMON H. KUGEL, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of P. W. VACCUUM CLEANING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 12th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 12 noon, at 523 West 45th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dies, shells, machinery, fixtures, &c.

HENRY A. STICKNEY, Receiver.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT SHAPIR

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

203—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. R. Dennis.—Submitted.

191 and 192—Albert S. Bigelow, plaintiff in error, vs. Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company.—Argument continued for defendant in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

193—Ramon Valdes, appellant, vs. Central Altagracia, Incorporated, and Nevers and Callaghan; and

196—Central Altagracia, Incorporated, appellant, vs. Ramon Valdes and Nevers and Callaghan.—Submitted.

161—La Fayette E. Campbell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States of America.—Argued.

194—Otto H. Boutler, administrator, &c., vs. Grand Junction Railway Company et al.—Submitted.

195—The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. The City of Richmond.—Argument commenced.

Day call for March 7—Nos. 195, 197, (and 761,) 198, 199, (and 523,) 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, (and 210,) and 211.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 185—Ferguson v. Willard. 184—Emanuel v. U. S. 192—Davis v. Smokeless Fuel Co. 199—Walker v. Monad Eng Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Admiralty. 40—Roney v. Wood. 81—Mayne v. Tug Chas H. Senff. 158—L V Transp Co v. Canal Bt I T Neal. 163—Erie R R Co v. Tug Fulton.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ. Enumerated motions, 488—Walsh v. Joline. 509—Reilly v. Fitzgerald. 510—City of N Y v. Fredericks. 513—Clark v. Precious Metal Corp. 515—17th St Realty Co. v. Austlander. 516—Ferguson v. R H Sellers Co. 517—Rosendorf v. N Y Edison Co. 518—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co v. Brown. 519—Gelder v. Intl Ore Treating Co. 521—Hughes v. Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Ludlow Av. 2—Mercantile Trust Co v. Straus. 8—Linden v. Bank for Savings. 4—Levy v. Brogan. 5—Hochfelder v. McKeever. 6—Gitterman v. Raphael. 7—Wolff v. Wolff. 8—Franklin Sav Bank v. Robinson. 9—German Exchange Bank v. same. 10—Same v. same. 11—Same v. same. 12—Matter of Guiterman. 13—Ex Lax Mfg Co v. Praisner. 14—Windsor Trust Co v. Benjamin. 15—Same v. Nixon. 16—Same v. Littell. 17—Greenberg v. Leevy. 18—Rogers v. Ferris. 19—Emmighausen v. Emmighausen. 20—Person v. Person. 21—Spencer v. Spencer. 22—People v. Vitusky. 23—Mellneck v. City of N Y. 24—Feinberg v. same. 25—Harrington v. same. 26—Clark v. Jackson Bros Realty Co. 27—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Fisher. 28—Kronacher v. Baron. 29—Rosenzweig v. Rothschild. 30—Lavine v. Lavine. 31—Matter of B D Luce & Co. 32—Von Haus v. Fuchs. 33—Loebl v. Loebl. 34—Cameron v. Higgins. 35—Rothenberg v. Loeb. 36—Smith v. Morison. 37—Matter of Rosen. 38—Heller, Hirsh & Co v. Gen Mfg Co. 39—Northern Bank v. Muller. 40—Weinstein v. Greenfield. 41—Matter of Whitney & Steen Co. 42—Benedict v. Thain. 43—Morrison v. Greenbaum. 44—Kohn v. Levin. 45—Goldenberg Bros & Co v. Wupe. 46—Hill v. Hudson. 47—Silverman v. Ebin. 48—Anglo-South Am Bank v. Nat City Bank. 49—Frank v. Frank. 50—Weinberg v. Weinberg. 51—Fleischauer v. Fleischauer. 52—Weaver v. Weaver. 53—Miller v. Miller. 54—Lockwood v. Great West Ins Co. 55—McHugh v. Empire Timber Co. 56—Forster v. Tucker. 57—Donar v. Cody. 58—Same v. same. 59—Matter of Serfu v. Levine. 60—Holman v. Gillen. 61—Ronner v. Goeltz. 62—Swasey v. Granite Spring Water Co. 63, 64—Scaramelli v. Moro.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Page, J. Motions. Preferred cause. 5139—Farley v. Whalen, General calendar. 1360—Wellson v. N Y C & H R R R. 3758—Manz v. same. 4397—Bercowitz v. Balaban. 4408—Johnson v. France. 4411—Paul, Jr, v. Conver. 4366, 4367—Wessel v. Int Rapid Transit Co. 4402—Marino v. Marino. 4414—O'Belrne v. Callan. 236—Hodgson v. Chinatown Charley Co. 301—Hajek v. Hildebrand. 1596—Cowlin v. Cowlin. 2119—Schwahn v. Creme De Mohr Co. 4081—Hopper v. Boehm. 1854—Goldman v. Goldman. 4047—Engelking v. McKenzie. 4111—Casalicl v. Realty, &c, Co. 4338—Hlavacek v. McKenna. 4073—Levitsky v. Rubin. 4079—Mishkin v. Weise. 4167—Still v. Gerhardt. 4028—Bookstaver v. Bookstaver. 4035—Mulligan v. Lambert. 4078—Wertheimer v. Wertheimer. 4085—Sentner v. Goldschlag. 4098—Dietz v. Dietz. 4103—Barker v. Barker. 4105—Freeman v. Miller. 4106—Grosso v. Sirano. 4126—Goldner v. Goldner. 4147—Greason v. Roosevelt. 4307—Shapiro v. Columbia Board of Brokers. 4311—Haffey v. Haffey. 4315—Jackson v. Glentworth. 4321—Fischman v. Berkowitz. 4333—Goldman v. Mallenick. 4335—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 4309—Hill v. Bernheimer. 4382—Troyano v. Egan. 4392—Meutner v. Janzlik. 857—Beuggen v. Ashley. 1440—Along-the-Hudson v. Ayres. 3873—Ulmer v. Ulmer. 3635—Bolek v. Bolek. 4290—Dodd v. Dodd. 4376—Rogers v. Rogers. 4024—Shipman v. Shipman. 1218—Kriegsman v. Kriegsman. 4306—Willets v. Carter. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Seabury, J. Motion. 1—James J Keating. Trial calendar. 1—Joseph Burke. 2—Benj Wichadz. 3—Joseph F Wiggins. 4—Vincenzo Mastrogiacomo. 5—Allan Black (3.) 6—Adolph Schiff. 7—Isaac Harkavy. 8—David Jones. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 5942—Hudson Trust Co v. Peet. 5291—Orlando v. Bone. 6132—Frankenberg v. De Flories. 6221—Int R T v. Greves. 6266—H Margolis Co v. Davis. 6291—Richardson v. City of Mount Vernon. 6294—Terwilliger v. Hayden. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Goff, J. 691—McEvoy v. Linch. 692—Same v. same. 682—Solomon v. same. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. same. 38—Maneri v. Joline. 566—Kaminsky v. B, Q Co, &c. 701—Korngold v. Interborough Rapid Transit. 715—O'Bryan v. Nassau Elec R R. 721—Lehnert v. F V Smith Cont Co. 723—Lehnert v. F V Smith Cont Co. 724—Colagero v. Whitridge. 725—Stern v. Whitridge. 727—Blecher v. Whitridge. 728—Kennedy v. same. 729—Kennedy v. same. 734—Purce v. same. 739—O'Rourke v. same. 740—Miller v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. 3232—McDermott v. Dairy Prod Co. 2295—Unisch v. Merchants Union Ice Co. 3962—Feig v. Sabel. 4021—Kanefsky v. Columbia Type Co. 4058—Evers v. Heutschel. 4060—Capsuto v. Fisher. 3602, 2247—Laven v. N Y Transp Co. 2750—Hermann v. Royal Co. 2092—Lennon v. Carlson. 3884, 3885—Wabnich v. Williams. 3565—Rich v. Nelson & Collins. 3965—Ward v. Behn. 3697—McClelland v. Wells Bros Co. 4018—Bankow v. Von Buhren. 4049—Bent v. Auto Club of Am. 1829—Pearson v. Ehrich. 3728—Brown v. Steel & Masonry Cont Co. 2602—Clark v. City of N Y. 3221, 3222—Madden v. N Y & East River Ferry Co. 2586—Dosztal v. Kotten Co. 2122—Murphy v. Eilers. 740—McGovern v. Fitzpatrick. 3405—Goglio v. Di Paulo. 3070—Felcin v. Socy of N Y Hosp. 2008—Reiffel v. McLaughlin. 2379—Brill Co v. Pattee. 2390—Weil v. Sparrow. 2420—Pairot v. Press Pub Co. 2432—Fleming v. Bohling. 1572—Gartner v. City of N Y. 2899—Jacoby v. N Y Edison Co. 2951—Parnalotides v. Ris. 3004—Molnar v. Zarch. 3195—Johnson v. Carlson. 3210—Metoxotos v. Sapp. 3238—Stuchiner v. City of N Y. 3240—Smith v. Appleton. 1452—Brennan v. Auerbach. 2197—Gintel v. Whitson, 2515—Elsberg v. Cornell. 3213—Cassel v. Fitzpatrick. 3301—Tolento v. N Y Taxicab Co. 3443—Swanson v. Cox. 422—O'Donnell v. City of N Y. 2622—Weinstein v. Goldberg. 430—Stein v. Neisner. 840—McKenna v. Snare & Triest Co. 3412—Hamilton v. City of N Y. 3670—Hubbard v. McBridge. 3716, 3717—Gibney v. Frielingsdorf. 3758—Sernetosh v. City of N Y. 3803—Hardy v. same. 4046—Gammon v. same. 3587—Kiernan v. same. 2944—Patello v. Aronson. 2102—Long v. Haynes. 2884—Willinsky v. Beller. 2201—Katz v. Lott. 2841—Spinelli v. Brady Cont Co. 4730—Brady v. Penn Steel Co. 3168—Liberman v. Bartelstone. 3482—Coughlin v. Eisler. 3483—Same v. same. 3290—Murray v. Mason. 3519—Finzarro v. Foundation Co. 3412—Rosasco v. Ideal Opening Die Co. 3258—Prognika v. Washburn Wire Co. 3725—Shkulink v. Politziner. 3906—Gottrex v. Stanley Hoisting Co. 4016—Taylor v. Couron Bros Co. 3613—Gabrilowitz v. Rose. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part IX., case on; Part X., case on; Part XI., case on; Part XII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest. 4432—Bartnett v. Smith. Inquest. 4006—Baker v. Redfield. Inquest 2804½—Clark Bros & Co v. Eysler. 896—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 4072—Amer Planograph Co v. Smith. 4280½—White v. P J Carlin Const Co. 3749—Morgenthau v. Friedlander. 3710—Crompton v. Sealch. 1216½—Sullivan v. Ryan-Parker C Co. 4402—Candee, Erckeler & Co v. Wills. 4420—Dessar v. Stern Bros. 4497—Friedlander v. Sherlock. 4705—Conant v. Dackendorff. 4512—Spiegelberg v. Enuch. 4514—Cholaki v. Gottlieb. 4538—Severance v. Schultze. 4548—Nat Res Bank v. O'Neil. 3591—Baer v. Swartout. 4011—Taft-Pierce Mfg Co v. Jebb. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., case on; Part XVII., clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—Estates: George Manson, Annie K. Smith. Wills for probate: Emma Hunter, Andrew Walker, Charlotte A. Peabody, Louis Bertram, Frances A. Curry, Caroline O. Bogert, Philip Bear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McCray, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room 351, at 9:45 A. M. 6814—Vogel v. Vogel. 6298—Cummings v. Bush Terminal Bldg Co. 6106, 6107—Brooklyn Bank v. Leavitt. 4370—Garmiser v. Goldansky. 6302—Tighe v. Mail and Express Co. 6304—Webel v. Richards. 6317—Anhalt v. O'Brien. 1643—Epstein v. Isseks. 5842—Laska v. Harris. 3522—N Y C & H R R R v. United Surety Co. 6214—Jacobson v. Int R T Co. 6217—Finck v. Carlsen. 6227—Rosenstein v. Levinsky. 6240—O'Haire v. Joline. 8880—Oltarsh Iron Works v. Rosenzweig. 6009—Markowitz v. Colonial Assur Co. 6249—Rose v. Joseph. 6285—Slobodkin v. Baldwin. 3030½—Lessler v. Solomon. City of New York-Nassau Water Supply, (Meyer.) 32—Tempany v. Tempany, (No. 1.) 33—Same v. same, (No. 2.)

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J. 526—Homestead vs. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 50—Beacorn vs. Bk'lyn, Q Co. & Suburban R R Co. 535—Crowley vs. American Druggist Syndicate. 441, 585—Weir vs. B'klyn, Q Co & Suburban R R Co. 680—Fuller vs. Pope-Hartford Auto Co. 541—Vleck vs. Gaffney. 156—Blumenthal vs. B'klyn Un R R Co & L I R R Co. 230a—Lyons vs. N Y C & Hudson River R R Co. 945—Springer vs. Watson. 346—Manley vs. Miller.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set for a day on this call: 584—Schoener vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co; Vosnack vs. Vosnack. 610—Collella vs. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 614—Mercer vs. Brooklyn Realty Sellers. 610—Butler vs. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 620—Pruselusski vs. Collins. 622, 623—Lechtman vs. Barnard. 624—Treamor, an infant, vs. Degnon Contracting Co. 626—Schlecht vs. James Cavanagh Corporation. 628—Sullivan, as admx, vs. Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co. 629—Ferry vs. City of New York. Highest number reached on general calendar, 629.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term.—Humphrey, J. 3464—People vs. Isador Schapiro. 3464—People vs. Isador Raynor. 3484—People vs. Isador Raynor. 3485—People vs. Philip Levine. 3476—People vs. Archie McKell. 3476—People vs. Joseph Falco.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 767—Cloke vs. Pittsburgh Contracting Co. 188—Hicks vs. Hearn. 189—Hicks vs. Hearn. 886—Lao vs. Transit Cons Co. 350—Hawkins vs. N Y N H & H R R. 809—Wallbillich vs. Village of Tarrytown. 649—Loreiz vs. N Y H & H R R Co. 87—De Googan vs. Westchester Light Co. 220—Birup vs. Diesond. 9—Bullock vs. N Y C & H R R. 141—Dalzell vs. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg Co. 215—Borup vs. Von Kokertz. 193—Bates vs. Zinsser. 193—Cotter vs. Ries Standard Ry Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 461—Dolen vs. Town of Somers. 289—Cooper vs. White Fireproofing Cons Con. 862—Cleary vs. Young as receiver. 409—Fallon vs. Hickey. 240—Jewell vs. Witt. 245—Picotti vs. Gore Mfg Co. 262—Johnson vs. Jackson. 267—Jacobs vs. Lucke. 270—Texton vs. Levin. 272—Park vs. Dagg. 274—Jefferies vs. Debello. 275—McCabe vs. McGrane. 99—Hanley vs. Yonkers Catholic News Co. 147—Hanley vs. Yonkers Catholic News Co. 277—Larzellere vs. Byrne. 277½—Barnes vs. Wickoff, Church & Partridge. 281—Mongon vs. N Y C & H R R Co. 282—Connolly vs. Hastings Pavement Co. 283—Smith vs. Jennings. 286—Lawyer vs. Harriman. 287—Liberty Brewing Co vs. Kern. 288—Duden vs. Mack Paving & Const Co. 289—Costigan vs. N Y & Stamford R R Co. 290—Morgan vs. O'Brien. 292—Levison vs. Schoenberg. 293—Van Valkenburgh vs. The Mohican Co. 298—Krancunas vs. Shriva. 300—Vivian vs. Recr Metropolitan St Ry Co.

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*GRAF WALDERSEE.Mar.21, 11 AM
KAISERIN AUG. VIC...Mar. 30, 9 AM
*BATAVIA.....Mar 30, 12 noon
*Hamburg direct, 2nd cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Algiers,
Naples, Genoa
S. S. Hamburg..April 4, 12 Noon
S. S. Moltke...April 18, 10 A. M.
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George Washington, Saturday March 23

Special sailing PRINZESS IRENE, March 16 for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Naples

Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus from Genoa, April 28 to May 29—$200 up.
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NEW 45,000 TONS EACH
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MARCH 23
ALSO APRIL 13
APRIL 20

NEARBY SAILINGS
Finland..... Mar. 9, 10:00 A. M.
Oceanic..... Mar. 9, 12:00 Noon
Minneapolis.. Mar. 10, 10:00 A. M.
Baltic..... Mar. 14, 12:00 Noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R.
9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
†Oceanic..Mar. 9, noon | St. Paul.....Apr. 6
St. Louis.....Mar. 16 | St. Louis.....Apr. 13
†White Star Line Steamer, Pier 59.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.
Minneapolis..Mar. 10, 10 AM | Minnehaha..Apr. 6
Minnetonka..Mar. 30, 8:30 AM | Minnewaska..Apr. 13

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R.
10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Finland.....Mar. 9 | Lapland.....Mar. 23
Vaderland.....Mar. 16 | Kroonland.....Mar. 30

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.....Mar. 9, noon | Oceanic.....Apr. 6
OLYMPIC.....Mar. 23 | Olympic(new)Apr. 13

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic...Mar. 14, noon | Laurentic (new).Mar. 30
Celtic....Mar. 28, noon | Adriatic.....Apr. 4

FROM BOSTON To The MEDITERRANEAN
CANOPIC.....Mar. 19, April 27, June 8
CRETIC.....April 6, May 18, June 29

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CAMPANIA MAR. 27, 1 AM. APR. 17, 1 AM.
CARONIA MAY 4, 10 A. M. JUNE 5, 1 AM.
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The "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander, instead of 9 A. M.
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MAY 16	a MAY 30	JUNE 12	b JUNE 20

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Marvel of Luxury, Comfort, Steadiness.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues.. 10 AM
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†Rotterdam .....Mar. 19
*Potsdam .....Mar. 26
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*La Provence...March 14 | *La Savoie.....April 4
*Espagne.....March 21 | *La Provence ...April 11
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Regular Fortnightly Service
New, Fast Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers
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Kursk March 23
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†Ancona..Mar. 20, 11 AM
‡America..April 3, 11 AM
*D. D. Aosta..Ap. 20, 11 AM
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For illustrated pamphlet apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway; 264 and 553 5th Av., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:20 | Sun sets..5:54 | Moon rises..10:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:20	10:51	4:20	4:34
Governors Island	10:58	11

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—There has been a general and decided decrease in the great high-pressure area that has prevailed for more than a week east of the Rocky Mountains, but a well-defined disturbance is off the North Carolina Coast, attended by general snow and rains in the Atlantic States, while in the interior the weather has been generally unsettled.

There is no present prospect of settled weather for the next two or three days over any portion of the country.

Temperatures will be more seasonable except in the Northwest.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk east over the northern portion and brisk to high northeast to east over the southern portion; middle Atlantic Coast brisk to high northeast to north, diminishing by Thursday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have brisk to high northeast and east winds, with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow north, snow or rain south portion Thursday, with increasing northeast to north winds; Friday unsettled.

Southern New England—Snow or rain Thursday; brisk to high northeast to north winds; Friday unsettled.

New Jersey—Rain or snow Thursday, with brisk to high northeast to north winds; Friday unsettled; moderate north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Thursday; Friday unsettled; moderate north winds.

Northern New England—Snow Thursday; Friday unsettled; moderate to brisk variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	29	24	4 P. M.	38	30
6 A. M.	33	25	6 P. M.	34	30
9 A. M.	36	28	9 P. M.	28	30
12 M.	36	30	12 P. M.	26	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 32 degrees at 1:10 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:30	311 W. 81st St.; Harry Sinend	$150
2:45	36 Market St.; William Wolfson	None
3:00	135 E. 113th St.; George Langer	$100
4:45	210 W. 30th St.; Mrs. Johnson	Trifling
5:05	27 Canal St.; Mrs. Friedman	$10
5:50	106 Bayard St.; Joseph Castellano	$25
6:50	121 W. 16th St.; Anna Devine	$1,000
8:50	59 Cannon St.; Morris Schneider	$100
9:05	316 E. 119th St.; Sylvester Cleary	$50
10:15	407 E. 82d St.; Emil Pollock	$50
12:00	630 E. 17th St.; Bradley Construction Company	None
P. M.		
12:45	520 W. 24th St.; United Electric Power Company	Unknown
1:10	118 Ludlow St.; Clara Groskowitz	$500
1:30	96 7th St.; Nathan Goldstein	Trifling
2:45	321 E. 100th St.; J. Lefkowitz	Trifling
2:50	224 W. 57th St.; Peerless Auto Company	Unknown
2:50	225 Bowery; Interborough R. R.	Trifling
3:30	263 E. 78th St.; — Woolf	$200
4:10	157 Monroe St.; Mrs. Rosenthal	Trifling
4:25	181 Mulberry St.; unknown	Trifling
4:25	1,523 Washington Av.; C. Gleck	$200
4:30	145 W. 35th St.; M. Consuerela	$75
4:50	184 Claremont Av.; G. Cantre	$25
5:40	747 Tinton Av.; Henry Herman	$10
6:25	39-41 E. 12th St.; H. J. Steinberg	Unknown
6:05	100 West 61st St.; J. J. Blackburn miller	$5 500
6:35	3 Claremont Av.; George Paterno	$500
7:40	448 6th Av.; Mandel & Sulzberg	Trifling
8:45	583 Grand St.; Annie Fisher	Trifling
9:00	208 West 24th St.; H. W. Stewart	None
9:35	1,098 Madison Av.; Lord & Taylor	None
11:20	1,098 3d Av.; Isaac Kantro	$50

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CARL L. FRANC, died Feb. 28; left $5,000 personalty to Dora von Liechtenstein, sister.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, died Feb. 25; left realty of unknown value and more than $5,000 personalty.

HENRY HILDEBRAND, died Feb. 27; left more than $10,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty to Helen Hildebrand, wife.

MARY ANN McDONALD, died Dec. 20, 1911; left $8,000 realty and $2,500 personalty; to James H. McDonald, son, $2,000; to Albert J. McDonald, son, one-half residue of estate; to Julia Kelly, daughter, $500; to Albert W. McDonald, husband, $1.

THOMAS J. GAINES, died Feb. 16; left $15,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; to Martha A. Gaines, wife, $7,500; to Mary G. Amery, sister, $2,500; to David H. Gaines and Thomas J. Gaines, Jr., one-half each in residuary estate.

MARGARET LEMON, died Feb. 15; left $2,200 realty and $2,300 personalty; to Elizabeth Gibson, sister, $2,000; to Samuel J. Lemon, nephew, and stepson, $1,000.

JOSEPH DRYFOOS, died Feb. 15; left $5,000 personalty; to Sadie Magnus, daughter, $500; to Carol Dryfoos, daughter, $2,000; to Josie Dryfoos, daughter, $2,000; to Sidney Dryfoos, son, $500.

HANNAH M. ROCKWELL died Feb. 25; left more than $10,000 personalty; to the Trustees of New York Annual Conference, $1,000; to the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $500; American Bible Society, $1,000; American Female Guardian Society, $500; Ladies' Home Missionary Society, $1,000; Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $750; Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $1,000; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, $5,000; Methodist Episcopal Church Home, $1,500; Deaconesses' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $1,000; Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $500; Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $500; St. Christopher's Home, $500; Children's Aid Society, $500; New York Church Extension and Missionary Society, $1,000; Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, $500; Hewlett C. Rockwell, nephew, $1,000 and one-third residue; Mary Skeel, niece, $1,500 and one-third residue; Hanna H. Townsend, niece, $1,500 and one-third residue; Hattie Rockwell, niece, $2,000; Carrie Rockwell, niece, $500; Lucile Townsend, niece, $500; Mary Townsend, niece, $500; Georgia Townsend, niece, $500; Alice Townsend, niece, $500; Rockwell J. Townsend, nephew, $500; Henry R. Skeel, nephew, $1,000; Hervy R. Townsend, nephew, $500.

JANE GRIFFIN died Feb. 21; left $1,775 personalty to four children.

LEOPOLD N. ASIEL died Feb. 7; left more than $10,000 personalty to Pauline Asiel, wife.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals, under the inheritance tax law, yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of EMILIE UHLENBROEK, (died Aug. 23, 1909;) net personalty in New York, $9,602.92.

Estate of ELBRIDGE G. WOOD, (died Aug. 21, 1910;) net personalty, $14,066; including 100 shares General Electric Company, $14,400.

Estate of TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN, (died Dec. 22, 1909;) net personalty $17,658; including 58 Dreamland mortgage bonds, $17,400; 10 shares City Theatres Company, $1,000; 63 debenture bonds of Dreamland, no value; 15 shares New York City District Water Supply Company, no value.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education was notified yesterday of the death on Tuesday evening of Miss Teresa C. Burke, Principal of Public School 121, 227 East 102d Street. Miss Burke was the dauughter of John Burke. She was appointed a teacher in Primary School 37 in 1877, went to Primary School 93 in 1893, and on Sept. 10, 1894, was appointed Principal of School 121. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 47 West 130th Street, this morning. A requiem mass will be sung at All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and 129th Street, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery. Associate City Supt. Edward B. Shallow, in whose district School 121 is located, paid a high tribute to Miss Burke's memory yesterday. "She was a mighty good Principal," he said, "a woman of excellent judgment, and conducted her school in a very satisfactory way, and it is a hard school to govern."

The committee of the Board of Superintendents, consisting of Associate City Supts. Haaren and Meleney, in conjunction with City Supt. Maxwell, is at work on revision of the course on mathematics. Its object is to simplify it and at the same time retain its efficiency. When the report is ready it will be submitted for approval to the Committee on Studies and Textbooks, of which Commissioner Arthur S. Somers is the Chairman.

Associate City Supt. Edward S. Stevens and Supt. of School Buildings C.—B. J. Snyder visited yesterday the Manual Training School, its annex, and the Eastern District High School, all in Brooklyn, to inspect their overcrowded condition. They found 62 pupils in classrooms that should only have 32. They will suggest some plan to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Miss M. H. Curran, Principal of Public School 160, Fort Hamilton Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, invites all graduates of the school to attend a meeting in its auditorium on Friday evening to enroll as charter members of the Alumni Association which will then be organized.

License as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools has been granted to the following applicants, who have completed the work of the theory department in the training schools respectively indicated, and who have passed the examinations for License No. 1:

Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.—Josephine D. Paterno, 240 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn; Grace Skinner, 561 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and Marguerite L. Hay, 588 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

New York Training School for Teachers.—Murvin A. Becker, 235 East 178th Street, the Bronx; May E. Dermody, 523 West Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan; Elizabeth N. Herzberg, 832 East 165th Street, the Bronx; Julia May Noonan, 475 East 140th Street, the Bronx; Louise Roemer, 567 East 234th Street, the Bronx; Lillian Schwartz, 610 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan; Ethel M. Sheridan, 20 East 190th Street, the Bronx; Mary E. Smith, 218 East Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

Jamaica Training School for Teachers.—Frank W. Johnson, 308 Winthrop Avenue, Long Island City.

The Board of Retirement at a special meeting held in the meeting room of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon appointed a special committee to investigate the subject of the public school teachers' pension fund. Among those present were President Winthrop of the Board of Education and Lyman J. Best, Secretary of the Retirement Board. The meeting was private, and no further information about the proceedings was obtainable yesterday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following subjects and weights for the examination for Inspector of Boiler and Pipe Covering: Duties, including a report, 5; experience, 5. The candidates should show a familiarity with the system of piping and heating, the fire risks from the same, and a knowledge of the various non-combustibles and non-conductors employed for insulation of pipes from heat and moisture. Candidates should also show an experience in connection with heating plants by steam, hot air, or hot water, as operating engineer or as builder. Experience in the installation of such systems is particularly sought. The minimum age is 21 years.

The following recommendation has been approved by the commission:

That the topographical draughtsman, Grade C, in the Topographical Bureau of the Department of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, be permitted to take part in the promotion examination for Grade D, to be held March 26.

The commission, at the request of the Board of City Magistrates, First Division, has decided to hold an examination for promotion to Assistant Court Clerk some Saturday afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock and closing at 7:30. The Magistrates asked that the examination he held either on Saturday afternoons or some day after 4 o'clock, as the withdrawal of forty-two men from the courts at one time would seriously cripple the conduct of business. Chief Examiner Ireland stated that he was not, as a rule, in favor of holding examinations at such times, but was willing to hold this one as suggested, if the commission so desired.

The chief accountant of the office of the Commissioner of Accounts has notified the commission that the personnel of the Board of Promotions has changed, and that it now consists of the following: Harry M. Rice, chief accountant; James McGinley, assistant chief accountant, and Porter F. Atlee, supervising chief examiner.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on April 10 and 11, for scientific assistant. Department of Agriculture. Examinations will be given in the following subjects: Agronomy, dairying, entomology, farm management, forage crops, horticulture, library science, physiology and nutrition of man, plant breeding, plant pathology, pomology, seed testing, soil bacteriology, and soil surveying. It is desired to obtain as applicants for the scientific assistant examinations, excepting library science, persons who have had preferredly four years of college training in science of agriculture, or who are now seniors in college and expect to graduate in June. Those, however, who have had an equivalent training or experience, will also be admitted to the examinations. For the subject of library science, applicants should have had at least one year of training at a library school, or its equivalent in practical experience in a library. The positions, for which the examinations just referred to are held, offer many attractive features. Excellent opportunities are afforded for scientific research in the laboratories of the Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, practically all of these positions require more or less investigational work in the field outside Washington, D. C., which enables one to obtain a broad and comprehensive view of one's special subject of investigation, as related to the entire country. When traveling in the field, away from either official or temporary headquarters, the expenses of the investigator are paid. Applicants must be at least 20 years old on the date of the examination. The examinations are made up of two parts, the first part consisting of a general educational test in English and arithmetic, and the second part including the questions on the particular scientific subject in which the applicant desires to be examined.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pension.—Patrolman: John Grogan, Bridge Precinct A, on his own application, at $700 per annum; appointed Sept. 11, 1886.

Appointment.—Probationary Matron: Catherine M. Fitzgibbon, to 153d Precinct.

Transfers.—Lieutenant: Ernest L. Van Wagner, from Detective Bureau to 99th Precinct. Patrolman: J. Godley, 40th to 292d Precinct. Matron: Henrietta A. Millwood, 153d to 155th Precinct.

Mutual Transfers.—Patrolmen: J. H. Carroll, 18th to 31st Precinct, and A. A. Davis, 31st to 18th; P. J. Foley, 145th to 22d Precinct, and W. F. O'Brien, 22d to 145th.

Assignment.—Patrolman: W. F. Devlin, 61st Precinct, as driver of patrol wagon.

Assignment Discontinued.—Patrolman: J. Robinson, 61st Precinct, as driver of patrol wagon.

Resignation.—Patrolman: C. V. Ne Decker, 81st Precinct.

Dismissed from the force.—Patrolman: Edward C. Wolfe, 14th Precinct; Joseph P. Brown, 26th Precinct; James J. O'Brien, 40th Precinct.

Death.—Lieutenant: James Hearn, 66th Precinct, March 6.

Fire Department.

Emergency appointments extended fifteen days: Ernest A. Fuller, Assistant Electrical Engineer, Telegraph Bureau; Joseph O'Malley, Inspector, Bureau of Prevention.

Sentence of dismissal mitigated to ten days fine: Fireman August F. Plenge, Engine 83, also assigned to Engine 31.

Designated to take charge of locating spare apparatus: Captain James J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, to be informed of changes through Engine 5.

Detail: Fireman Washington S. Howe, Engine 58, to Bureau of Prevention.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Assignments and changes in stations and duties, Quartermaster's Department: Capt. H. R. Parry, Quartermaster, to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster General, relieving Capt. G. M. Cralle, Quartermaster; Capt. G. M. Cralle to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. D. L. Stone, Quartermaster; the Quartermaster at Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana, will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. J. Hanson, Quartermaster, who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty as Quartermaster and charge of construction work, relieving Capt. S. H. Ford, Quartermaster; Capt. W. O. Smith, Quartermaster, to New Orleans, and assume charge of the Quartermaster's office, and of construction works at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, relieving Major F. H. Lawton, commissary.

First Lieut. S. A. Harris, Fourteenth Infantry, relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, New York, and from further duty on recruiting service, April 1.

First Lieut. F. B. Allderdice, Tenth Infantry, report to commanding General, Western Division, for temporary duty.

Capt. H. Rubottom, Ninth Cavalry, detailed to Signal Corps, and proceed Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to take special course of instruction at Army Signal School.

The name of Major J. W. McAndrew, Eighth Infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Major T. G. Hanson, infantry, removed therefrom. Major Hanson assigned to Eighth Infantry.

Major A. L. Parmerter, Twenty-first Infantry, assigned to duty as Adjutant General of Militia, District of Columbia.

The name of Major A. L. Parmerter, Twenty-first Infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Major S. E. Smiley, infantry, removed therefrom and assigned to Twenty-first Infantry.

Major Gen. Murray, U. S. A., to San Francisco

Major P. C. Fauntleroy, Medical Corps, detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, vice Major J. L. Rhoads, Medical Corps, relieved.

Col. D. A. Frederick, assigned to Twenty-second Infantry.

Major F. L. Winn, Thirteenth Infantry, detailed to Adjutant General's Department, July 2.

Major B. B. Buck, Adjutant General, assigned to Thirteenth Infantry, July 2.

Major D. W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery; Capt. W. Mitchell, Signal Corps, and Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixth Infantry, detailed as members of the General Staff Corps.

The resignation of First Lieut. G. L. Stryker, Thirteenth Cavalry, has been accepted.

Orders Feb. 20 amended to direct Capt. R. W. Collins, Coast Artillery, to proceed to Eugene, Ore., instead of to Portland.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. Ball to Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Washington at Cristobal; Maryland at Corinto; Leonidas at Charleston.

Sailed—Utah from Provincetown for Southern drill grounds, off Capes of the Chesapeake; Cyclops from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; E-1 and E-2 from Navy Yard, New York, for Norfolk, Va.; Decatur from Wuhu for Nanking; Pompey from Shanghai for Nanking; Cincinnati from Shanghai for Taku; Buffalo from Chefoo for Taku; Abarenda from Shanghai for Taku.

On or about March 25 the Pacific Reserve Squadron will be discontinued, and the Pennsylvania, Oregon, Raleigh, and St. Louis will be known as the Pacific reserve fleet. The fleet will base at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, as heretofore. The following vessels will eventually form the Pacific reserve fleet: Pennsylvania, Oregon, Raleigh, St. Louis, Galveston, Charleston, West Virginia, Milwaukee, Chattanooga, Cleveland, New Orleans, Davis, and Fox.

Lost

LOST.—Sunday evening, harpin, consisting of diamonds and emerald, either between Hotel Astor and Rector's or Folies Bergere Restaurant; finder liberally rewarded. Whiting, 135 Central Park West.

LOST.—A lady's diamond horseshoe pin, Tuesday night, March 5, on 5th Av., between 81st and 82d Sts., or in front of the Severn Apartments, 170 West 73d St.; liberal reward. H. K. Prichitt, 60 Broadway. Tel. 2915 Rector.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, on Tuesday morning, between Hudson Tunnel, (23d St.,) McCreery's corner, and Stern's; initials "E. M. S."; liberal reward. Fourth floor, 27 West 23d St.

LOST—$50 reward and no questions asked for the recovery of the "Happy Dawn" opal set in silver plate which was taken from the Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 West 40th, Sunday night.

LOST—$50 reward and no questions asked for the recovery of the "Happy Dawn" opal set in silver plate which was taken from the Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 West 40th, Sunday night.

LOST—Gold fob and charm, with diamond name, on 3d Av. "L," Sunday, March 3, between 116th and 59th Sts.; reward. B. W. Jacobson, 20 West Houston St.

LOST—Near 72d St. and 5th Av., on Sunday afternoon, a brooch of brilliants, set in platinum, with velvet on back. Reward if returned to 43 East 72d St.

LOST—Monday night, mink fur scarf, Bronx Centre on Westchester Av., between Prospect and Union. Reward for return to Mrs. L. Davis, 787 Prospect Av.

LOST—March 2, girdle with rosary, crucifix, and bronze medal attached; 79th St. and 6th Av. or "L" to 140th St. Kindly return 523 West 142d St.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville 10-share stock certificate, N. Y.—X3074, dated Dec. 19, 1911, in name of ALBERT G. BORDEN. Address, 165 Broadway.

LOST—Large opal ring, Tiffany setting, Brighton Beach Casino, Coney Island, in ladies' room; liberal reward. W. B. Remick, 67 Bond St., Brooklyn.

LOST—New York Theatre, Monday evening, Chinese jade gold ring, heavy, engraved; valuable souvenir; reward. Hutchinson, 368 West 50th.

LOST—Astor Hotel, Columbia show, Tuesday evening, a circular brooch of diamonds and pearls, gold setting; reward. 630 West End Av.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, diamond bracelet set in platinum; reward. Riviera, corner 157th and Riverside Drive, apartment, first floor I.

LOST—Sunday, 67th St. and Lexington Av., ring, sapphire and diamonds in platinum; reward; no questions. Cobb, 901 Lexington Av.

LOST—A black velvet bag with money and gold purse; near 135 West 81st St; address inside on visiting card; reward.

LOST—Sunday night, in Bedford Park, Bronx, gentleman's diamond ring; reward. 604 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

LOST—In Subway, purse and valuable papers; $100 reward and no questions asked. J. Wolf, 207 Stanton St.

LOST—March 5, gold bracelet, near 152d St. and Broadway. Johnston, 534 West 152d St.

REWARD $500—Lost on March 4, diamond about 7 to 8 carats; old mine stone; 56th St., 5th Av. to Globe Theatre, to Knickerbacker Hotel. W. W. Wright, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Feb. 16, gray Yorkshire terrier; finder liberally reward. Return Goodman, 320 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Brindle Boston bull, white breast, short tail; name Dix. Telephone Owner, 1621—Harlem.

LOST—Brindle bull, white on breast, with collar and harness; reward. Hohl, 550 East 85th.

LIBERAL REWARD for the return of female French bull, lost March 4, near 124th St. and 3d Av. Apply 173 East 124th St.

Found

FOUND, March 5—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 157 Christopher st.; fraternity pin, medicine, underwear, shirt, purse, printed matter, commutation ticket, collars, photographs.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

Let us be your scout for efficient men. 25,000 members in Greater New York. Phone 7920 Columbus. West Side Y. M. C. A. Employment Department, 316 W. 57th St.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 Bway Tel. 8499 Cort.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av. Telephone 4527 Madison Square.—Agency for superior domestic help; also waitresses and cooks for dinners, luncheons.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1890.

CHAMBERMAID and waitresses, cooks, laundresses, general houseworkers, nurses, kitchen maids, useful girls, married couples and useful men; all references thoroughly investigated. Charles Wilson Employment Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel., 2224—Plaza.

HELP, select colored, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 6th Av. Harlem—6370.

HOUSEWORK, $20; waitress, $22; cook, $25. Flaherty Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted, Female

AS ATTENDANT COMPANION or charge of home; good dressmaker. Write Marsh, 28 West 94th St.

A VISITING SECRETARY, daily or few times weekly; correspondence, stenography, accounts. C 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE CONCERN; CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS; RELIABLE. TRUSTWORTHY. T 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, intelligent, ambitious, Normal College education; reasonable. 1,666 Bussing Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting; moderate salary. Accurate, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 E. N. Y.

CHAPERON or COMPANION.—Lady takes great pleasure in recommending most highly a refined, cultured, responsible woman as chaperon or companion; musician, linguist; experienced traveler. Mrs. R. M., E 4 Times.

COMPANION.—Cultured young woman as companion to young lady or invalid; would travel. Address Well Qualified, E 17 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

COOK, first-class; $30; best references. Flaherty Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

DRESSMAKER, high class, wishes customers. Bittermann, 763 Elton Av., near 156th St. L station, Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER would like to take charge of gentleman's apartment. V 253 Times Downtown.

MASSAGE—Scientific treatment; $1 hour ladies' residences; professional lady; references. Mechano, 64 West 109th St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced, cultured, in first-class retail gown and millinery shop; capable taking full charge; intelligent, reliable, trustworthy; best references. V 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable young woman desires part time employment; familiar with secretarial, legal, literary, and business work; excellent typist; copying at moderate rates; own machine. Martin, 7665 Schuyler.

The Help Wanted columns of The New York Times offer the quickest way to summon specialists. Help Wanted advertisements in The Times appeal to the highest grade employes in every line.

Situations Wanted, Female

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Beginner; $6; intelligent, punctual; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; anxious; no agency; good penman. T 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER, ambitious; will work hard to get good start; small salary. Rose Brown, 605 Madison Av.; 'phone, 2593—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, cultured, accustomed to medical dictation; wishes few hours' engagement daily with doctor or author. D 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; neat, accurate; would begin on moderate salary. E. C., 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; honest, industrious worker. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, varied experience, well educated, prefers law office; good references. V 254 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced telephone operator desires position in hotel or office; best references furnished. E 2 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN (Scandinavian) speaks English, German, and Italian fluently; excellent housekeeper, traveler, and packer, wishes position as secretary or companion; excellent references. Apply by letter only, Miss Larson, 225 West End Av.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) university graduate, desires position as accountant or auditor; thoroughly familiar with banking, foreign exchange, industrial and professional accounting; highest credentials; age, 32. V 234 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2081.

ACCOUNTANT, expert all branches; recommended, capable business and sales manager; sterling character and ability; experienced and successful executive. Edward B. Reece, 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2250—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books balanced, systematized, audited, written up periodically, and investigations made. Auditor, Room 160, 280 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant; all branches; auditing and accounting; reasonable. Manhattan, 89 Delancey St.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT desires permanent position C. B. L., 4,633 Park Av., Bronx.

APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGER.—Wanted, position as apartment house manager from October, 1912, or January, 1913; considerable hotel experience and two years management of one of best apartment houses in Virginia; am now employed as such, but desire broader field of opportunities; unmarried, age 30 years; best of reference and security can be given. X 32 Times.

A TRAVELING COMPANION.
Young man, traveled in Europe and Mediterranean countries, act as private secretary. C 165 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position in office with advancement; recently bookkeeper and cashier with one concern four years; typist; ambitious; can furnish best reference. T 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, 35, extensive experience manufacturing line, seeks responsible position; highest references, character, ability, &c. D 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in estates, bank, and commercial lines, desires position; best references; start $18. G. C., 10B, 301 West 108th.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly experienced, good education, desires responsible position; highly indorsed. T 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up books; regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 8 years experience, wishes to connect with good house. Z 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

BUTLER, useful, 33, reliable, Frenchman, speaking English; willing; best references; city, country. E 16 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Trustworthy German, single, expert mechanic, competent in repairs; accustomed to touring; strictly sober; honest, obliging; best references; speaks English; go anywhere. Address G. Kosney, 258 W. 68th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young Swede, (23,) desires position with private family; city, country; personal references; good mechanic. Swenson, 312 East 65th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—College graduate, 24, thoroughly qualified collection general or secretarial work; references. J. R., 337 East 18th St.

Experienced man, ready for any kind of work; seeks position, bookkeeper, collector, clerk; understands business of publication office; take full charge of office force; methodical and businesslike. D 114 Times.

FRENCH COUPLE, lately landed, wish position, man butler, wife cook; good references. H. Paillon, 204 West 30th St.

GARDENER, Danish, desires position on private estate; understands orchids, cut flowers, and potted plants, lawns, vegetable and flower garden; references. P. Johnsen, care Mrs. Carlsvard, 228 East 56th St., city.

HOME WORK wanted by intelligent young man with ideas; have wide business knowledge; only those with meritorious propositions please answer. Brains, 216 Times, Downtown.

MAN wants work as packer; first-class references. Freedman, 107 West 17th St.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, MECHANIC, with executive experience, A1 reference, wishes steady position with apartment, hotel, or department store. J. C., 145 Times Harlem.

PLUMBER.—Young man wishes position in hotel or private concern. E 19 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER, employed, desires change; efficient; best references. T 275 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced stenographer, correspondent, and bookkeeper; knowledge French and German; held position of trust financial district for several years. B. H. D., 38 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert; over ten years' experience; capable of handling correspondence; willing to work hard for advancement. V 259 Times Downtown.

VALET; BUTLER.—Experienced young Filipino desires position; highly recommended. Equeza, 95 High St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A permanent position as bookkeeper or junior accountant by young man, 24; good references. T 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) of education and refinement, seeks responsible position; possess initiative and executive ability; experienced correspondent and stenographer; 12 years' thorough business training; exceptional references. T 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) bookkeeper by profession, with sales, executive ability, wishes employment of any kind anywhere; reference. V 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, refined, will start at bottom; excellent references. T 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, thorough business training, desires clerical or outside position. C 168 Times.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam-heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 787—Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.
Large room, private bath; well heated; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsome second floor front room; hot water, heat, phone; table unsurpassed.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Rooms, table guests, first class.

58TH, 344 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; southern exposure; excellent board; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—With private family, beautiful floor, together or separate; private bath; electricity; dressing rooms; most desirable home for persons seeking high-class accommodations; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; homelike surroundings; table guests; references.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Fourth-story single room; running water; room telephone; large closet; references.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

71ST ST., 115 WEST.—Real home for young man, private family, young people; telephone; reasonable. Nichols.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; pleasant, homelike surroundings; Subway, "L"; telephone.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Room, board; piano for girls studying music, art; highly recommended; moderate.

Help Wanted Advertisements on Following Page.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large square room, also hall room; parlor dining room; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Sunny, well heated rooms; suitable two; refined surroundings; table guests; references.

75TH ST., 238 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; running water; 2d floor front; suitable for two; board optional; Summer rates; private home.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large or medium-sized room; refined surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; high-class house; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and small, sunny, heated rooms; bath; reasonable; gentlemen; private family.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Nice, sunny rooms; excellent table; board optional; reasonable; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; excellent home cooking; service exceptional; terms moderate.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady having charming home offers large rooms, superior accommodations, and table; $15, $22 weekly.

81ST, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private bath, in exclusive house; good table; references.

81ST ST., 150 WEST.—Fine rooms, with board; gentleman, couple; permanent, transients; table board; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Sunny, small room for gentleman; strictly high-class board; references necessary.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, double and single, with excellent board; references; table board. V. & R.

83D, 11 WEST.—Handsome,

ARMED GIRL UNDER HIS BED.

Brooklyn Butcher Badly Injured by Her—Assailant Ends Her Life.

Henry Horberger, a Brooklyn butcher, went to his room, at 824 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, just after dark on Tuesday to dress himself for an evening of festivity, and was just reaching under the bed for his shoes when he saw huddled beneath it a girl named Lena Stockfish. His attentions to another woman had filled the girl with jealousy. So she went to his room to lie in wait for him, and she carried an axe along, hidden beneath the folds of her coat.

Tenants in the house heard echoes of a violent altercation in the room and it was their aproach that frightened the girl away, leaving behind her the axe which she had wielded, and young Horberger lying on his bed, badly bruised and battered. When they went out into the street, the girl had disappeared and the police hunted for her in vain, while the butcher was removed to the Swedish Hospital.

Yesterday morning the girl appeared on the roof of the building at 798 St. John's Place, a few doors away, and leaped to the street below, her body striking the iron railing in front and, as it bounded to the ground, it barely missed Ralph Ehlers of 147 Rogers Avenue. She was dead when they picked her up. Her shoes and hat were missing, but these were found shortly afterward in a vacant apartment on the fourth floor of the building. It is supposed that she hid there all night while the police were searching for her.

The girl was to have appeared yesterday afternoon in the Gates Avenue Court to answer to a larceny charge made by Mrs. A. C. Hewison of 93 Madison Street, where she was employed as a servant.

BULL CHARGES DR. LOWELL.

President of Harvard Repulses Animal and Saves Pet Spaniel.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—President Lowell of Harvard and his pet spaniel were out for a promenade to-day and were walking toward the Stadium when they came upon a herd of cattle being driven toward the Brighton Abattoir. The spaniel, although under leash, gave a yelp or two and attracted a vicious appearing bull.

The beast took up the challenge and turned, head down, in the direction of the little dog and his master.

President Lowell stood his ground coolly, and when the animal was upon the pair he belabored the brute over the snout with his heavy walking cane. The animal, surprised and hurt, fell back and, before he could renew his assault, the herdsman had crowded him back with the other members of the crew. Mr. Lowell and his dog proceeded to the Stadium.

Help Wanted, Female

A GIRL for general housework in a minister's family of three; 6-room apartment; wages $5 a week; good home for right person. 2,815 Boulevard, Apartment F, Thursday.

BRIGHT, well-dressed woman to organize clubs for a reading course in near-by towns; must have A1 references; work pleasant and remunerative. Address Organizer, 416 Times.

GIRL for general housework; no washing; must be a good cook. Apply all day Thursday, Apartment 3D, The Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av.

GIRLS wanted, over 16 years, for light work in factory at 318 East 66th St.

GIRL wanted for sewing. Frank Bros., 224 Fifth Av.

WANTED—Well-educated woman, over 30, possessing tact and a pleasing personality, for special organizing work with parents of school children; one who can travel, if necessary, preferred. Room 705, 110 West 34th St.

WANTED a young lady as a policy and record clerk in a large insurance office; must be bright, neat, and an expert penman. Address G. F. W., P. O. Box 2,006, New York City.

WANTED AT ONCE—Millinery copyist; also a millinery apprentice. Etoile, 2567 Broadway.

WANTED—General girl, who can cook; no laundry; good wages; references. D 76 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

A BRIGHT BOY of ability in drawing; ambitious to acquire the trade of banknote engraving; good references necessary to prove character. V 260 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Thoroughly familiar with the subscription and circulation accounts of magazines and other periodicals; temporary position which may become permanent; state experience, references, and salary expected. Circulation, W 260 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive and look after a foreign touring car, as also a small town car; must have mechanical qualifications and possess first-class references; good wages paid. Address C. A. F., 272 Times Downtown.

MEN, permanent connection with largest company selling monthly plan accident and health insurance; large commission or would talk salary to the right parties. Manager, Room 516, 1,133 Broadway.

OPPORTUNITY for energetic young man now employed to manage small business venture. Spare time at first. Manager Dept. D, 205 Mutual Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; DESIRES FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND GOOD FOLLOWING FOR STRONG LINE OF RAINCOATS FOR MEN AND WOMEN FOR ENTIRE COUNTRY; ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; NO DEADHEADS NEED APPLY, ONLY BUSINESS GETTERS; WILL ASSIGN SOME ACCOUNTS FROM THOSE SALESMEN WE WEED OUT; SALARY NO OBJECT. D 160 TIMES.

SALESMAN who has had several years' experience in selling specialties to hotels, restaurants, &c.; large manufacturing company of national reputation has very desirable opening for the right man; one who has had several years' experience selling to such trade and who is of good character and appearance; position is a permanent one; in answering state age, experience, and compensation expected; if unemployed state reasons. Address Confidential, W 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Office equipment or alert, successful specialty hustler, we have an opportunity. Address, with experience and references, to Z 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having connection with large consumers of stationery, office supplies, can learn of good proposition by addressing W 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED on muslin underwear for city and vicinity; only experienced, with references, need apply. Kurtz & Wechsler, 258 East Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted, over 30; good appearance and education; experience unnecessary. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN to sell imported fancy bags on commission basis; references. Gomory, 535 East 88th.

SALESMAN.—New York; commission; baskets, hats. 1402, 43 Cedar St.

SOLICITOR, A1, for large catalogue of cloak, suit, dresses; good chance. Call between 4-6 P. M., Bass Bros., 39 Union Square.

WANTED—By reinforced concrete contractors, man to figure quantities for cost keeping; must understand construction drawings and have some knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $80 per month; answer giving age and experience. T 279 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A bright young man for clerical work in a large insurance office; must be bright, neat in appearance, and a rapid and excellent penman; state age. Address F. J. N., P. O. Box 2006.

WANTED—Men as leaders of boys' social clubs; no compensation. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

WANTED—Line dresses, commission basis. Myer Goldstein, 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Diemakers on round and square sheet metal dies. D 170 Times.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS, make big money selling household specialties; catalogue free. Delo Specialty Co., 130 Jarvis St., Toledo, Ohio.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

OPENINGS for high-grade men; credit man, (provisions,) $1,200; cost accountant, $1,500; freight claim clerk, $12; stenographer, $18; order clerk, $15; other openings. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 852 4th Av.

Other Want Advertisements on Preceding Page.

HUSBAND, WOUNDED, ACCUSES HIS WIFE

E. H. Grace of Atlanta Retracts Statement When She Pleads with Him in Hospital.

WAS INSURED FOR $25,000

Woman Under Arrest Denies Any Knowledge of Crime Though Servants' Story Refutes Her Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—"God knows I am innocent," exclaimed Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Opie Grace this afternoon, after her release on bail, pending a hearing on the charge of assault with attempt to murder her young husband, Eugene H. Grace, who was mysteriously shot at their Eleventh Street home yesterday.

While the doctors at the hospital are endeavoring to save the life of the wounded husband, the police are searching for facts to support their theory that the crime was committed by the wife. Grace has a chance to recover, although a bullet penetrated a lung, lodging near the spinal cord. He is unconscious most of the time, and not even his relatives are allowed to see him.

Mrs. Grace was arrested last night after her return from Newnan, Ga., and taken to the hospital. As she entered her husband's ward he said: "Daisy, you are the one who shot me."

"Why, how can you?" she protested. "You are trying to make me out a murderess, and they will take me to jail to-night."

"You are the one who tried to kill me," Grace repeated.

"If you persist in that I will take the power of attorney which you exercise away from you," said Mrs. Grace.

Grace then relented.

"I don't know who did it," he said.

After being held in custody for twenty hours, Mrs. Grace was released under $7,500 bail this afternoon and made a statement.

"I am as innocent as a new-born babe," she said. "My arrest and the accusation of my husband is a horrible mistake. It is preposterous to say that I shot him, locked him in the house, and left him to die.

"When I left home yesterday I forgot to take ten one dollar bills which were lying on the mantel. Mr. Grace also had some money in the room, and I was looking to see if this was gone when the police forced open the door. If this money was missing, then I have a good idea as to who shot my husband."

According to the police no such money was found. A purse was found, which the officers opened at the request of Grace, who told them it contained a check for $2,000. The check was in the purse, and by direction of the wounded man was turned over to a minister.

"I cannot understand my husband's charge," Mrs. Grace said, "unless it is that his mind has become affected by the pressing of the bullet against the spine. I just know he is not himself, or he would never make such a wild charge. When he becomes himself he will settle everything right.

"It is said Mr. Grace was shot about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and remained locked in the house eight hours. I left at 12 o'clock to go to Newnan, and he was to go to Philadelphia. When I left the house Mr. Grace was still in his night clothes, but had left his bed and was preparing to dress. I was never more shocked in my life than to learn when I reached Newnan that he had been shot, and I returned at once."

The Wounded Man's Story.

Grace told the police when they first reached him that he first discovered he was shot at 6 o'clock in the morning, when he awoke with a burning sensation in his side.

"I told my wife," he said, "and asked to get a doctor. She left the room and came back later saying she was unable to reach one over the telephone."

Grace says that then he became unconscious, and when he next awoke he worked his way to the telephone and called the police.

Much importance is attached by the police to the corroborative testimony of J. C. Ruffin and his wife, negro servants. The woman says she made a fire in Grace's room about 7 o'clock at Mrs. Grace's request. While she was in the room, she says, Grace groaned several times, and Mrs. Grace said:

"You are not sick, Gene. You are sleeping."

Ruffin says Mrs. Grace told him as she was leaving the house that her husband was sick and that he had wanted a doctor, but had changed his mind, and if the doctor came he was to be sent away. Mrs. Grace denies giving any such instructions.

A .32-calibre pistol was found on a windowsill in the hall on the floor below Grace's room. It had one empty chamber. The key to the door of the room, which the police found locked, was in a receptable in the hall where Mrs. Grace said it usually was kept.

The police arrived about two hours after Mrs. Grace says she left. Chief of Detectives Lanford said this afternoon that the blood found on Grace's pillow was clotted and dried, and he did not think it could have dried that way in less than three hours.

His Life Insured for $25,000.

An important development to-day was the discovery that Grace recently insured his life for $25,000, making his wife the beneficiary. He tried to take out another policy with a second company, but this was refused on the ground that Mrs. Grace was twelve years his senior.

The investigations by the insurance companies showed that Mrs. Grace was not rich, and that she married Grace only a few weeks after the death of her first husband, who was a Philadelphian. She lived in Philadelphia at 4,246 Spruce Street. The property was worth about $12,000, and on this there is said to be a mortgage.

Some of Mrs. Grace's friends in Atlanta insist that she had more than $1,000,000 in her own right. She is 40 years of age and Grace is 28. Her friends say she was fascinated by his striking appearance and manners when they met in the East a short time after the death of her first husband, and it is said that she was only six weeks a widow when she married the second time.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 6.—Mrs. E. H. Grace, who was arrested in Atlanta on the charge of shooting her husband, formerly lived in this city. Her husband, William H. Opie, a prosperous tailor, at his death several months ago left his widow a handful of unset diamonds and some real estate. In Philadelphia the widow was widely known as "Daisy of the Leopard Skins" owing to her fondness for coats made from the hides of leopards.

Eugene H. Grace, the victim of the shooting, is also well known here. For several months before his acquaintance with Mrs. Opie began he was employed as a bond salesman. He is 6 feet 3 inches tall and has an athletic build. He was often seen in the leading cafés of the city. After his acquaintance with Mrs. Opie he always had a new diamond to show. These, he said were gifts from his "wife."

Almost immediately after the death of Opie his widow and Grace were seen together night after night at cafés. Eventually they announced that they were about to be married and would take a trip abroad as their honeymoon. They left Philadelphia in February, 1911, and returned in April of the same year, announcing that they had been married in New York at the "Little Church Around the Corner" on March 8, 1911.

Mrs. Grace has one child, who has been blind since her birth, and is cared for at a local institution for the blind.

BROADWAY BOMBARDED.

Series of Manhole Explosions Smashes Windows and Does Other Damage.

Six manhole covers in Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Streets and along the latter thoroughfare to Eighth Avenue, were blown high into the air shortly before noon yesterday in a series of explosions which followed one another at intervals of less than a minute. Though the iron covers crashed down to street and sidewalk to be shattered into pieces, no one was hurt. Many windows were broken, however, and the neighborhood was thrown into great excitement.

The worst damage was done to the Automobile Club of America, in Fifty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. Pieces of iron smashed all the windows in the front of the building, and the concussion of the explosions shook down the ceiling on the sixth floor.

All the front windows of the Carlton Hotel, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, were broken as high as the sixth floor, and above this the windows were cracked. The shock of the explosion threw Miss May Anderson, the telephone operator, from her stool at the switchboard.

At 210 West Fifty-fourth Street is a one-story frame blacksmith shop. The explosions blew out all the windows and smashed in part of the front of the place. Frank Neilly, an employe, was blown across the shop, but except for some bruises was unhurt.

Several windows in the lower floor of the Hotel Cumberland, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, were broken, and in the Windsor Building, across the street, all the windows up to the fifth floor were blown out. Windows were smashed also in the building at 1,700 Broadway, the Carteret apartment house, 201 West Fifty-fourth Street, the apartment houses at 208 and 212 West Fifty-fourth Street, and three large plate glass windows in the Peerless Motor Car Company building, 1,758 Broadway.

Persons attracted by the explosions gathered in such numbers that the reserves were called from the West Thirty-seventh Street, West Forty-seventh Street, and West Sixty-eighth Street Stations.

Children in schools near-by were kept in a little after the usual time of dismissal for the noon recess, until it seemed certain that the explosions were over. These are believed to have been caused by the ignition of gasoline which flows into the sewers in the neighborhood, causing gas to collect there.

WILL SUBMIT TRANSFER PLAN

Street Railway Companies Make an Offer to Public Service Board.

The street railway companies of Manhattan may yet compromise the free transfer question. James L. Quackenbush, general attorney for the New York Railways Company, appeared yesterday before Commissioner Eustis of the Public Service Commission and stated that his company had its experts at work trying to figure out a transfer plan which might be feasible as far as the companies are concerned and satisfactory enough for the commission to permit of it being tried for an experimental period.

At the same time Mr. Quackenbush declared that it was quite impossible for the four companies, the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railway Company, the Central Park North & East River Company, and the Second Avenue Railroad Company to agree to the restoration of transfers as ordered by the commission at all the 151 points where they were once granted. Moreover, in some places the opportunities for fraud were too great to allow of transfers being used. Commissioner Eustis granted an adjournment for three weeks to give the companies' experts more time to produce their scheme.

Meanwhile the companies will not press the certiorari proceedings which they have filed in the Supreme Court against the commission. A technical point has been raised in this connection by the New York Railways Company. It holds that as it was not in existence on Dec. 5 when the order of the commission was made it is not forced to obey it, though it has succeeded to the property and franchises of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The commission believes that it can overcome this objection, but it might serve to lengthen considerably the legal proceedings, and affords now an additional reason for the attempt to reach some compromise on the entire question.

NO VOTE ON FITZHERBERT.

Move Made to Give Jersey Senator a Chance to Resign, Legislators Say.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—Following a general denial made under oath by Senator Fitzherbert of Morris County of connection with the alleged attempt to get $5,000 from the Commercial Acetylene Company of New York for killing two bills introduced by him in the Legislature, Democratic opposition made it impossible for a vote to be taken to-night on the question of his expulsion as a member of the upper house. The vote will be taken at 11:30 to-morrow morning unless something happens before that hour. The prevailing opinion is that the accused Senator will offer his resignation.

The Morris County Senator told of his acquaintance with Dr. George A. Ridner of Succasunna, who asked him to introduce the bills. He said the doctor had aided him in his campaign for election to the Senate, and that he had tried to get Gov. Wilson to appoint Dr. Ridner to the State Tax Board.

Mr. Fitzherbert acknowledged that he knew nothing of acetylene gas, but said Dr. Ridner told him the measures were good bills. The visit of M. K. Wisehart, a New York Sun reporter, to the Senator's home in Dover, was then taken up. Mr. Wisehart, the witness declared, said the bills were most unfair and asked if he thought $5,000 would induce the backers to have them withdrawn.

Mr. Fitzherbert said that he became indignant, and replied:

"Young man, if you mention a money consideration in this case I will have nothing further to do with the bills."

PUZZLED BY WOMAN'S DEATH.

Coroner Called to Lodger Whose Body Bore Marks of Violence.

Mrs. Alice Jones, who rents rooms at 263 West 112th Street, went to two rooms in the rear of the second floor at 7:30 o'clock last night and getting no response to her knock, opened the door with a passkey. She found her lodger, a woman known as Minnie Thompson and also as Mrs. Minnie Kitchen, lying partly on the bed and partly on the floor.

The woman was in a nightdress and there were discolorations on her chest and throat. Her lips were swollen. Dr. McKinlay, who was called from the Harlem Hospital, pronounced the woman dead, but could not say what had killed her or how long she had been dead. Coroner Winterbottom was notified and ordered the body taken to the Bellevue Morgue. He will hold an autopsy to-day.

The woman had lived in the house two years and Mrs. Jones said she had been preparing to leave to-day because she owed $14 rent and could not pay. Two letters were found in her rooms, written about two weeks ago from Huntington, Ind., by Mrs. Clinton Morgan and Miss Myrtle Morgan who addressed "Dear Minnie" as daughter and sister, and inquired why she had not written for some time. It is supposed the letters belonged to the dead woman and were from her relatives.

Columbia Law School Election.

Edgard Howard Osterhout, A. B., Columbia, 1910, of Freeport, N. Y., was elected President of the senior class of the Columbia Law School yesterday after a close contest with Lawrence Samuel Greenbaum, A. B., Williams, 1909. Mr. Greenbaum is the son of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

WON'T HONOR TICKETS BANKER ROSETT SOLD

Holland Line Refuses to Book Stranded Passengers on Its Next Steamer Out

BECAUSE ROSETT DIDN'T PAY

He Was Agent for the Line When His Banks Failed and Money Was Tied Up—Depositors Quiet Again.

The Noordam of the Holland America Line, which sailed from this port for Rotterdam at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, carried off the baggage of twenty-five steerage passengers—Hungarians and Slavs—who arrived on the pier at Hoboken ten minutes after the steamship had pulled out. They pleaded with the agent of the line to send them out in a tug, but he declined, as there were women and children among them, and it would have been a risk to have them climb a rope ladder over the ship's side.

When the passengers asked to have their passage tickets made good for the Ryndam, sailing for Rotterdam next Tuesday, the agents of the Holland America Line declined, as they said the tickets had been obtained at the Jersey City office of Maurice and Maximilian Rosett, the bankers, who suspended payment on Tuesday, and had not been paid for. The aliens contended that they had paid their money in good faith to the Rosett firm as agents of the steamship company and they saw no reason why the tickets should not be honored.

At the office of the Holland America Line, 75 Broadway, a representative said that room had been reserved on the ship for twenty-five steerage passengers, according to a telephone message received from Maurice Rosett on Monday afternoon. A clerk from the Jersey City office of the bankers, where the tickets had been purchased, accompanied the people to the pier, it was said, and he should have arrived there in time, as the space was vacant when the ship sailed.

"We will do all we can to help these unfortunate passengers," the representative said, "but by reserving their accommodation on the Noordam we fulfilled our obligation to them. If the tickets are paid for by the receiver of the Rosett bank we will transfer the twenty-five passengers to the Ryndam. If he will not do that, then they must go to the Austro-Hungarian Consul to see what he can do to assist them to get home."

Rosett's was the only steamship agency doing business on a large scale in the steerage Atlantic traffic that was not bonded. The reason given for this by the companies was that Maurice Rosett started in the business thirty years ago and was so honest and so respected that they let him stand on his own footing when the other agents were compelled to give bonds a few years ago. In the opinion of shipping men generally yesterday the Holland America Line will have to take these twenty-five people across for the good of the business, as they paid their money in a legitimate manner and are not to blame for the agent's failure.

Depositors in the various branch banks of Maurice and Max Rosett, whose business was put into the hands of a receiver on Monday, were calmer and less demonstrative yesterday, only about 100 of them appearing at the branch at 197 Stanton Street to file statements of their deposit claims yesterday. Joseph M. Conklin, the receiver, was notified that the 500 letters for the bank which had been held at the Post Office on the day before, and most of which contained deposits for the mail order branch of the firm's business, had almost doubled. He estimated that these envelopes contain more than $8,000 for transmission to Europe.

DIVORCE WITHOUT ASKING.

Woman Thought She Was Merely Suing for Support.

Justice Brady of the Supreme Court is puzzled how to settle a divorce suit heard before him yesterday. Mrs. Ellen O'Hare of 463 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, after giving testimony which the court thought sufficient to entitle her to a divorce, declared that she was a Roman Catholic and didn't want a divorce.

The trouble came about because of Mrs. O'Hare's meagre knowledge of law and the courts. She alleges that her husband, William F. O'Hare, obtained a Reno divorce and then married a Miss Lydia Hacker of Hackensack, N. J. The first she knew about the second Mrs. O'Hare was when she met her husband in Third Avenue, after his absence of about two years. She had him arrested and Magistrate Cornell ordered O'Hare to pay the plaintiff $5 a week.

Justice Brady had signified that he would grant the divorce, and the friends of Mrs. O'Hare were congratulating her when the true state of affairs dawned on her. She hastened to Justice Brady, and declared that all she understand that she was asking the court to grant her was an increase in the amount O'Hare pays her. The Justice was compelled to let the case go over for signature until to-morrow, when he will summon the attorney before him for an explanation.

SUES OVER RENO DIVORCE.

Mrs. Percival Names Wife Husband Took in Nevada as Co-respondent.

Mrs. Ethel Mae Percival, who resides at the Hotel Grenoble, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday an application for alimony and counsel fees in the suit against her husband, L. A. D. Percival, President of the Amalgamated Paint Company of New Jersey. Percival, whose mother is the niece of the Earl of Strait, was married in Reno on Feb. 12 last to a Miss Florence Casey, and she is named as co-respondent.

Percival got a divorce in Reno on Feb. 7, and Mrs. Percival contends that he had not established a residence in Reno, and that, therefore, the divorce is void.

FIVE HURT ON OCEAN LINER.

Duca d'Aosta Gets in with Record Steerage List After Rough Trip.

Five steerage passengers of the Italian liner d'Aosta which arrived last night from Naples were suffering from broken arms and legs through being hurled to the deck during a storm on the night of March 5. The steamship left Naples on Feb. 23 and experienced very rough weather. She brought over 1,598 steerage passengers, the record number of any vessel since last Summer.

A DOG WITH A CUP OF TEA.

New Plan of Bide-a-Wee Home to Find Masters for Its Charges.

Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, President of the Bide a Wee Home for stray animals, announced last night that the new country home of the society at Merrick, L. I., would open early next week.

"It is our plan," said Mrs. Kibbe, "to have those who motor in that part of Long Island visit us for a cup of tea and to see our dogs. If they care to take a dog home with them they may have one. The idea of giving a dog with a cup of tea is quite original I am sure. I hope that many lovers of dogs will avail themselves of the chance to get a pet in this way, for the dogs are collected so fast that we cannot take care of them. We never destroy them, and we wish them to have good homes."

Last night at the Hotel Astor in the grand ballroom a benefit performance for the Bide-a-Wee Home was given by the Columbia University students, at which some $700 was obtained for the Merrick Home. The former country home of the organization was at Rivervale, N. J. The town home is at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street. Pending the transfer of the animals to the Long Island place they are kept in the city establishment. There are at present two horses, one monkey, more than 400 dogs, and a large number of cats and kittens in the place.

Among those who were boxholders at the benefit last night were Miss Ida Bliss, Mrs. Vernon Brown, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Dr. James Noll, Mrs. George Renault, Mrs. James Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. John N. Beekman, Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, Mrs. John H. Pell, Mrs. W. S. Hofstra, Mrs. Edward Berwind of Newport, and Albert Gallatin.

SINGER ILL, KILLS HIMSELF.

Nathan Goldberg, Who Also Composed Popular Songs, Takes Gas.

Despondent owing to poor health, Nathan Goldberg, 50 years old, of 262 Delancey Street, well known in the lower east side of the city as a singer and composer of popular music, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas through a tube in a room in the apartment of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Sieden, at 64 Clinton Street.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Goldberg arrived at the home of his daughter, apparently in good spirits. Mrs. Sieden a few minutes later went on a shopping trip, and returned at 8 o'clock last night. She detected the odor of gas in the apartment and traced it to a bedroom, the door of which had been locked. Patrolman John Clark of the Union Market Station was notified, and the door forced. Goldberg's body lay on a bed. A small rubber tube that had been detached from a hot water bag in the bathroom had been connected with a burner and the gas had been turned on. The composer had then put the end of the tube in his mouth.

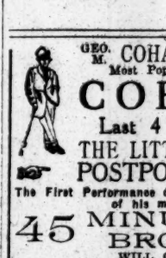
WIREMAN'S LEG BURNED OFF.

N. Y. Central Employe Suffers a Shock of 11,000 Volts of Electricity.

John Hill, a wire man employed in the power house of the New York Central Railroad at Fifty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, came in contact with a live wire while at work yesterday afternoon and before Charles Roebling, another employe, had knocked his hand from the wire with a block of wood, Hill had suffered a shock of 11,000 volts which coursed down his right side and burned his leg so badly that as he was released, the leg dropped from his body. Hill, who had not lost consciousness, asked for a priest, and while Dr. Miller was coming from Flower Hospital, he received the last rites of the church.

Hill lost consciousness soon after he reached the hospital. It was found there that his right lung had been perforated and that he was bleeding internally as well as suffering from the terrible burning of the whole right side of his body. It was said that he would die before morning.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
(One Minute from Hudson Terminal.)
Shirts Reduced, a third saved
$3.00 French Flannel Shirts at $1.75
$2.00 Soft Cuff Shirts at $1.25
$1.00 Negligee Coat Shirts at 69c



Underwear Clearance
Rich Bargains
Ends of Winter Lines
$1.50 & $2.00 Grades
79c Each
Royal Silk Plush
Cooper's Rib-Worsted
Wright's Fleece-Lined
Odd Lots of 50c and $1.00 Underwear
25c Each
$1.50 Heavy Knit Silk Four-in-Hands, 79c
Samples, only one or two of each kind

Buy Red-Man Collars
EARL & WILSON.
2 for 25 cents.

GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
Most Popular Star in America.
COHAN and his own Co. in the
Last 4 Performances of
THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE
POSTPONEMENT
The First Performance of Geo. M. Cohan's Revival of his musical farce,
45 MINUTES from BROADWAY
WILL OCCUR ON
THURSDAY MARCH 14,
instead of Mon., March 11th, as has been announced.
Seats Now on Sale.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
1195 Broadway Just below 29th St.
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
Never mind the reason—most of our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats, formerly $40 to $20, are NOW $15

BALANCE IS YOURS
Suit or overcoat to measure $20.00. All our Winter and last Spring and Summer ends, and the remainder of the stocks of S. Morris and L. L. Schwartz & Co. Values up to $75.00. Sale on second floor ends Saturday.
ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
AROUND THE WORLD
DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Next Matinee Saturday 2:15.
Last Week Here. Next Week, Bijou Thea. The Truth Wagon
Beginning MON., MAR. 11. (Seats To-day.)
LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE
BIJOU Thea., B'way & 30th. Beg. MON., MARCH 11. Seats To-day
THE TRUTH WAGON Will be Transferred From Daly's Thea.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The play of a Woman's Soul. The Bird of Paradise
39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day 2:20.
EVERYWOMAN
POPULAR MATS. TUES. & TO-DAY. ENTIRE ORCH. $1. ENTIRE BALCONY 50c. Evs. 50c-$1.50.
Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. The Penalty
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Next Week, Amberg's Viennese Operatic Co.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. & Fifth Av. Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10
Bought and Paid For
MATINEES TO-DAY, SAT., WED. & ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat.
Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play. SUMURUN LAST WEEK
Beginning MON., MAR. 11. (Seats To-day.)
WHITNEY OPERA CO. in Baron Trenck
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
4TH MONTH LITTLE BOY BLUE Balcony $1.00 Fam. Circle 50c Orch. $2.
The Only Operetta on Broadway.
Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Weber & Fields Jubilee Co. of 100 in "Hokey Pokey" & "Bunty Pulls the Strings."
WEST END N'tW'k To-night, Farce Success, "Have You Nothing to Declare?" Friday, "Wiener Blut." Sam Bernard's "He Came from Milwaukee"

Winter Garden B'way and 50th St. Telephone 411 Columbus
MATINEE To-Day 50c, 75c & BEST $1 SEATS TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
"A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS"
THE SUCCESS OF ALL SUCCESSES!
"WHIRL OF SOCIETY"
READ THE RIOT OF RAPTURES:
"A Stunning Novelty."—Times.
"Cleverly done—everything in the 'touch and go' style."—Herald.
"A Touch of dash and go."—Eve. Telegram.
"Brilliant show dazzles the eye."—Globe.
"The best one yet."—Tribune.
"The attraction that will carry its call far into the Summer."—Commercial.
"New Winter Garden Show Blooms Gayly."—World.
"Winter Garden Gives Too Much For the Money—a great big show."—Evening World.
"It is a simmering, scintillating, dazzling succession of surprises."—American.
"It Is Well Worth Seeing."—Press.
"Plenty of music and dancing."—Morning Sun.
SUNDAY NIGHT—MAMMOTH STAR CONCERT

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE in RUDOLF BESIER'S NEW COMEDY, LADY PATRICIA
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat. 2:15.
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT Preserving Mr. Panmure
in Arthur Pinero's Comedy.
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE SAT.
DOUBLE BILL—AN ALL-STAR CAST
in J. M. BARRIE'S Great NOVELTY.
A SLICE OF LIFE ETHEL BARRYMORE, JOHN BARRYMORE, HATTIE WILLIAMS.
preceded by ETHEL BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE.
Next Week LOUIS MANN NOW AT THE GARRICK.
FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Eve 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 NIGHTS Elsie Ferguson in THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND.
NEXT MON. (Seats To-day.) WALKER WHITESIDE in THE TYPHOON.
HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30 Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
THE TALKER
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Tribune—"Congratulations. Brilliant, appealing."
SIMONE (Playing in English) THE LADY OF DREAMS.
PARK 59th St. B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD.
GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. All Bale'y Seats $1.
Moving Next Mon. to CRITERION Theatre.
LOUIS MANN in "Elevating a Husband."
ORLENEFF Beginning MAR. 14 in GHOSTS Seats Now.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET
New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8 sharp.
Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2 sharp.
The Liebler Co.'s BIG CAST REVIVAL OF "OLIVER TWIST"
with Nat C. Goodwin, Lyn Harding, Marie Doro, Constance Collier.
LIBERTY 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15.
LAST 4 TIMES.
MARIE CAHILL in THE OPERA BALL, with HARRY CONOR.
NEXT MON. (March 11th), Seats Now Selling.
HENRY MILLER IN THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris success.
"Let Him Arrest You."
OFFICER 666
with GEORGE NASH & WALLACE EDDINGER.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EDDIE FOY in OVER THE RIVER, with CABARET SHOW.
ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50
THE "GREAT SUCCESS."—Sun. (SEATS 10 WEEKS AHEAD.)
GREYHOUND
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
at the CENTURY THEATRE has played to the Greatest Nineteen Weeks of Business Since the World Began. 62d & 8 Av. Phone 8800 Col.
Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. at 2. Seats to March 30.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TO-NIGHT 204th TIME ARLISS in DISRAELI
THE LITTLE Theatre, Tel. Bryant 3540. 44 St., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
First Public Performance Tues. Ev., Mar. 12, at 8:45.
GALSWORTHY'S comedy, "THE PIGEON."
Box office open. All Seats (Orchestra) $2.50.

FIVE LENTEN LECTURES
(SIXTH SERIES)
By James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D., LL.D.
"The Borderland Between Spirit and Matter,"
at the Plaza, the Grand Ball Room,
on THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock,
Mar. 7, 14 and 21st,
To aid in fully paying for the new fireproof building on Corlears Park, East Side, St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, to be used by the Servants of Relief for their destitute patients of both sexes.
Course tickets....$5.00 | Single tickets...$1.50
Boxes seating 8.....$50.00 and $30.00
The Servants of Relief are able to take charge of the sale of tickets this year. Please address
Mother M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.
Father Hugh Benson will be present and will say a few words.

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM
REPUBLIC 42d St